

T1 cohesion	T1 adhesion	T2 transcription
T2 translation	T3 magnification	T3 resolution
T4 taxon	T4 clade	T5 adaptation

T2 The production of an RNA molecule using a DNA sequence as its template.	T1 Attraction between molecules of different substances.	T1 The attraction between molecules of the same substance, helping them remain together.
T3 The ability to distinguish fine detail or closely separated features.	T3 The ratio of an image's size to the corresponding actual size of the object.	T2 The synthesis of a polypeptide using the sequence of codons in messenger RNA at a ribosome.
T5 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.	T4 An evolutionary group containing a common ancestor and all its descendants.	T4 A named classification group.

T5 acclimatization	T6 evenness	T6 species richness
T7 peptide bond	T7 hydrolysis	T9 osmosis
T9 control variable	T11 differentiation	T11 gene expression

T6 The number of different species present in an area or community.	T6 A measure of how similar the abundances of different species are within a community.	T5 An individual response during life and is different from evolutionary adaptation.
T9 The net movement of water through a partially permeable membrane from a more dilute solution to a more concentrated solution.	T7 Breaking chemical bonds by reaction with water.	T7 A covalent bond joining amino acids, formed between an amino group and a carboxyl group with water removed.
T11 The use of information in a gene to produce a functional RNA molecule or protein.	T11 The process by which cells become specialised in structure and function.	T9 A factor kept constant or otherwise accounted for so its effect does not distort an investigation.

T12 ventilation	T12 perfusion	T13 digestion
T13 absorption	T15 ecological niche	T15 resource partitioning
T16 enzyme	T16 denaturation	T17 respiration

T13 The breakdown of large, insoluble food molecules into smaller, soluble molecules that can be absorbed.	T12 The flow of blood through the vessels of a tissue or organ.	T12 Movement of air or water over an exchange surface.
T15 The use of different resources, places or times by species, reducing competition between them.	T15 The resource use, conditions and interactions associated with an organism's role.	T13 Taking a substance or energy into another material or system.
T17 The chemical reactions in cells that release usable energy from nutrient molecules.	T16 A change in a biological molecule's structure that disrupts its normal function, without necessarily breaking its primary covalent structure.	T16 A biological catalyst that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up overall.

T17 ATP	T18 photosynthesis	T18 limiting factor
T19 action potential	T19 synapse	T20 homeostasis
T20 negative feedback	T21 pathogen	T21 antigen

T18 A factor whose availability restricts the rate or extent of a process.	T18 The process by which plants and other organisms use light energy to make organic substances from carbon dioxide and water.	T17 Adenosine triphosphate, a molecule that transfers usable energy between cellular processes.
T20 Maintaining a relatively stable internal environment despite external or internal changes.	T19 A junction through which a neuron communicates with another cell, usually using a chemical transmitter.	T19 A brief change in membrane potential involving voltage-gated ion channels.
T21 A molecule or molecular feature recognised by the immune system that can trigger a specific immune response.	T21 Disease-causing agents, such as certain bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites.	T20 A control process in which a change triggers responses that oppose that change.

T22 population	T22 quadrat	T23 trophic transfer efficiency
T23 assimilation	T24 DNA polymerase	T24 semi-conservative replication
T27 chromatid	T27 mitotic index	T28 water potential

T23 Production at one trophic level divided by production at the preceding level over a common interval.	T22 A frame marking a known area used to sample the abundance or distribution of organisms.	T22 All the organisms of one species living in a particular area at a particular time.
T24 DNA copying in which each daughter double helix retains one parental strand.	T24 An enzyme that synthesises DNA by adding nucleotides to a growing strand using a template.	T23 The incorporation of absorbed nutrients into an organism's own cells and tissues.
T28 A measure of the tendency of water to move, determined by its free energy relative to pure water under specified conditions.	T27 Fraction of scored cells undergoing mitosis.	T27 One of the two copies of a replicated chromosome before they separate.

T28 turgor	T29 fertilization	T29 haploid
T30 allele	T30 genotype	T34 mitigation
T34 adaptation	T35 systematic error	T35 uncertainty

T29 Having one complete set of chromosomes in a cell nucleus.	T29 The fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.	T28 Pressure exerted by a cell's contents against its cell wall after water enters the cell.
T34 Actions addressing causes of environmental change.	T30 The genetic constitution of an organism, or the alleles it has at specified loci.	T30 An alternative version of a gene found at the same locus on a chromosome.
T35 An estimate of the possible range of error in a measurement.	T35 A consistent measurement bias caused by the method or instrument.	T34 A characteristic that helps an organism survive and reproduce in its environment.