

B4 Key Word Glossary

Aerobic respiration: A form of respiration that uses oxygen to release energy from molecules like glucose.

Anaerobic respiration: A form of respiration that releases energy from molecules like glucose without using oxygen.

Cellular respiration: An exothermic reaction which is continuously occurring in living cells.

Chloroplast: Cell organelle that produces glucose through photosynthesis.

Chlorophyll: A green pigment, present in all green plants which is responsible for the absorption of light for photosynthesis.

Fermentation: Fermentation is an anaerobic process that converts glucose into ethanol and carbon dioxide. It is carried out by yeast, a type of single-celled fungus.

Inverse proportion: A relationship between two values whereas one value increases, the other value decreases at the same rate.

Inverse square law: As the distance from a light source increases, the light intensity is inversely proportional to the distance squared.

Limiting factor: A factor that limits the rate of a reaction when there is not enough of it.

Metabolism: The sum of all the reactions in a cell or the body.

Mitochondria: Organelles where aerobic respiration takes place and energy is released.

Oxygen debt: The amount of extra oxygen the body needs after exercise to react with the accumulated lactic acid and remove it from the cells.

Photosynthesis: An endothermic reaction in which energy is transferred from the environment to the chloroplasts by light.

Yeast: A type of single-celled fungus.

Brewing: To make beer or wine.