

Biology Bricks Keywords

What This is About

Please use this document to help further your knowledge, by printing out the keywords associated with the relevant page.

This document is set up for you to cut out the keywords (and laminate them if you think it will help), to be used as a quick guide reference for the subject matter that is included.

Warning

Please note: the keywords included in this document are those that link with the page subject matter. They may relate to other pages as well, but they are meant for the page that the link is provided from. Use them as a resource as you so wish.

Printing

Please feel free **not** to print this page of the document, it is merely a reference and information page.

Cells

A cell is the smallest single unit of structure in our body. They can form together to make tissues and organs.



Red Blood Cells

Red blood cells, also called erythrocytes, carry oxygen and nutrients around the body to be dropped off.



White Blood Cells

Two main types of white blood cell fight off infection, and help to maintain order in our body. One releases an antibody, and the other consumes what they attach it to.



Platelets

Small plate-shaped cells that spike when activated to help with healing, platelets form what we know as a scab on top of new skin.



Endothelial Cells

These cells are what are make up our skin, and are external cells that help protect our body.



Stem Cells

Stem cells are cells that have no function, and that in adults can be made into many, but not all, types of cells.



Reproductive Cells

The two types of cells include sperm and egg (ova) cells. They are the only cells that reproduce through meiosis.



Sperm

One of the reproductive cells, sperm is created through meiosis, and is the male reproductive cell.



Ova

One of the reproductive cells, ova (also called eggs) are created through meiosis and are the female reproductive cell. They only have 23 chromosomes.



Bone Cells

Bone cells are strong, but also flexible. They make up the skeleton that is inside our body, and are very dense.



Muscle Cells

Muscle cells are also called myocytes, and can be fibrous, barred or smooth.



Myocytes

Myocytes come in different forms. They can be fibrous and long, barred or smooth. They make up muscles.



Fat Cells

Fat cells are in every human body in some form, and they help us to keep warm. Without them we would freeze.



Adipocytes

Adipocytes are commonly called fat cells, and help to keep us warm.



Skin Cells

You are what you eat. Your skin cells are made from the food we eat, seven days after we have eaten it.



Nerve Cells

We have three different nerve cells – sensory, relay and motor, all which help our nervous system send messages a electrical speed to places for movement and reaction.



Pancreatic Cells

Pancreatic cells are created by the pancreas and serve several different functions, including repair of the pancreas, and other functions.



Haploid

A haploid cell is a cell that has only half the DNA code inside. Typically, sperm and eggs are the only cells that have this.



Diploid

All cells, except those that are haploid, have a diploid status, in having 46 chromosomes, or 23 pairs of chromosomes, within them.