Grade 10 – Life at the Molecular, Cellular and Tissue Level (Terminology)

1. Division of the cytoplasm during cell division.

   Cytokinesis

2. Protein that protects the body against disease.

   Antibody

3. Structure responsible for the green colour of leaves.

   Chlorophyll

4. Unhealthy lipids.

   Cholesterol/LDL

5. Vitamin needed for formation of collagen.

   Vitamin C

6. Vitamin needed for blood clotting.

   Vitamin K

7. Scientific name for Vitamin C.

   Ascorbic acid

8. Disease caused by a lack of protein.

   Kwashiorkor

9. Disease caused by a lack of iodine.

   Goitre

10. Mineral involved in heart rate.

    Potassium

11. Substance used to test for the presence of starch.

    Idiodine solution

12. Essential inorganic nutrients needed by plants and animals in small amounts.

    Micronutrients

13. The most important solvent in nature.

    Water

14. An illness that can develop in children due to a lack of calcium and vitamin D.

    Rickets

15. The micronutrient that is an ingredient of the hormone thyroxine.

    Iodine

16. The micronutrient that is needed for the production of red blood cells and for the synthesis of chlorophyll in plants.

    Iron

17. An organic nutrient that can serve as insulation against cold.

    Fat/Lipids

18. Organic compound tested for with ether and filter paper.

    Fats/Lipids

19. A deficiency disease in young children as a result of a lack of protein in the diet.

    Kwashiorkor

20. The carbohydrate that makes up the main ingredient of cell walls in flowering plants.

    Cellulose

21. The inorganic compound that makes up the largest part of the mass of a living organism.

    Water

22. A protein that serves a biological catalyst during biochemical reactions.

    Enzyme

23. Disease that can develop due to a lack of vitamin B_1.

    Beri-beri

24. A deficiency disease that is characterised by poor night vision.

    Night blindness

25. The macronutrient that plays a role in osmosis in the blood of humans.

    Sodium

26. The substance on which an enzyme acts.

    Substrate

27. A disease that can develop due to a lack of vitamin B_3.

    Pellagra

28. The phenomenon where proteins lose their form and function at high temperatures.

    Denaturing

29. The compound formed when two amino acids bind to each other.

    Protein

30. Element found in all proteins, but not in lipids or carbohydrates.

    Nitrogen

31. The monomers of proteins.

    Amino acids