

# Flashcards

**Flashcards for Study & Revision**

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**Cell Biology**

**Cell Membrane**

**Cell Biology**

**Mitochondria**

**Body Systems**

**Nervous System**

**Body Systems**

**Cardiovascular System**

## **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 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.**

**Physiology**

**Homeostasis**

**Cell Biology**

**Neuron**

**Body Systems**

**Endocrine System**

**Body Systems**

**Respiratory System**

## 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.

## 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.

**Physiology**

**Immune System**

**Cell Biology**

**DNA**

## **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.**