

100 Biology Facts.

1. Reptiles have dry scaly skin.
2. The molecules that digest food are called enzymes.
3. Haemoglobin carries oxygen in red blood cells.
4. All cells have a nucleus, cytoplasm and a cell membrane.
5. Plant cells have a cell wall, central vacuole and chloroplasts.
6. To germinate, a seed needs water, oxygen and a suitable temperature.
7. Aerobic respiration is respiration that requires a supply of oxygen.
8. The equation for photosynthesis is:
Water + Carbon dioxide = Starch (glucose) + oxygen
9. The light sensitive layer in the eye is called the retina.
10. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the (male) stamen to the (female) stigma of a plant.
11. The main vertebrate groups are: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.
12. Arteries carry blood away from the heart.
13. Digestion is a process by which complex food molecules are broken down into simple ones for absorption into the blood.
14. Muscles work by contracting, they cannot push.
15. Air is carried into the lungs down the windpipe or trachea.
16. The nucleus controls the activities of the cell.
17. Carbon dioxide is the waste gas produced in cells during respiration.
18. Veins carry blood towards the heart.
19. A nerve cell is called a neurone.
20. When two sex cells (gametes) join in fertilisation they produce a zygote.

21. Yeast is a single celled fungus that ferments sugar to alcohol if it respire anaerobically.
22. In the starch test, a solution of iodine will turn starch a blue/black colour.
23. Root hair cells increase the surface area to absorb more water.
24. The function of white blood cells is to fight disease.
25. In mammals, the foetus is attached to the placenta by the umbilical cord.
26. Gas exchange in the lungs takes place in the alveoli.
27. Amylase is an enzyme that digests starch into sugar.
28. Excretion is the removal of waste material from the body via the kidneys and bladder.
29. Chlorophyll is the green substance found in plant cell chloroplasts where photosynthesis takes place.
30. Pollination, the transfer of pollen between stamens and stigma, should not be confused with seed dispersal which is when the plant spreads its seeds as far as possible.
31. Red blood cells carry oxygen from the lungs to the body cells.
32. A group of identical cells carrying out the same function is known as a tissue.
33. The heart is an organ that pumps blood via blood vessels around the body.
34. The brain and spinal cord form the central nervous system.
35. Mammals have four kinds of teeth: incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
36. Most chloroplasts in leaves are found in palisade cells.

37. The respiration equation is:

Glucose + oxygen = water + carbon dioxide + energy

38. Gas exchange in leaves takes place through holes in the surface called stoma.

39. The liquid part of the blood is the plasma.

40. Fibre (roughage) is essential to a balanced diet to prevent constipation.

41. Arthropods are invertebrates with jointed legs and an exoskeleton.

42. Blood clots in contact with air with the help of tiny particles called platelets.

43. Breathing is the movement of air into and out of the lungs by movements of the ribs and diaphragm.

44. The stomach is where protein is digested.

45. Glucose is a carbohydrate and gives the body energy.

46. Insects belong to the arthropods and have 6 legs and 2 pairs of wings.

47. Yeast is used to make bread rise and the holes in bread are caused by carbon dioxide given off during respiration.

48. Mammals and birds are the two warm-blooded vertebrates.

49. Plant cell walls are made of cellulose and this forms the fibre in our diet.

50. Oxygen is a waste gas produced in photosynthesis.

a. 78% of the air is inert nitrogen.

51. In photosynthesis experiments, carbon dioxide can be absorbed with soda lime.

52. An animal that eats predominantly meat is called a carnivore.

53. A balanced diet contains carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals, vitamins, fibre and water.

54. Tobacco smoke contains nicotine, tar and carbon monoxide.
55. The placenta carries food and oxygen from the mother to the foetus.
56. The producer in a food chain is always a plant.
57. Arachnids are 8-legged arthropods and include spiders, mites and scorpions.
58. Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial disease affecting our lungs.
59. Carbon dioxide is the waste gas of respiration.
60. A plant cell has a cellulose wall to provide it with support.
61. A lack of vitamin C can lead to scurvy.
62. Calcium is a mineral essential for healthy bones and teeth.
63. Insect pollinated flowers have bright petals and produce nectar.
64. Muscles work against each other in pairs and are said to be antagonistic.
65. Photosynthesis produces biomass, the plant material that supplies food to the animals.
66. The common cold and 'flu are both diseases caused by viruses and cannot be treated by antibiotics.
67. The small differences between individuals of the same species are called variation.
68. The human heart is divided into 4 chambers, 2 atria and 2 ventricles.
69. Examples of starches are bread, potato, pasta, rice, millet and other cereal grains.
70. The cell membranes of both plant and animal cells control the substances that enter and leave the cell.
71. The nicotine in tobacco smoke is addictive but the tar is a major cause of lung cancer.

72. Nitrates absorbed from the soil via root hairs are essential minerals for healthy plant growth.
73. A simple food chain consists of a producer, a herbivore consumer and a carnivore consumer.
74. White blood cells react to bacterial infection by producing antibodies which attack the disease and reduce the symptoms.
75. Wind pollinated plants produce huge amounts of tiny pollen grains.
76. Invertebrates are animals without a backbone.
77. Respiration and photosynthesis together form the carbon cycle and also maintain the level of oxygen in the atmosphere.
78. Emphysema is a lung disease caused by smoking and can lead to severe breathlessness.
79. Dissolved food, minerals and vitamins are carried around the body dissolved in the blood plasma.
80. Puberty is the time in early teenage years that children begin to develop into adults.
81. The function of the skeleton is to support the soft tissues as well as providing leverage for muscles in movement.
82. Seeds contain a food store, usually starch, which enables it to germinate and produce its first pair of leaves.
83. The small intestine is the region of the digestive system where digested food is absorbed into the blood stream.
84. The brain sends messages to muscles via motor nerves and they contract as a result.
85. Respiration is the exchange of gases in the cells that results in the release of energy.

86. The test for carbon dioxide is that it turns lime water milky.
87. Alcohol abuse can lead to a damaged liver because the liver is responsible for breaking down the alcohol into safer substances.
88. Plants respire throughout 24 hours just like animals but they do it more slowly.
89. Protein foods are meat, fish, soya, eggs and cheese.
90. Vitamin D helps to prevent rickets (soft bones)
91. The walls of the alveoli in the lungs are one cell thick and allow gases to diffuse easily.
92. Light is essential for photosynthesis to take place.
93. A food web is the relationship between all the organisms in a habitat and consists of many food chains interlinked.
94. Hinge and ball and socket are examples of freely moveable joints in the skeleton.
95. Tortoises DO NOT have an exoskeleton. It is a shell.
96. The removal of faeces from the digestive system is egestion NOT excretion.
97. The oxygen level in the atmosphere is 21%.
98. Decomposers are bacteria and fungi that bring about the decay of dead plant and animal material in natural habitats.
100. The 7 characteristics of living things are: movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, excretion and nutrition. (MRS GREN)
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