




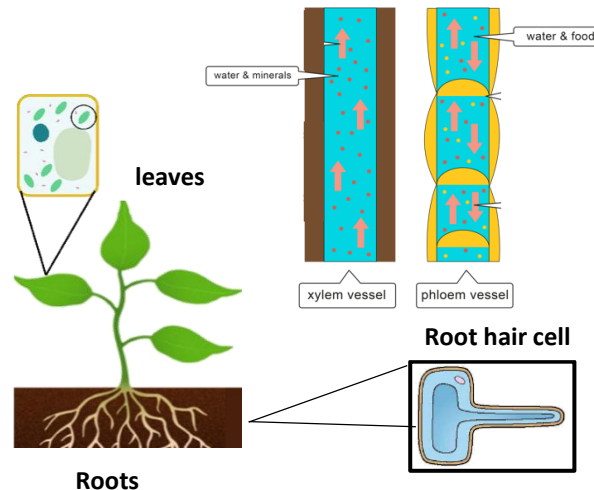


Week 1: The circulatory system

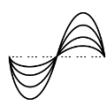

- blood** A liquid which transports substances around the body
- artery**  → A blood vessel which carries blood away from the heart
- vein**  ← A blood vessel which carries blood towards the heart
- capillary**  Tiny blood vessels which are close to cells where exchange of substances happens
- red blood cell**  A blood cell that transports oxygen to cells
- white blood cell** A blood cell which protects your body from infection
- platelets**  A part of blood which causes clotting
- plasma** The liquid within which all components of blood are found

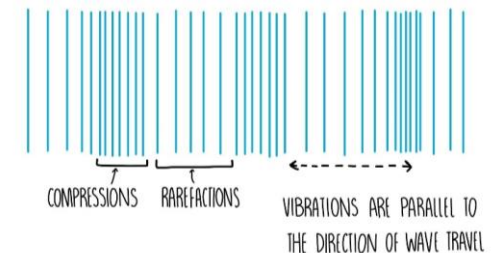
Week 2: Transport in plants

- leaves** Part of the plant which is specialised for helping the plant make food by photosynthesis
- xylem** Tissue which transports water and minerals around a plant.
- phloem** Tissue which transports sugars around a plant.
- roots** Part of a plant which absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
- root hair cell** Specialised cells for absorbing water; adapted for this by having a large surface area



Week 3: Sound waves

- wave**  The transfer of energy without the transport of particles/matter
- vibrations**  The back-and-forth movement of an object or a particle
- longitudinal wave** The vibrations of the wave are parallel to the direction of energy transfer
- medium** A state of matter which sound can travel through (solid, liquid or gas)
- oscilloscope** A machine that can display sound waves using graphs
- amplitude** The maximum height of the wave from its resting position
- frequency** The number of waves per second



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

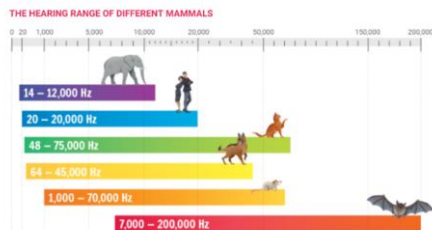
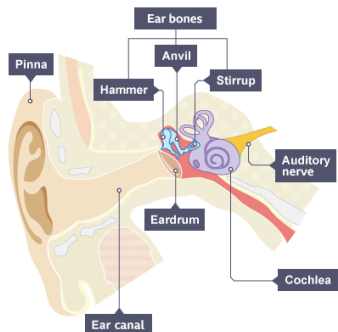


Week 4: The ear and hearing

auditory range The frequency of sound that can be detected by the ear

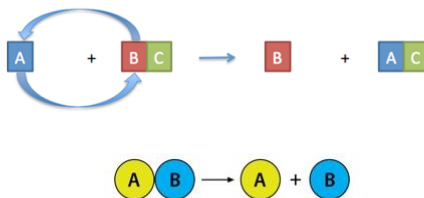
microphone A device that converts sound waves into electrical signals

Substance	Speed of sound
Air	343 m/s
Water	1493 m/s
Steel	5130 m/s



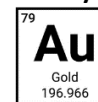
Week 5: Chemical reactions

- reactants** The substances found at the beginning of a reaction
- products** The new substances produced at the end of a reaction
- oxidation** The addition of oxygen to a reactant
- combustion** The burning of fuel with oxygen
- displacement** The action of moving something from its place or position.
- thermal decomposition** Using heat to cause a substance to break down into simpler substances
- conservation of mass** The mass of reactants is always equal to the mass of the products



Week 6: Chemical equations

chemical symbol The representation of an element using letters (eg Gold = Au)



chemical formula Chemical symbols used to represent the elements within a substance (eg Gold oxide = Au₂O₃)

molecule More than one atom chemically bonded together, can be an element (eg. O₂) or a compound (eg. CO₂).

periodic table A list of all known elements in order of their atomic number



- state symbols**
- (s) - solid
 - (g) - gas
 - (l) - liquid
 - (aq) – aqueous (dissolved in water)

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