

# PAIRS GAME

## ANSWER SHEET Biology

A type of joint that allows movement in all directions.

Definition



Ball & Socket Joint

Tough cords of tissue that hold two bones together to make a joint.

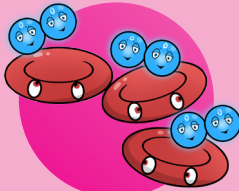
Definition



Ligament

Cells that carry oxygen all around the body.

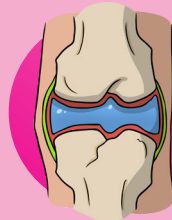
Definition



Red Blood Cells

Lubricates the joints between bones.

Definition



Synovial Fluid

Strong, non-elastic tissue that connects muscles to bones.

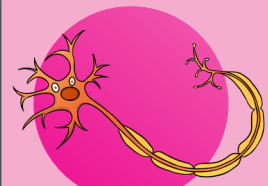
Definition



Tendon

A nerve cell.

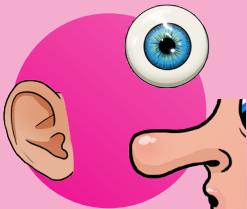
Definition



Neuron

The eyes, skin, tongue, nose and ears.

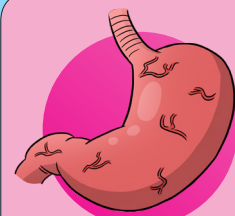
Definition



Receptors

Made up from different types of tissue and has an important function.

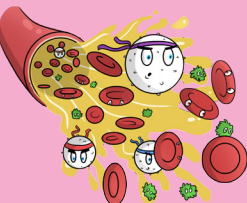
Definition



Organ

The straw coloured liquid that forms most of blood. It is mainly water.

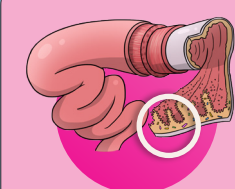
Definition



Plasma

A finger like projection from the small intestine wall. Helps increase surface area for absorption.

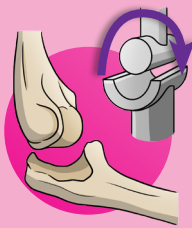
Definition



Villi

A type of joint allowing movement backwards & forwards in one direction.

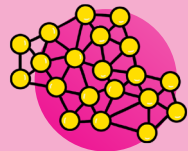
Definition



Hinge Joint

Lipase breaks down fats into fatty acids and this.

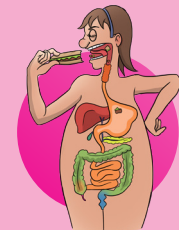
Definition



Glycerol

The process of an organism changing food into nutrients.

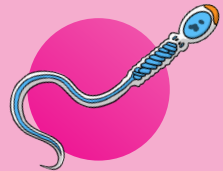
Definition



Digestion

The male sex cell.

Definition



Sperm Cell

"Building blocks" of protein.

Definition



Amino Acid

The first group of animals in a food chain. They are herbivores.

Definition



Primary Consumer

An animal that hunts and eats other animals.

Definition



Predator

An animal that may be hunted and eaten by another animal.

Definition



Prey

Organisms that make their own food.  
The first group in the food chain.

Definition



Producer

Small, inherited differences in a species.

Definition



Variation

An animal that only eats plants.

Definition



Herbivore

An animal that only eats meat.

Definition



Carnivore

An animal that eats plants and animals. Most humans are this.

Definition



Omnivore

When animals move to different places for food or when the seasons change.

Definition



Migration

The home of a particular organism,

Definition



Habitat

The group in a food chain that can't make their own food. Animals and humans are this.

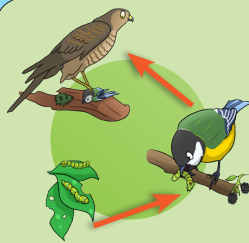
Definition



Consumer

The flow of energy through organisms in an ecosystem.

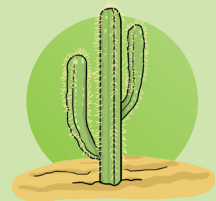
Definition



Food Chain

Changes which help organisms to survive in their habitats,

Definition



Adaptation

Cold blooded, vertebrate, reproduces in water, can live on land.

Definition



Amphibian

Small invertebrate animal with 3 segments and 6 legs. May have wings.

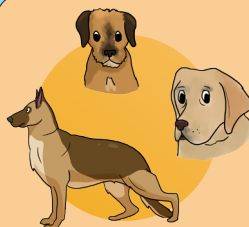
Definition



Insect

Organisms that can breed. Their young can also breed.

Definition



Species

Warm blooded animal that gives birth to live young. Has hair or fur.

Definition



Mammal

Any living thing.

Definition



Organisms

They have rigid cell walls and produce their food by photosynthesis.

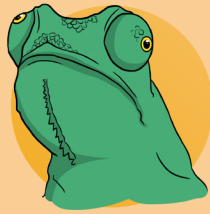
Definition



Plant

An animal with scales that lives on land or in water.

Definition



Reptile

An animal with a backbone.

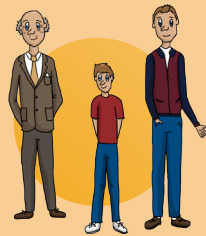
Definition



Vertebrate

Passed from generation to generation.

Definition



Inherited

Animals that can change temperature with their surroundings e.g. fish.

Definition



Cold blooded

A set of instructions found in every cell that gives an organism characteristics. Transferred from parents to offspring.

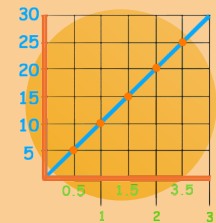
Definition



Genes

A link between two or more sets of data.

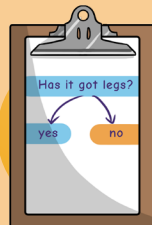
Definition



Correlation

System for sorting organisms into groups according to their characteristics.

Definition



Classification Key

A single celled animal.

Definition



Amoeba

A process using carbon dioxide and water to make glucose using the energy from sunlight.

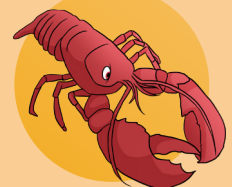
Definition



Photosynthesis

An animal without a backbone.

Definition



Invertebrate

Showing no signs of growth. Plants often are this during winter.

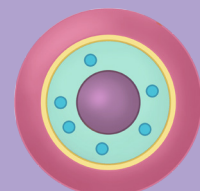
Definition



Dormant

A fertilised egg which develops into an unborn baby (or plant).

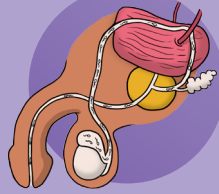
Definition



Embryo

The duct where sperm moves from in order to ejaculate.

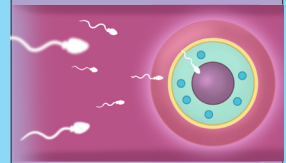
Definition



Epididymis

The moment where a sperm and egg join together.

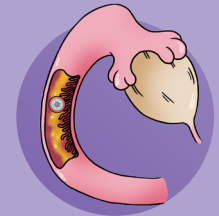
Definition



Fertilisation

The tube an egg passes through from an ovary.

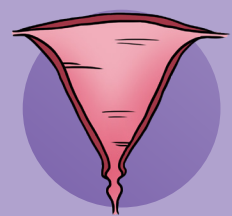
Definition



Fallopian Tube

The membrane that lines the womb.

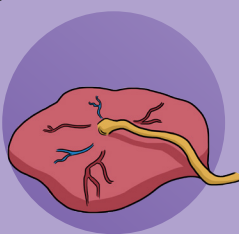
Definition



Endometrium

The organ that gives nutrients to an unborn baby through the umbilical cord.

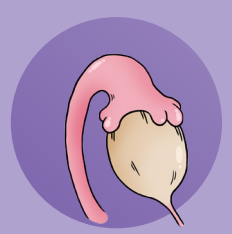
Definition



Placenta

Female reproductive organs that produce human egg cells.

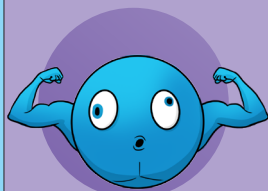
Definition



Ovaries

Male hormones produced in the testes.

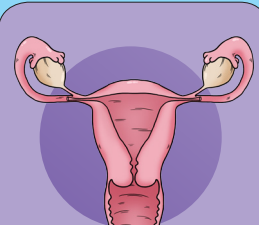
Definition



Testosterone

A womb that provides a safe place for growing a fetus.

Definition



Uterus

The cord connecting the fetus to the placenta.

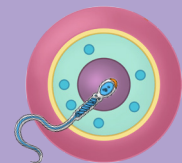
Definition



Umbilical Cord

The result of a sperm fertilising a human egg cell. The stage before it becomes an embryo.

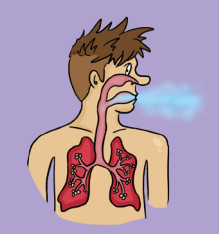
Definition



Zygote

Gas produced as a waste product of respiration.

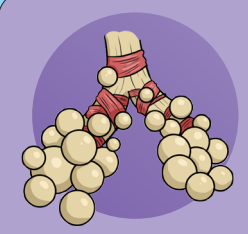
Definition



Carbon Dioxide

Air sacs within the lungs used for gas exchange.

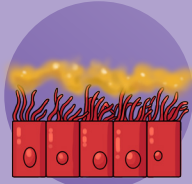
Definition



Alveoli

Hair-like projections on the surface of cells to sweep mucus along.

Definition



Cilia

Respiration using oxygen.

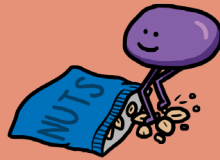
Definition



Aerobic Respiration

Enzyme that breaks fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

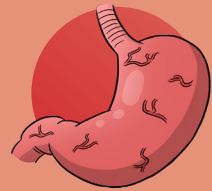
Definition



Lipase

A small muscular bag. A major part of the digestive system.

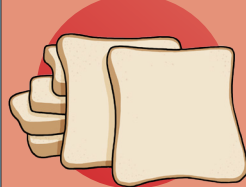
Definition



Stomach

Insoluble carbohydrate with big molecules. Found in cereals and potatoes.

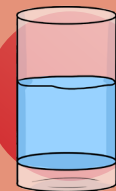
Definition



Starch

A substance able to dissolve in a solvent (e.g. nutrients dissolving in water).

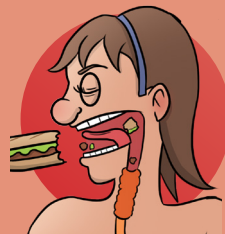
Definition



Soluble

The muscular tube from mouth to stomach.

Definition



Oesophagus

Food that gives energy. It provides insulation on the body.

Definition



Fat

A biological catalyst. It speeds up chemical reactions.

Definition



Enzyme

Enzyme that breaks starch and glycogen into sugar.

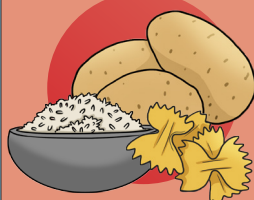
Definition



Amylase

Type of food that gives slow release energy.

Definition



Carbohydrates

Food that can't be digested. It keeps food moving through the digestive system.

Definition



Fibre

A type of simple sugar used by cells in an organism as a source of energy.

Definition



Glucose

Enzyme that breaks proteins into amino acids.

Definition



Protease

Liquid in the mouth. It contains amylase.

Definition



Saliva

When faeces leave the body.

Definition



Egestion

Type of food needed for growth and repair.

Definition



Protein