

Week 1: Energy Sources

Week 2: Energy Use

Week 3: Interdependence

energy source a source from which useful energy can be extracted or converted

renewable an energy source that will not run out

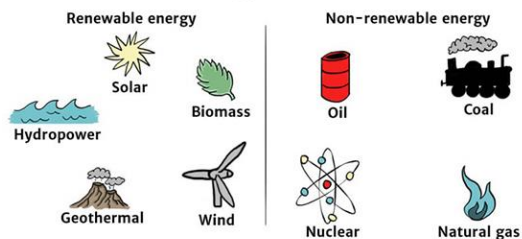
non-renewable an energy source that is used faster than it is replenished and will run out

power the amount of energy transferred in a set amount of time

watts the units of power

standard form a method of writing small or large numbers
e.g. $192 = 1.92 \times 10^2$

Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Sources



fuel a substance that is burned to release energy

joules (j) the units for all types of energy

kilowatt hour (kwh) the unit used to state the amount of energy used by a 1kW appliance for 1 hour

compare to find similarities and differences between to objects

estimate a rough calculation

conversion the process of changing units by multiplying or dividing

Biomass the **total mass** of the organic matter of an organism

Producers organisms that produce their own food by photosynthesis.



Consumers

organisms that consume **other organisms** for energy.

Herbivore

Consumes producers only



Carnivore

Consumes other consumers



Omnivore

Feeds on producers AND consumers



Predator an organism that hunts.



Prey an organism that is hunted.

Ecosystem all the **living organisms** and **non-living factors** in an environment.



Extension QR Codes - Read the BBC bitesize new knowledge page, watch the video, and complete the self quiz



Week 4: Natural Selection and Biodiversity

<p>evolution</p>	<p>the gradual change of a species over time</p>
<p>natural selection</p>	<p>the process by which individuals who are better adapted to their environment can survive longer and increase their chances of reproducing.</p>
<p>adaptation</p>	<p>a characteristic which increases an organism's chance of survival and reproduction (e.g. Longer neck giraffes can reach food, so survive to reproduce).</p>
<p>gene</p>	<p>a short section of DNA that is responsible for a characteristic such as blood group</p>
<p>extinction</p>	<p>when there are no more individuals left of a particular species</p>
<p>biodiversity</p>	<p>the variety of species living in an area</p>

Week 5: The Reactivity Series

	<p>K Potassium Na Sodium Ca Calcium Mg Magnesium Al Aluminium Zn Zinc Fe Ferum Sn Tin Pb Lead Cu Copper Hg Mercury Ag Silver Au Gold</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Most reactive ↑ Increasingly reactive ↓ Least reactive</p>
reactivity series	<p>a list of metals arranged by their reactivity with the most reactive at the top.</p>
reactivity	<p>the tendency for a substance to undergo a chemical change.</p>
inert	<p>very unreactive.</p>
displacement reaction	<p>when a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a compound.</p> $AB + C \rightarrow A + BC$
observation	<p>what can be seen happening (in a chemical reaction).</p>
fizzing/effervescence	<p>the production of a gas from within a solution.</p>

Week 6: Materials

extraction	<p>removing a metal from its ore.</p>
ore	<p>a rock containing metal compounds.</p>
metal oxide	<p>a compound containing metal and oxygen.</p>
carbon	<p>a non-metal used to extract less reactive metals from ores.</p>
ceramic	<p>a hard, brittle, waterproof material.</p>
polymer	<p>materials made from lots of smaller units (monomers) used for plastics.</p>
recycle	<p>convert waste into reusable material</p>

Extension QR Codes - Read the BBC bitesize new knowledge page, watch the video, and complete the self-quiz.



