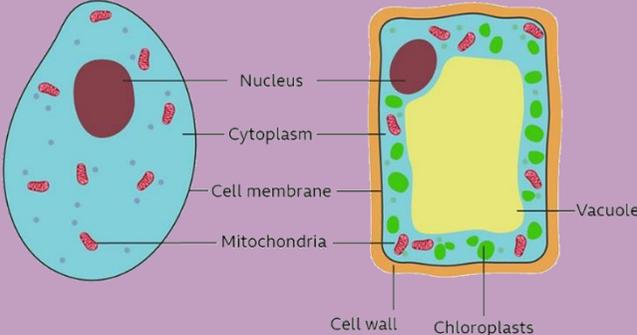


Week 1: Variation		Week 2: Cell Structure		Week 3: States of Matter	
Variation	Differences between organisms	Animal	Plant	State of matter	The form in which an object is found e.g. solid, liquid or gas
Cell	Basic unit of all living organisms			Solid	Particles are regularly arranged and all touching
Tissue	A collection of similar cells working together to perform a specific function			Liquid	Particles are touching and in an irregular arrangement
Organ	A collection of different tissues working together to perform a specific function			Gas	No particles are touching and in a random arrangement
Organ system	A group of organs that work together e.g. the digestive system			Melting Pot	The temperature at which a solid turns to a liquid
Organism	Any living thing			Boiling point	The temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas
Week 4: Elements, Compounds and Mixtures				Week 5: Forces	
Atom	A single sphere that makes up matter	Force	A push or a pull effect	Pivot	A point around which an object turns
Particle	The single unit of a substance such as an atom or a molecule e.c. H ₂ O	Newtons	The units in which force is measured	Moment	The turning effect around a pivot caused by a force e.g. a seesaw
Element	A substance that contains only 1 type of atom	Newton Meter	A piece of equipment containing a spring that measures the size of a force	Clockwise	A motion that is in the same direction as the hands on a clock
Compound	A substance that contains 2 or more different atoms that are chemically joined	Balanced	All the forces in one direction acting in the opposite direction	Anticlockwise	A motion that is in the opposite direction to the hands on a clock
Mixture	A substance that contains different types of particles that are not chemically joined	Unbalanced	All the forces in one direction are not equal to all the forces acting in the opposite direction	Stationary	Not moving
				Magnitude	The size of something