

# Cells

<b>Cell</b>	Space filled with cell sap in the cytoplasm of a plant cell
<b>Cell membrane</b>	The building blocks of living things
<b>Cell wall</b>	Thin layer surrounding the cell, which controls what passes in or out of the cell
<b>Chloroplast</b>	Outer supporting layer of a plant cell
<b>Cytoplasm</b>	Tiny structure containing chlorophyll found inside plant cell
<b>Microscope</b>	The material inside a cell where most chemical reactions happen
<b>Nucleus</b>	An instrument that allows you to see very small objects by magnifying them
<b>Organ</b>	The part of a cell which controls what happens in the cell
<b>Tissue</b>	Structure in a plant or animal, made up from several different tissues
<b>Vacuole</b>	A group of similar cells doing the same job

# Interdependence

<b>Secondary consumer</b>	The place where organisms live
<b>Hibernation</b>	The third organism in a food chain
<b>Migration</b>	A period of time when an animal is dormant
<b>Producer</b>	Moving to a different place in order to breed, or find food
<b>Primary consumer</b>	Organism at the start of a food chain
<b>Predator</b>	Another name for a herbivore
<b>Prey</b>	Animal that hunts other animals
<b>Food chain</b>	Animal that is hunted by other animals
<b>Food web</b>	Shows the transfer of energy from one organism to another
<b>Habitat</b>	Shows how food chains link together

# Particles

they are smaller than other particles	The shape of a solid is fixed because
the particles are tightly linked together	Liquids are stored in a container because
the particles can move over each other	Gases spread out because
the particles can very easily move apart	Solids expand when heated because
the particles vibrate more and get slightly further apart	Liquids take up less space than gases because
the particles are closer together in liquids	Smells spread out slowly because
the particles have to move through the spaces between the air particles	Ice cream goes runny when it melts because
some of the particles become free to move about	Puddles evaporate because
water particles escape into the air	Sugar is invisible when it dissolves because
the sugar particles are spread out among the water particles	Some particles can move through a cell membrane because

# Forces

<b>air resistance</b>	A force can be a push or a _____
<b>pull</b>	To measure forces we use a _____
<b>newtonmeter</b>	Our weight is a force caused by _____
<b>gravity</b>	Forces are measured in _____
<b>newtons</b>	Mass is measured in _____
<b>kilograms</b>	On the moon gravity is _____
<b>less than on earth</b>	On the moon my mass would be _____
<b>the same as on earth</b>	On the moon I would weigh _____
<b>one sixth as much as I do on earth</b>	A force that tries to stop things moving is _____
<b>friction</b>	The force that helps a parachute slow down its fall is _____

# Energy transfers

<b>Heating</b>	This cannot be made or destroyed, only transferred from one place or object to another.
<b>Temperature</b>	A word for energy transfer from a hot object to a cooler one.
<b>Light</b>	This is a measure of how hot or cold something is.
<b>Sound</b>	This transfers energy from a source to an object then to our eyes so we can see it.
<b>Thermal conductors</b>	This transfers energy to our ears by vibrations so we can hear things.
<b>Thermal insulators</b>	These materials transfer energy easily by heating.
<b>Electric currents</b>	These materials slow down energy transfer.
<b>A force</b>	These transfer energy from a cell, battery or generator around an electric circuit.
<b>Chemical reactions</b>	This transfers energy to an object when it moves.
<b>Energy</b>	These are needed to transfer energy stored in foods and fuels.

# Scientific enquiry *(matching units to measurements)*

<b>cm</b>	The speed of a train
<b>cm<sup>2</sup></b>	Length of an earthworm
<b>N/cm<sup>2</sup></b>	The area of a shoe in contact with the ground
<b>cm<sup>3</sup></b>	The pressure exerted by a force over a specified area
<b>A</b>	The volume of copper sulfate solution at the start of an experiment
<b>J</b>	The current in an electric circuit
<b>N</b>	The amount of energy transferred in an activity
<b>°C</b>	The force acting on something
<b>pH</b>	The temperature of a beaker of water
<b>km/hour</b>	The acidity or alkalinity of a solution