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| **Key word**  **B2 Ecosystems** | **Definition** |
| aerobic respiration | Chemical reaction where glucose reacts with oxygen to release energy, carbon dioxide, and water. |
| 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. |
| chlorophyll | Green pigment that absorbs light for use in photosynthesis. |
| consumer | Organisms that eat other organisms as food. |
| 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. |
| food web | A diagram showing a set of linked food chains. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| 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. |
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