

Definitions 2

Amylase	an enzyme produced in the salivary glands and pancreas that breaks carbohydrates down into simple sugars
Aorta	the main artery that takes oxygenated blood away from the heart to the body
Artery	a blood vessel that carries blood at high pressure away from the heart
Benign Tumour	an abnormal cell growth that is contained within one area and does not invade other areas of the body
Bile	a substance made in the liver and stored in the gallbladder which is used to neutralise stomach acid in the intestine and emulsify fats
Blood	a tissue containing red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma
Cancer	a non-communicable disease caused by changes in the cell that lead to uncontrolled growth and division
Capillary	a very thin blood vessel that is used for exchange of substances
Cell	the basic building block of all living organisms

Definitions 2 (cont)

Communicable Disease	a disease that can be spread between individuals either directly or indirectly
Coronary Heart Disease	a disease caused by the buildup of fatty deposits inside the coronary artery, narrowing it and reducing blood flow to the heart tissue
Enzymes	biological catalysts that increase the rate of reactions in living organisms
Health	the state of physical and mental wellbeing
Heart	an organ that pumps blood around the body in a double circulatory system
Lipase	an enzyme that is produced in the pancreas that breaks lipids down into fatty acids and glycerol
Lock and Key Hypothesis	a theory that describes how substrates must be the correct shape to fit the active site of an enzyme
Malignant Tumour	a cancerous cell growth that invades neighbouring tissues and can spread to different parts of the body in the blood
Meristem Tissue	plant tissues containing undifferentiated stem cells

Definitions 2 (cont)

Metabolism	all of the chemical reactions occurring in an organism
Non-communicable Disease	a disease which cannot be spread between individuals
Organs	a group of different tissues working together to perform a certain function
Organ Systems	groups of organs that work together to perform a specific function
Palisade Mesophyll	a tissue found in plant leaves that is specialised to carry out photosynthesis
Phloem	a transport tissue found in plants which is specialised to transport sugars from source to sink
Protease	an enzyme produced in the stomach and pancreas that breaks proteins down into amino acids
Pulmonary Artery	the main artery that takes deoxygenated blood away from the heart to the lungs
Pulmonary Vein	the main vein that takes oxygenated blood back to the heart from the lungs
Rate of Reaction	the speed at which reactants and converted into products



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Last updated 1st May, 2024.

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Definitions 2 (cont)

Risk Factor	something that increases a person's risk of developing a disease
Spongy Mesophyll	a tissue found in plant leaves that is specialised for gas exchange
Statins	a class of drugs that are used to reduce blood cholesterol levels which slows down the rate of fatty material deposit
Stent	a tube that can be surgically implanted into blood vessels to keep them open
Tissue	a group of similar cells working together to perform a particular function
Translocation	the movement of food molecules through the phloem tissue
Transpiration	the process of water evaporating from a plant
Vein	a blood vessel that carries blood at a low pressure back to the heart
Vena Cava	the main vein that takes deoxygenated blood back to the heart from the body
Xylem	a transport tissue in plants which is specialised to transport water and dissolved mineral ions from the roots of the plant to the leaves

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