

Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

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This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

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Human Cells

Human cells are what our body is made up of. They range in function from red blood cells to tissue and organ cells.



Organelle

An organelle is a structure within the cell – nucleus, ribosome, mitochondria. They are components that have specific functions within the cell.



Nucleus

One of the most important organelles in the eukaryotic cell, its function is to protect the majority of the DNA in each cell.



Ribosome

Composed of special proteins and nucleic acids, the ribosome is a micro-machine for making other proteins.



Mitochondria

An organelle found in the cytoplasm of a cell. It is responsible for cellular respiration.



Cell Membrane

This is the outer wall of a cell. It is a double layer of protein and lipids (fat) that surround each cell for protection.



Cytoplasm

The fluid inside each cell is called cytoplasm. It contains proteins, ions and macromolecular structures.



Golgi Apparatus

The Golgi apparatus is an organelle that processes proteins and lipids (fat) into small molecules called vesicles.



Lysosome

A lysosome is a structure in a cell that breaks down old parts of the cell that are no longer working. It can also protect against unwanted virus and bacteria that enter the cell.



Vacuole

One of the larger parts of the cell, the vacuole removes waste products from the cell. It grows and retracts in size to remove the toxins.



Vesicle

The vesicle is a protein that once processed is free to roam around the cell. It can be ejected by exocytosis, and can also be transferred to other cells nearby.



DNA

DNA, or Deoxyribonucleic Acid, holds all the genetic information for our body. It is held within the nucleus, and is a chemical made up of two molecules in a double helix shape.



Genetics

A branch of learning through biology that deals with heredity and the study of genes and characteristics.



Eukaryotes

A eukaryote is a multi-celled organism. It differs from a prokaryote in that there are more than one cell present in the organism.

