

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Science</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Year 10 Organisation

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Enzyme</b>	Protein with an active site of a specific shape which speeds up reactions.
<b>Carbohydrates</b>	Enzymes that break down carbohydrates into simple sugars.
<b>Amylase</b>	A carbohydrase enzyme that breaks down starch into simple sugars.
<b>Protease</b>	An enzyme that breaks down proteins into amino acids.
<b>Lipase</b>	An enzyme that breaks down lipids into fatty acids and glycerol.
<b>Lipids</b>	Fats and oils.
<b>Bile</b>	Alkaline substance produced in the liver and stored in the gall bladder. It neutralises stomach acid and breaks down fats into small droplets.
<b>Emulsify</b>	Break down into small droplets.
<b>Xylem</b>	Plant tissue that transports WATER and dissolved mineral ions UP the plant.
<b>Phloem</b>	Plant tissue that transports SUGARS UP and DOWN a plant.
<b>Meristem</b>	Plant tissue found in the growing tips of roots and shoots.
<b>Stomata</b>	Small holes underneath the leaf to allow gases to move in and out of the leaf.
<b>Guard cells</b>	Cells that open and close the stomata to reduce water loss.
<b>Spongy mesophyll</b>	Layer of cells in the leaf that allow gases to exchange.
<b>Palisade mesophyll</b>	Layer of cells in the leaf that contain lots of chloroplasts for photosynthesis.
<b>Epidermal tissues</b>	Layers of cells at the top of the leaf and the bottom of the leaf.