Biology A
Unit 7 Glossary

Term	Definition
anther	the top of the stamen, the structure in which pollen is produced (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
auxin	a plant hormone responsible for stimulation cell elongation (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
B Cells	a type of white blood cell that produces antibodies (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
basophil	a type of white blood cell that secretes antibodies (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
centromere	the location of a chromosome in which the sister chromatids cross (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
chromatid	one half of a chromosome, contains one copy of the DNA of an organisms (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
chromosome	threadlike structure found in cells that contains the DNA of an organism (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
circulatory system	the animal body system responsible for transporting materials throughout the body (Unit 7, Lesson 2)
cross pollination	fertilization in plants that occurs when the gamete from one plant fertilizes the gamete of another (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
crossing over	an event during prophase I of meiosis in which genes on homologous chromosomes touch and switch genes. Accounts for much of the diversity found in biotic things (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
digestive system	the animal body system responsible for breaking down food and absorbing nutrients into the bloodstream (Unit 7, Lesson 2)
diploid	a cell that contains two sets of chromosomes (2n) (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
endocrine system	the animal body system responsible for producing and regulating hormones (Unit 7, Lesson 2)
eosinophil	a type of white blood cell that secretes toxins to destroy parasites (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
excretory system	the animal body system that rids the body of waste products (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
filament	the bottom of the stamen, the long tube like structure that holds up the anther (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
gametes	sex cells (eggs and sperm) (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
granulocyte	a category of white blood cell found in the immune system (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
gravitropism (Geotropism)	a plant response to gravity; roots grow down with gravity while shoots grow up away from gravity (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
haploid	a cell that contains one set of chromosomes (n) (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
homologous chromosomes	a pair of chromosomes, one coming the mother and the other from the father, that carry the same genes in the same locations on each chromosome (Unit 7, Lesson 1)

immune system	the animal body system that destroys pathogens that have invaded the body (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
integumentary system	the animal body system that regulates body temperature, and protects the body from invading pathogens and damage; includes the skin as the major organ (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
meiosis	a type of cell division that results in the formation of four unique gametes (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
muscular system	the animal body system responsible for movement (Unit 7, Lesson 2)
negative tropic response	a plant movement away from a stimulus (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
neutrophil	most common type of white blood cell, typically the first immune system cell to respond to damage to the body (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
ovary	the bottom of the pistil, produces ovules and the location of fertilization (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
ovules	unfertilized plant gamete, develops into a seed when fertilized (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
pathogen	any agent that can cause disease (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
petals	structures that are typically brightly colored and patterned that attract pollinators (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
Phototropism	a plant response toward a light source (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
Pistil	the "female" reproductive structure of the plant, the structure in which ovules are produced and fertilized (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
pollen	plant gamete (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
pollen tube	a structure that forms when pollen lands on the stigma and transports the pollen to the ovary (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
pollinators	any biotic agent that transfers pollen from one plant to another (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
positive tropic response	a plant movement toward a stimulus (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
reproductive system	the animal body system responsible for producing gametes, and in females where fertilization of development of offspring takes place (Unit 7, Lesson 2)
seed	a fertilized plant ovule that can develop into a new plant (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
self-pollination	fertilization in plants that occurs when the gamete from one plant fertilizes the gamete of the same plant (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
sepal	green leaf-like structures that surround and protect a developing bud (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
sister chromatids	two identical copies of DNA that are attached to create a chromosome (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
stamen	the "male" reproductive structure of a plant, produces pollen (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
stigma	the top of the pistil, a sticky pad on which pollen can stick (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
stimuli	any action that induces a response (Unit 7, Lesson 5)

style	the middle of the pistil, a long tube-structure that holds up the stigma and transports pollen to the ovary (Unit 7, Lesson 3)
T Cells	a type of white blood cell that circulates throughout the body to respond to pathogens (Unit 7, Lesson 4)
tetrads	form during metaphase I of meiosis, when homologous chromosomes align in the middle of a cell (Unit 7, Lesson 1)
thigmotropism	a plant's response toward or away from touch (Unit 7, Lesson 5)
tropic response	a plant movement that is either towards or away from a stimulus (Unit 7, Lesson 5)