

<b>Key word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
aerobic respiration	Chemical reaction where glucose reacts with oxygen to release energy, carbon dioxide, and water.
algae	Green unicellular or multicellular organisms that perform photosynthesis and live underwater.
anaerobic respiration	Chemical reaction that takes place without oxygen. Glucose is converted into lactic acid and energy is released.
bioaccumulation	The build up of toxic chemicals inside organisms in a food chain.
chemosynthesis	Reaction performed by bacteria, using energy transferred from chemical reactions to produce glucose.
chlorophyll	Green pigment that absorbs light for use in photosynthesis.
co-exist	Plants and animals living in the same habitat at the same time.
community	The collection of the different types of organism present in an ecosystem.
consumer	Organisms that eat other organisms as food.
deficiency	A lack of minerals, that causes poor growth.
ecosystem	The name given to the interaction between plants, animals, and their habitat in a particular location.
fermentation	Chemical reaction used by microorganisms to convert glucose into ethanol, carbon dioxide, and energy.
fertiliser	Chemical containing minerals, normally applied to soil.
food chain	A diagram that shows the transfer of energy between organisms.
food web	A diagram showing a set of linked food chains.
habitat	The area in which an organism lives.
haemoglobin	The substance in blood that carries oxygen around the body.
interdependence	The way in which living organisms depend on each other to survive, grow, and reproduce.
magnesium	A mineral needed by plants for making chlorophyll.
niche	A particular place or role that an organism has in an ecosystem.
nitrates	Minerals containing nitrogen for healthy growth.

oxygen debt	Extra oxygen required after anaerobic respiration to break down lactic acid.
phosphates	Minerals containing phosphorus for healthy roots.
photosynthesis	The process plants use to make their own food, glucose. In photosynthesis, carbon dioxide and water react together to make glucose and oxygen.
plasma	The liquid part of blood, which carries carbon dioxide to the lungs where it is exhaled.
population	The number of plants or animals of the same type that live in the same area.
potassium	A mineral needed by plants for healthy leaves and flowers.
predator	An animal that eats other animals.
prey	An animal that is eaten by another animal
producer	Organism that makes its own food using photosynthesis.
stomata	Holes found on the bottom of the leaf that allow gases to diffuse in and out of the leaf.