**B1 Cells**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key word** | **Definition** |
| amoeba | A unicellular organism. |
| cell wall | The plant cell component that surrounds the cell, providing support. |
| cells | The smallest functional units in an organism – the building blocks of life. |
| chloroplasts | The plant cell component where photosynthesis takes place. |
| concentration | A measure of the number of particles of a substance in a given volume. |
| diffusion | The movement of liquid or gas particles from a place of high concentration to a place of low concentration. |
| euglena | Unicellular organism that performs photosynthesis. |
| flagellum | A tail-like structure that allows euglenas to move. |
| leaf cell | The plant cells that contain chloroplasts, where photosynthesis takes place. |
| microscope | An optical instrument used to magnify objects, so small details can be seen clearly. |
| nerve cell | An animal cell that transmits electrical impulses around the body. |
| nucleus | The cell component that controls the cell and contains genetic material. |
| observation | Carefully looking at an object or process. |
| organisms | Living things. |
| red blood cell | An animal cell that transports oxygen around the body. |
| root hair cell | A plant cell that takes in water and minerals from the soil. |
| specialised cell | A cell whose shape and structure enable it to perform a particular function. |
| sperm cell | A cell containing male genetic material. |
| unicellular | Consisting of just one cell. |
| vacuole | The plant cell component that contains cell sap and helps to keep the cell firm. |