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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 gallbl - adder 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	
Commun icable 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	

Definitions 2 (cont)		
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	
Metabolism	all of the chemical reactions occurring in an organism	
Non-co- mmunicable Disease	a disease which cannot be spread between indivi- duals	
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	

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Definitions 2 (cont)		
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 heaert from the lungs	
Rate of Reaction	the speed at which reactants and converted into products	
Risk Factor	something that increases a person's risk of developing a disease	
Spongy Mesophyll	a tissue found in plant leaves taht is specialised for gas exchange	
Statins	a class of srugs that are used to reduce blood choles - terol 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	
Transl- ocation	the movement of food molecules through the phloem tissue	
Transp- iration	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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