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| Archaea | A domain of living things consisting of bacteria that can live in extreme environments |
| Autoradiography | A method for viewing radioactively-labelled tissues, cells, organelles and/or genetic material. The labelled structures emit beta-particles that produce an image of the structures on photographic film |
| Bacteria | A domain of living things consisting of bacteria that live on or in animals, plants, soil or water, in environments of moderate conditions |
| Bilayer | Double layer. For example, the lipid bilayer of cell membranes is two molecules thick. |
| Carbohydrate | An organic compound consisting of only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms with the hydrogen and oxygen atoms in the same proportion as in water. Carbohydrates includes sugars and starched |
| Cell | The smallest structural and functional unit in a living thing. All cells have a cell membrane, and contain a cytoplasm, organelles and genetic material (DNA). In plants, fungi and monerans, cells also have a cell wall |
| Cell compartmentalisation | The formation in cytosol of specialised structures enclosed by membranes including the nucleus, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, endosomes, lysosomes and chloroplast. |
| Cell membrane | A bilayer (double layer) of phospholipids that encloses the contents of a cell and controls the movement of substance into and out of the cell. Also called plasma membrane |
| Cell wall | AN external structure that surrounds the cell membrane for structural support and protection. Composed of cellulose (in plants) or peptidoglycan (in bacteria) |
| Cellular respiration | The energy – releasing processes that occur in cells. In particular, the aerobic stage in the complete breakdown of glucose to produce ATP, which occurs in mitochondria |
| Centriole | A small cylindrical organelle consisting of a group of microtubules and occurring as a pair in the centrosome in the cells of animals and some organism. |
| Chemosynthesis | The process by which organisms synthesise organic compounds from inorganic materials using the energy released by simple chemical reactions |
| Chloroplast | A green organelle in plant cells in which photosynthesis takes place. A chloroplast consists of many folded layer of membrane and contains chlorophyll |
| Cholesterol | A steroid lipid found in most body tissue. Cholesterol is an important component of cell membranes in animals and is used to form other steroid compounds |
| Chromosome |  |
| Cis Face |  |
| Cisternae |  |
| Confocal microscope |  |
| Cytology |  |
| Cytoplasm |  |
| Cytosol |  |
| DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) |  |
| Domain |  |
| Electron microscope |  |
| Endocytosis |  |
| Endosome |  |
| Enzyme |  |
| Eukarya |  |
| Eukaryote |  |
| Exocytosis |  |
| External Environment |  |
| Extracellular fluid |  |
| Extremophile fimbriae |  |
| Flagellum |  |
| Fluid mosaic model |  |
| Fluorescence microscope |  |
| Fungi |  |
| Genophore |  |
| Glycolipid |  |
| Glycoprotein |  |
| Golgi Apparatus |  |
| Gram - Negative |  |
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