

1. active transport	movement of any molecules through a membrane against the concentration gradient	18. osmosis	the movement of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of low water concentration through a selectively permeable membrane
2. adaptation	an alteration in structure, function or behaviour, that is hereditary, by which a species or an individual improves its condition in relation to its environment	19. osmotic pressure	a measure of the solute concentration in a solution that results in water moving into a solution by the process of osmosis
3. Bowman's capsule	a double-walled capsule surrounding the glomerulus of a nephron	20. pH	a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
4. cladodes	modified stems that have the appearance and function of leaves	21. phyllodes	broad, flat leaf stalks that have the appearance and take over the function of leaves
5. cloaca	the one common opening for passage of urine, faeces and reproductive gametes in fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and non-placental mammals	22. reactant	a substance or compound used up during a chemical reaction
6. cortex	tissue internal in position to the outermost boundary, but not central	23. solute reabsorption	reabsorption of dissolved substances
7. diffusion	passive movement of any molecules along a concentration gradient, until equilibrium is reached	24. terrestrial mammals	land-dwelling vertebrates that suckle their young
8. enantiostasis	the maintenance of metabolic and physiological functions in response to variations in the environment	25. transpiration	evaporation of water vapour from a plant through the stomata of leaves
9. excretion	the elimination of wastes produced during metabolism	26. tubular reabsorption	the process by which solutes and water are removed from fluid in the nephron of the kidney and transported into the blood and surrounding kidney tissue
10. excretory system	the system of organs in animals that removes metabolic waste products from the body	27. tubular secretion	the process by which solutes and water are added by active transport to the nephron of the kidney from the blood
11. filtration	the physical process for the separation of small, soluble molecules from larger particles	28. ureter	the vessel that transports urine from the kidney to the bladder
12. hormone replacement therapy	the administration of chemical control substances as a therapy to replace a hormone imbalance in the body	29. water reabsorption	(in nephron) passive osmosis of water drawn into cells or tissues as a result of a higher solute concentration within the tissues
13. medulla	the central part of an organ	30. xerophytes	plants adapted to survive in habitats with very little water available water
14. nitrogenous wastes	end products of nitrogen metabolism (including urea, uric acid and ammonia)		
15. osmoconformers	organisms that maintain the concentration of their internal body fluids to match the external environment		
16. osmoregulation	the process by which organisms maintain an optimal, constant water and electrolyte (salt) balance and osmotic pressure		
17. osmoregulators	organisms that maintain a stable concentration in their internal body fluids, despite fluctuations in the osmotic concentration of the external environment		