Classification	
Kingdom	The largest group of classifying organisms.
Genus	The second smallest group of classifying organisms.
Species	The smallest group of classifying organisms, all of which are able to interbreed and produce fertile offspring.
Binomial system	The system devised by Linnaeus in which each organism is given a two-part name.
Linnaeus	The scientist who devised the modern classification system.
Three domain system	The system devised by Woese using information from RNA. The three domains are Eukaryota, Bacteria and Archae (primitive bacteria).

Adaptation, interdependence and competition	
Abiotic	The non-living parts of the environment e.g. temperature and light intensity.
Adaptation	Features that organisms have to help them survive in their environment.
Behavioural adaptation	An advantage to an organism as a result of something it does e.g. courtship display.
Biotic	The living parts of the environment.
Camouflage	Blending in with surroundings.
Community	A group of two or more populations of different species that live in the same area at the same time.
Competition	The contest between organisms for resources such as food and shelter.
Ecosystem	The interaction of a community (of living organisms) with the non-living parts of their environment.
Extremophile	Organisms that can survive in extreme environments e.g. very high or low temperatures.
Functional adaptation	An advantage to an organism as a result of how the body works.
Habitat	The place where an organism lives.
Interdependence	The relationships between different living things that they rely on to survive.
Population	The total number of one species in an ecosystem.
Stable community	One in which the biotic and abiotic factors are in balance so that population sizes remain fairly constant.
Structural adaptation	Physical features that an organism has that help it to survive.

Organisation of ecosystems	
Biomass	The amount of living material.
Carnivore	Animals that eat meat (other animals).
Consumer	Any organism that obtains its energy by eating another.
Decomposer	Organisms that break down dead plants or animals.
Ecosystem	The interaction of a community (of living organisms) with the non-living parts of their environment.
Efficiency	**Ratio of useful energy output to total energy input, can be expressed as a percentage.** $\frac{\text{Energy used for growth (output)}}{\text{Energy supplied (input)}} \times 100\%$
Food chain	A way of showing what organisms eat. The arrows show the direction of energy transfer.
Food web	A series of linked food chains showing the feeding relationships in a habitat.
Herbivore	Animals that eat plants.
Parasitism	A relationship in which one organism benefits but the other is harmed by the relationship e.g. head lice living on human scalps.
Predator	Any animal that hunts or kills prey for food.
Prey	Animals which are eaten by a predator.

Producer	Organisms in a food chain that make food using sunlight.
Pyramid of biomass	**A diagram to show the (dry) mass of living material at each trophic level.**
Pyramid of numbers	**A diagram to show the number of organisms at each trophic level.**
Quadrat	A square frame of fixed area used in biological sampling.
Sampling	Process by which scientists look at a part of a habitat and make conclusions about the whole of it.
Transect	A line along which samples at regular intervals are taken (systematic).
Trophic level	**The stages in a food chain.**

How materials are cycled	
Atmosphere	The layer of gases that surrounds the Earth.
Biogas	**Gases released by anaerobic bacteria as they breakdown rotting material. The biogas can be used as a cheap fuel source.**
Carbon cycle	Cycle that describes how carbon moves between the atmosphere, living things, water and the soil.
Combustion	Burning.
Decay	To rot.
Evaporation	Process by which liquid water turns into a gas.
Fossil fuels	Fuels such as coal, oil and gas formed from the remains of dead plants and animals over millions of years.
Microorganisms	Very small organisms that can only be viewed through a microscope. Also known as microbes.
Photosynthesis	The process that plants use to convert carbon dioxide and water into oxygen and glucose, using energy from sunlight.
Precipitation	The scientific name for rain.
Respiration	Process occurring in cells that releases energy from glucose. Carbon dioxide is a waste product.
Transpiration	Gradual release of water vapour from leaves to continue the 'pull' of water up to them from the soil.
Water cycle	How water is recycled through the environment.
Processes in the carbon cycle	Combustion, respiration, photosynthesis, decay.
Processes in the water cycle	Condensation, precipitation, evaporation, transpiration.
Factors affecting decay	**Number of microorganisms, temperature, availability of oxygen, moisture.**

Biodiversity and human impact	
Biodiversity	All of the different species and the differences between them in a given area.
Biotechnology	**The use of living organisms to develop and make products.**
Conservation	Protecting an ecosystem or a species from reduced numbers and often extinction.
Deforestation	Cutting down large numbers of trees in an area.
Eutrophication	When water becomes rich in nutrients (from fertilisers) which allows algae to grow wildly and reduce oxygen levels in the water.
Fermenter	**Giant containers with regulated conditions used to maximise the growth of microorganisms.**
Food security	**When people have access to consistent supplies of safe and nutritious food.**
Global warming	The increase in the Earth's temperature due to increases in carbon dioxide levels.
Indicator species	Organisms used to measure the level of pollution in water or the air.
Intensive farming	**Farming using machines and chemicals, designed to maximise yield.**
Mycoprotein	**Protein that is produced from fungi e.g. Quorn.**

Pollutants	Chemicals that contaminate air, water or soil.
Sustainability	Using resources and the environment to meet the needs of people today without damaging the Earth or reducing resources for people in the future.

Biology only statements in **bold**