

cc

cel

**cc** [cubic centimetre, centimetre cubed] a measure of volume that is the same as the millilitre

**cd / cd-rom / CD-ROM** compact disc – read-only memory, a device on which data is stored that can be retrieved but not changed

**cease** to stop

**ceiling** (not *sealing* which is closing) the top surface inside a room

**celery sticks** the shoots of the celery plant, can be used to show the xylem

**cell** (not *sell* which is to exchange goods for money) the tiny building block of life (named by **Hooke**), two pieces of different metals separated by an liquid that can conduct electricity, one box in a spread sheet | **cell activity** the chemical changes that occur in a cell | **cell cycle** the changes that a cell undergoes from being first produced, through growth to when the cell divides asexually | **cell division** reproduction of a cell, the nucleus produces an exact copy then the cell breaks into two, each half having a nucleus | **cell function** the job that a cell has to carry out so there are many specialised cells with shapes specific to their job | **cell malfunction** when something goes wrong with the instruction set in the nucleus so the cell can not work properly and either dies or undergoes uncontrolled division | **cell membrane** the thin lipid layer on the outside of the cell that controls the type and amount of chemicals that will be allowed into the cell and which chemicals should be ejected from the cell | **cell nucleus** the tiny structure inside the cell (organelle) that contains the DNA which controls everything that a cell has to do (named by **Brown**) | **cell sap** a sugar solution that is found inside the vacuole of a plant cell | **cell size** a typical cell has a diameter of about 10 micrometres (0.01 millimetres), but the range is from about 1 micrometres up to 2 metres for the nerve cell | **cell structure** what can be seen inside the cell and how the different parts are connected together | **cell-surface membrane** more often called the cell membrane, separates the cytoplasm from the outside world | **cell theory** the idea that all living organisms are made from tiny units called cells | **cell type** the characteristics that are seen when the cell is examined | **cell wall** a rigid structure that is found on the outside of some bacteria and of every plant and fungus cell | **animal cells** cells that have a nucleus but no cell wall | **antibody-producing cells** specialised cells in animals that manufacture antibodies in response to an antigen | **blood cells** any of the types of cell that are found in blood | **bone cells** the tiny living structures that make up the soft marrow of the bone and which

produce the blood cells | **cancer cells / cancerous cells** the cells that have lost regulation and grow out of control | **cartilage cells** the cells that are found in cartilage and produce fibres | **cheek cells** the cells found on the inside of the cheek that are easily removed by gentle scraping | **chemical cell** two different metals, separated by an electrolyte will produce a voltage | **ciliated cells / ciliated epithelial cells** cells that have one surface covered in tiny hairs | **cone cells** light sensitive cells in the eye that respond to one of the three primary colours (red, blue, green) | **damaged cells** some part of the cell has been broken so the cell can no longer function fully | **daughter cells** new cells, identical to the parent, produced by asexual reproduction | **dividing cells** the cells are reproducing asexually | **dry cell** an electric power source (cell) in which the electrolyte is in a jelly so the cell can be turned upside down without all the contents spilling out | **egg cells** female reproductive cell, or gamete, that is very large and immobile because it is full of nutrients | **electric cell / electrochemical cell** two different metals separated by an electrolyte will produce a potential difference | **electrolysis cell / electrolytic cell** equipment allowing an electric current to be passed through a liquid | **epithelial cells** the cells, which look like tiles, that are found in the outermost part of skin or an organ lining | **fat cells** cells that are used for storing fat, may form a layer below the skin or produce bundles of cells in the body | **female cell** any cell from a female, in humans this means that the sex chromosomes will be XX | **female reproductive cells / female sex cells** ova, eggs, the gamete that can not move | **fertilised cell (UK) / fertilized cell (USA)** the zygote, the nucleus of the male gamete has fused with the nucleus of the female egg | **fuel cell** an object that reacts fuel with oxygen at room temperature producing electrical energy | **galvanic cell** two different metals separated by a fluid that will allow charge to move and so produces an electric current | **germ cell** a non-specialised cell that is produced during the early stages of embryo development | **gland cells** the cells that produce a secretion such as hormones or enzymes | **goblet cells** lining cells that produce a liquid | **guard cells** pairs of cells that control the opening of the stomata of leaves | **lead-acid cell** an accumulator, a cell made from plates of lead in sulphuric acid that can be changed chemically by an electric current | **leaf cells** the individual growing units that are found in the leaf | **light-sensitive cell** any cell that responds rapidly and specifically to light |