8Da – Unicellular or multicellular

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
animal		A member of the animal kingdom. Animals are multicellular and have cells without cell walls.
bacterium	*bac-**teer**-ee-um*	A type of prokaryote organism. Plural is bacteria.
cell (biology)	*sell*	The basic unit of all life. All organisms are made of cells.
diffusion	*diff-**you**-zshun*	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them.
fungus		A member of the fungus kingdom. A fungus can be multicellular or unicellular but does not make its own food. Plural is fungi.
kingdom		There are five kingdoms into which organisms are divided: plants, animals, fungi, protoctists and prokaryotes.
microorganism		An organism too small to be seen with the naked eye.
multicellular		An organism made of many cells.
plant		A member of the plant kingdom. Plants have chloroplasts and so can photosynthesise.
prokaryote	*prO-**ka**-ree-oat*	A member of the prokaryote kingdom. Prokaryotes are all unicellular and have cells that lack nuclei.
protoctist	*prO-**tock**-tist*	A member of the protoctist kingdom. Many protoctists are unicellular.
unicellular		An organism made of one cell.
virus		A non-living particle that can change how a living cell functions when it enters a cell. Inside a cell, a virus often causes the cell to make copies of the virus.

8Db – Microscopic fungi

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
aerobic respiration	*air-**O**-bick*	A type of respiration in which oxygen is used to release energy from substances such as glucose.
anaerobic respiration	***an**-air-O-bick*	A type of respiration that does not need oxygen.
asexual reproduction		Producing new organisms from one parent only.
budding		A type of asexual reproduction in which a new small cell, a bud, grows out from a parent cell.
fermentation	*fer-ment-**ay**-shun*	Anaerobic respiration occurring in microorganisms.
limiting factor		Something that stops a population growing.
population	*pop-U-**lay**-shun*	The number of a certain organism found in a certain area.

8Dc – Bacteria

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
binary fission		When a cell splits in two.
chromosome	*krow-mO-sOwm*	A long molecule that contains instructions for organisms and their cells.
enzyme		A substance that can speed up some processes in living things (e.g. by breaking down food molecules).
flagellum		A tail-like structure that rotates, allowing a unicellular organism to move. Plural is flagella.
statement key		A series of descriptive statements used to work out what something is.

8Dd – Protoctists

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
chlorophyll	*klor-O-fill*	The green substance found inside chloroplasts.
cilium	*sill-ee-um*	A small hair-like structures on the surface of some cells. Plural is cilia.
food chain		A way of showing what eats what in a habitat.
organic molecule		A molecule that is built using a chain of carbon atoms.
photosynthesis	*fO-tow-sinth-e-sis*	A process that plants use to make their own food. It needs light to work.
producer		An organism that is able to produce its own food (e.g. by photosynthesis).
pseudopod	*syoo-dO-pod*	An extension from a cell that can extend and contract and so pull a cell in a certain direction.
pyramid of numbers		A way of showing the numbers of different organisms in a food chain.
vacuole	*vack-you-oll*	A storage space in cells.

8De – Decomposers and carbon

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
carbohydrate	*car-bO-high-drate*	A nutrient that is used as the main source of energy.
carbon cycle		A model used to show how carbon compounds are recycled in an ecosystem.
decay		The breakdown of dead organisms or animal wastes, which allows the substances they contain to be recycled.
decomposer		An organism that feeds on dead organisms or animal wastes, causing them to decay.
ecosystem		All the physical environmental factors and all the organisms that are found in a habitat.
fat		A nutrient that is stored to be used for energy in the future. It also acts as a thermal insulator.
protein	*prO-teen*	A nutrient used for growth and repair.