

BIOLOGY 12

EXAMINATION TERMINOLOGY

The following is a list of terms which may be used in the construction of items for the Biology 12 examinations in order to increase clarity and brevity. While the terms are not specifically stated in the Prescribed Learning Outcomes, they are considered central to both the instruction and examination of Biology 12.

It should be noted that students are expected to know correct terms rather than abbreviations and acronyms, e.g., antidiuretic hormone, not ADH or rough endoplasmic reticulum, not RER.

Biological Molecules

ADP	hydrolysis	phosphate
covalent bond	ion	polar molecule
dehydration synthesis	ionic bond	polymer
deoxyribose	maltose	peptide bond
dipeptide	monomer	polypeptide
fats	nitrogenous base	specific heat capacity
glycerol	oils	

In addition, students will be expected to be able to recognize, but not draw, the following structural diagrams:

ATP	hemoglobin	ribose
DNA	monosaccharide	RNA
disaccharide	neutral fat	steroids
glucose	phospholipids	
helicase	polysaccharide	

Cell Structure and Function

cell wall	cytoplasm	nuclear pores
cellular respiration	cytoskeleton	photosynthesis
chloroplasts	flagella	polysome
chromatin	matrix	secretion
cristae	nuclear membrane	

Cell Membrane Function

bilayer	hydrophilic	osmotic pressure
concentration gradient	hydrophobic	plasmolysis
crenation	hydrostatic pressure	solute
facilitated diffusion	lysis	solvent
glycolipids	permeable	tonicity
glycoproteins	plasma membrane	turgor

Experimental Design

conclusion	experimental group	sample size
control	hypothesis	theory
control group	independent variable	validity
dependent variable	procedure	
experiment	reliability	

DNA and Protein Synthesis

adenine	gene mutation	template
anticodon	genetic code	termination
carcinogen	guanine	thymine
chromosome mutation	initiation	uracil
cytosine	radiation	virus
deoxyribose	semiconservative replication	X ray
DNA polymerase	start / stop codons	
elongation	sugar-phosphate backbone	

Human Biology

endocrine gland	homeostatic mechanism	tissue
homeostasis	negative feedback	tissue fluid

Digestion

chemical digestion	hydroxide	pepsinogen
digestive tract	lacteal	physical digestion
hydrochloric acid	microvilli	surface area
hydrolytic enzymes	mucus	

Blood and Circulation

albumin	elastic fibres	macrophage
arterial	fibrin	net pressure
capillary bed	fibrinogen	pacemaker
cardiac cycle	formed elements	pulse
cardiac output	globulin	stem cell
counter-current exchange	lumen	systole
cross-sectional area	lymph	thoracic
diastole	lymphocytes	venous

Respiration

aortic bodies	inspiration	nasal cavity
carbonic anhydrase	intercostal (rib) muscles	respiratory centre
carotid bodies	internal / external respiration	stretch receptors
expiration	equations	

Excretion

antidiuretic
diuretic
excretion

metabolic waste
nitrogenous wastes
osmotic gradient

reabsorption
tubular excretion

Nervous System

acetylcholine
acetylcholinesterase
axomembrane
axoplasm
contractile proteins
cranial nerves
dorsal-root ganglion
downswing

excitatory neurotransmitters
inhibitory neurotransmitters
integration
meninges
nodes of Ranvier
noradrenalin
polarity
refractory period

saltatory transmission
Schwann cells
spinal nerves
synaptic ending
threshold value
upswing

Reproduction

ejaculation
endometrium
erectile tissue
fimbriae
follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
follicular phase
gonadotropic releasing hormone (GnRH)

human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG)
labour
luteal phase
luteinizing hormone (LH)
menstrual cycle
menstruation
oögenesis
ovarian cycle
ovulation

ovum
progesterone
proliferative phase
prostaglandins
scrotum
secretory phase
spermatogenesis

System-related Words

cardiac
cerebral
endocrine
gastric

hepatic
neural
pulmonary
renal

respiratory
vascular

Process Words

compare (similarities and differences)
contrast (differences only)

explain
facilitate (help)
describe

relative (relatively high or low)