

Week 1: Magnetism

<p>permanent magnet</p>	a magnet that is always magnetic
<p>magnetic materials</p>	a material (made of nickel, iron or cobalt) that is attracted to a permanent magnet
<p>attraction</p>	when two or more objects come together
<p>repulsion</p>	when two or more objects are forced apart
<p>pole</p>	the end of a magnet
<p>magnetic field</p>	the area around a magnet that exerts a magnetic force

Week 2: Earth and space




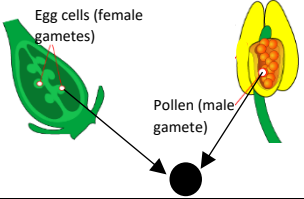
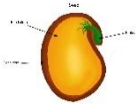

<p>planet</p>	the large mass in orbit around a star
<p>the sun</p>	the star at the centre of our solar system
<p>galaxy</p>	a cluster of billions of stars held together by gravity
<p>light year</p>	the distance that light travels in one year
<p>day and night</p>	caused by the earth rotating on its axis
<p>seasons</p>	caused by the tilt of the earth's axis
<p>Summer in the northern hemisphere because the hemisphere points towards the sun</p> <p>Winter in the northern hemisphere because the hemisphere points away from the sun</p>	

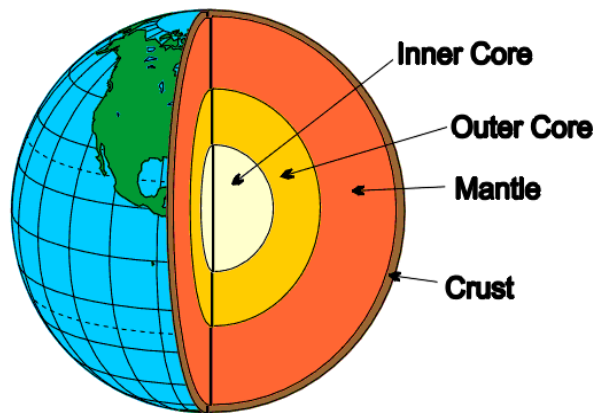
Week 3: Reproduction

flower	the part of the plant where the reproductive organs are found.
stamen	the male part of the flower; made up of the anther and filament .
anther	produces pollen grains.
ovary	contains ovules.
ovule	part of the ovary that contains female gametes (ovum) .
stigma	collects the pollen during pollination.
pollen grain	the male sex cell.
petals	brightly coloured to attract insects.


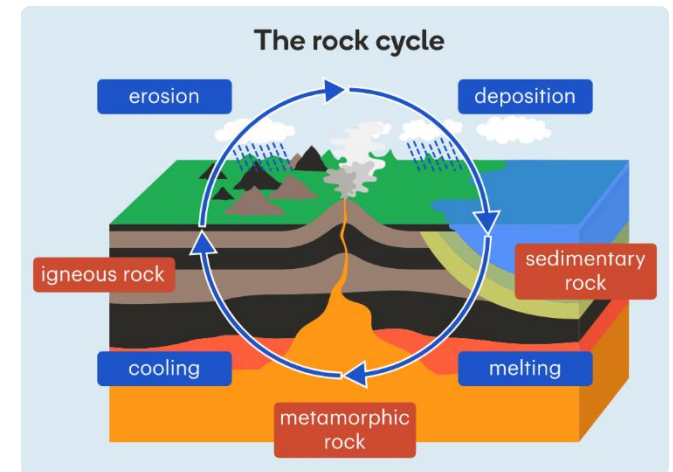
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pollination	the transfer of pollen to allow fertilisation.	
insect pollination	flower to flower pollination by insects.	
wind pollination	flower to flower pollination by the wind.	
fertilisation	When the nucleus of a male gamete (sex cell) fuses with the nucleus of a female gamete.	
		
nectary	produces sweet nectar to attract insects.	
seed	a fertilised ovule.	
seed dispersal	the movement of seeds away from the parent plant.	



crust	the rocky outer layer of the Earth.
mantle	the semi-molten layer of rock beneath the crust.
outer core	the liquid layer of mainly iron and nickel around the inner core.
inner core	the solid centre of the Earth mainly composed of iron and nickel.
recycling	converting waste into reusable material.

sedimentary rock	rock formed when layers of rock particles are compacted within the crust e.g. limestone.
metamorphic rock	rock formed from heat and pressure.
igneous rock	rock formed when molten rock cools and solidifies.
permeable	a material with holes that allows liquid or gas to pass through.
chemical weathering	the wearing away of rock by long exposure to the atmosphere.
erosion	the process of any material being worn away.

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