📜Subject: Biology🌌

📜Common terms of Form 4 biology🌌

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● Absorption : is the process of moving digested food into the blood.
● Adaptation : Is any characteristic of an organism that improves its chances of surviving in its environment.
● Aerobic restoration : is the respiration with oxygen.
● Alleles : Is the different forms of gene which occupy the same relative positions on a pair of homologous chromosomes.
● Alveoli : Is a tiny air sacs present in the lungs where gas exchange takes place.
● Anaerobic respiration : Is the respiration without oxygen
● Anesthetics : Is a drug that make the body unable to feel pain.
● Antibody : Is a protein molecule that helps protect the body from invading cells.
● Antibiotic : A drug that will stop or kill certain bacteria.
●Apiculture : Is the science and art of raising honey bees.
● Asexual reproduction : Is the process resulting in the production of genetically identical offspring from one parent, without the fusion of gametes.
● Assimilation : Is the process where by some of the absorbed food materials are converted into new protoplasm or used to provide energy.
● Axon : Is a nerve fiber that transmits impulses away from the cell body if a neuron.
● Bacteria : A type of single-celled organism without a nucleus.

● Bile : Is an alkaline fluid produced in the liver to aid digestion and the breaking down of food.
● Biomass : Is the mass of living organisms in a certain area.
● Bladder : Is a muscular sac that contains and ejects urine.
● Brain : Is the organ that coordinates the actions and responses of the body.
●Breathing : Is the process that brings about an exchange of gases between an organism and its environment.
● Bronchiole : Is a small branch of bronchus which connects a bonchus to the Alveoli.
● Cancer : A disease causing the rapid and fatal over production of cells in a part of the body.
● Capillary : Is the smallest blood vessel through which substances are exchanged to andfrom the blood.
● Capon : Is a castrated male chicken (requires surgery since the reproductive organs are the internal).
● Carbohydrates : Is a group of foods which provide energy.
● Catalyst : Is a substance that speeds up a chemical reaction.
● Cell membrane : Is a one of the outer layers of a cell which dictates which substance go in and out of the cell.
● Cell wall : Is the boundary layer of the cell which provides the cell with shape and structure.
● Cell : Isthe structural and functional unit of the cell.
● Chlorophyll : Is the green pigment in the leaves which absorbs light for photosynthesis.
● Chloroplasts : Is the structures in the plant cell which contain chlorophyll.
● Circulatory system : Isthe system in the body which enables blood to be transported to various organs, tissues and cells.
● Clone : Is an organism that is generally identical to its

parents.
● Clotting : Is a set of chemical reactions which stop blood from flowing out of the body at the point of wound and form a scab.
● Codominance : Is a condition where both alleles express themselves in a hybrid, as they are both either dominant or recessive one to another.
● Continuous variation : Is a traits with phenotypes ranging from one extreme to the other.
● Cornea : Is thetransparent area in the front of the eye which helps refract light rays before they entire the eye.
● Cross-pollination : is the transfer of pollen grains from one plant to the stigma of a flower in another plant of same species.
● Cytoplasm : Is a substance within the cell, similar to jelly which does not include the nucleus.
● Cannibalism : Is when poultry eat flesh of fellow flock mates.
● Decay : Is the gradual breakdown of substances by decomposers.*● Deficiency disease* : Is a disease caused by the lack of a certain vitamin or minerals.
● Dendron : Is a nerve fibre that transmits impulses toward the cell body of a neurone.
● Detoxification : Is the process of converting harmful substances into harmless ones in the body.
● Diaphragm : Is a muscle situated at the bottom of the lungs which causes air to move in and out of the lungs.
● Differentiation : Is the process by which cell becomes specialized for a specific function.
● Diffusion : Is the net movement of particles (Atoms, Ions, or Molecules) from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration that is downs a concentration gradient.
● Digestion : Is the process by which large food molecules

are broken down into small soluble and diffusible molecules that can be absorbed by the body cells.
● Diploid : Is the cells that contain the full number of chromosomes.
● Discontinous variation : Is a traits that show limited variation in their phenotypes which are easily distinguishable.
● Dominant : Is a form of a gene that is expressed and masks the recessive gene.
● Drug : Is a substance that if consumed changes the body or it's reactions.
●Ecology : Is the study of the relationships between living organisms and the natural environment.
● Ecosystem : Is an ecological system formed by the interaction of living organisms (Biotic) and their non living (Abiotic) environments.
● Egestion is the removal of undigested matter from the body.
● Emulsification : Is the breakdown of large fat molecules into small ones.
● Endocrine gland : Is the ductless glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream.
● Enzymes : Is a biological catalysts made of protein.
● Eutrophication : Is the profuse growth and multiplication of algae and green plants as a result of the enrichment of nutrients in the water.
● Evolution : Is the change overtime in the genes of species.
● Excretion : Is the process by which metabolic waste product's and toxic materials are removed from the body of an organism. Example (Sweating).
● Extinction : Is when a species no longer lives on earth.
● Fats : Is a lipid molecules containing glycerol and fatty acids.

Good luck all of my students and I wish you all the best🙏🙏