

Flashcards

Flashcards for Study & Revision

12 Cards per Page • Print & Learn

Cell Biology

Cell Membrane

Cell Biology

Mitochondria

Body Systems

Nervous System

Body Systems

**Cardiovascular
System**

Physiology

Homeostasis

Cell Biology

Neuron

Body Systems

Endocrine System

Body Systems

Respiratory System

Physiology

Immune System

Cell Biology

DNA

Body Systems

The circulatory system consisting of the heart, blood vessels, and blood. It delivers oxygen and nutrients to every cell while removing carbon dioxide and waste products.

Body Systems

The body's communication network consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and peripheral nerves. It transmits electrical signals to coordinate movement, sensation, and organ function.

Cell Biology

Often called the powerhouse of the cell, mitochondria produce ATP energy through cellular respiration. They have their own DNA and are believed to have originated from ancient bacteria.

Cell Biology

The flexible outer boundary of every cell that controls what enters and exits. Made of a phospholipid bilayer, it acts as a selective barrier maintaining the cell's internal environment.

Body Systems

The system responsible for gas exchange — bringing oxygen into the body and expelling carbon dioxide. Key structures include the lungs, bronchi, trachea, and diaphragm.

Body Systems

A network of glands that produce and release hormones directly into the bloodstream. It regulates metabolism, growth, reproduction, and mood through chemical signals.

Cell Biology

The basic functional unit of the nervous system — a specialised cell that transmits electrical impulses. Each neuron has dendrites to receive signals and an axon to send them to the next cell.

Physiology

The process by which the body maintains stable internal conditions such as temperature, pH, and blood sugar despite changes in the external environment.

Cell Biology

Deoxyribonucleic acid — the molecule that carries genetic instructions for the development and function of all living organisms. It is stored in the nucleus and organised into 23 pairs of chromosomes in humans.

Physiology

The body's defence network against pathogens including bacteria, viruses, and foreign substances. It includes white blood cells, antibodies, and the lymphatic system.