

YEAR 7 BIOLOGY VOCAB – Photosynthesis module

WORD	MEANING
Chlorophyll	Green substance in plant cells for absorbing light
Chloroplasts	Structures containing chlorophyll in plant cells
Dependent variable	What you measure/what is affected in an experiment
Fair test	Keeping all factors the same except the one being investigated
Independent variable	A factor that stands alone and isn't affected by the experiment
Limiting factor	Something that limits a reaction rate eg light intensity for plants
Mineral	Substance needed in small amounts for plants health eg iron
Palisade layer	Section near top of leaf where most photosynthesis occurs
Phloem	Tubes in a plant's stem for carrying glucose
Photosynthesis	Process by which plants use light energy to produce their food
Products	The substances made in a reaction
Reactants	The raw materials needed for a reaction
Spongy layer	Part of a leaf with lots of air spaces
Starch	The storage product of photosynthesis
Stomata	Air-holes underneath a leaf to allow gases to move in and out
Variegated	Leaf with chlorophyll in patches
Xylem	Tubes in a plant's stem for carrying water and minerals

YEAR 7 BIOLOGY VOCAB – Human Body module – part 1
Digestive and Respiratory Systems

WORD	MEANING
Aerobic	Respiration that involves oxygen
Absorption	Digested food passing through small intestine into blood
Alveoli	Air sacs in the lungs
Amylase	Enzyme in saliva to break down starch
Anaerobic	Respiration without oxygen
Bile	Liquid produced to digest fats
Bronchitis	Infection of the tubes in the lungs
Cartilage	Soft bone-like substance between bones at a joint
Cilia	Little hairs lining the nose, trachea, oviducts
Diaphragm	Sheet of muscle involved in breathing
Digestion	Breakdown of food
Emphysema	Lung disease caused by smoking
Enzyme	Substances (found in saliva etc) that digests food
Egestion	Getting rid of solid waste (faeces or poo)
Excretion	Getting rid of other non-useful substances (eg urine)
Exhaling	Breathing out
Faeces	Solid waste (poo)
Gas exchange	Swapping carbon dioxide waste for oxygen
Glucose	Type of carbohydrate used in respiration

Inhaling	Breathing in
Intercostal muscles	Muscles between ribs that move the ribcage during breathing
Large intestines	Where undigested food waste (faeces) passes
Liver	Organ producing bile to digest fats
Mucus	Sticky substance in nose to trap dirt
Nicotine	Addictive substance in cigarette smoke
Oesophagus	(Or gullet) the tube leading from mouth to stomach
Pancreas	Organ which produces more enzymes
Peristalsis	Muscle action moving food down gullet to stomach
Respiration	Reaction between food and oxygen that releases energy
Small intestines	Where digested food is absorbed in to the blod
Trachea	(Or windpipe) the tube taking air down in to the lungs
Villi	Finger-like structures on the inside of the small intestine

YEAR 7 BIOLOGY VOCAB – Human body module part 2
Circulatory and Reproductive Systems

WORD	MEANING
Amniotic fluid	Liquid surrounding embryo in uterus
Artery	Blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart
Atrium	Upper areas in the heart
Embryo	Stage of baby's development in uterus
Fertilisation	Joining of sperm and egg
Foetus	Last stage of baby's development in womb
Gamete	Sex cell
Genes	Basic unit of inheritance/made of DNA/carries information
Implantation	When a fertilized egg sinks in to the uterus lining
Inheritance	Information/characteristics from parent to offspring
Menstrual cycle	Monthly release of egg and period
Menstruation	Monthly bleeding or period
Ovary	Female organ producing eggs
Oviduct	Tube carrying egg from the ovary. Egg meets sperm here
Ovulation	Release of an egg from the ovary
Placenta	Organ in pregnancy for exchange of food etc
Platelets	Cells in blood that help clotting
Puberty	Stage between child and adult
Pulse rate	Number of heart beats per minute

Red blood cell	Doughnut-shaped cell that carries oxygen
Sperm duct	Tube carrying sperm from the testes
Testis	Male organ producing sperm
Umbilical cord	Tube connecting foetus and mother
Urethra	Tube from the bladder carrying urine
Uterus	Womb where baby develops
Vagina	Birth canal – tube from the uterus
Valve	Flap in the heart to prevent backflow of blood
Vein	Tube carrying blood towards the heart
Ventricle	Lower chamber in the heart
White blood cell	Cells that fight infection
Zygote	Cell formed when egg and sperm cell first meet in oviduct