Boldon School

Science	10 KEY WORDS
Yr 7	1.**Independent variable** - what you change in the experiment. 2. Dependent variable - what you measure / record. 3. **Control variable** - what you need to keep the same. 4.**Newtons** - units used to measure force. 5.**Hypothesis** - an idea about how something works, can be tested using experiments. 6.**Prediction**-says what will happen if the hypothesis is correct. 7.**Opaque** - material which does not let light travel through. 8.**pH scale** - measure of how acidic or basic / alkaline a solution is. 9.**Chloroplast** - part of a plant cell where photosynthesis takes place. 10.**Unicellular** - made up of only one cell.
Yr 8	1. **Enzyme** - a biological catalyst, speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction in a cell. 2.**Protease** - enzyme which specifically breaks down proteins during digestion. 3.**Joule** - unit of energy. 4.**Kinetic** - type of energy stored in a moving object. 5.**Mixture** - made from 2 or more different types of particles, which are not chemically bonded. Can be

	separated. 6. **Compound** - made from 2 or more elements chemically bonded together. 7. **Pure** - a substance which contains only one type of atom or compound. 8. **Gene** - small section of DNA which codes for a particular protein or characteristic. 9. **Aerobic respiration** - process by which food molecules are broken down in the presence of oxygen to release energy. 10. **Anaerobic respiration** - breakdown of food molecules to release energy without oxygen.
Yr 9	1.**Eukaryotic** - cell which contains a nucleus. 2. **Prokarkaryotic** - cells which don't have a nucleus. 3. **Meiosis** - cell division in which a parent cell produces 4 haploid daughter cells. 4. **Mitosis** - process of cell division to produce 2 genetically identical daughter cells. 5.**Relative atomic mass** - the mean mass of an atom relative to the mass of an atom of carbon-12. 6.**Empirical formula** - the simplest whole number ratio of atoms or ions of each element in a substance. 7.**Reduction** - a chemical reaction in which electrons are gained. 8. **Scalar** - a quantity that has a magnitude but not a direction. 9. **Vector** - a quantity that has a magnitude and acts in a certain

	direction. 10. **Acceleration** - a change in an object's velocity in a certain time.
Yr 10	1. Vector - an organism that can carry a pathogen between people. 2. Lysozyme - an enzyme produced in tears, saliva and mucus that damages pathogens. 3. Eutrophication - the addition of more nutrients to an ecosystem than it normally has. 4.Cations - positively charged ions. 5.Anions - negatively charged ions. 6.Exothermic - a reaction in which energy is released. 7. Endothermic - a reaction in which energy is taken in. 8. Radiotherapy - use of ionising radiation to treat disease eg to kill off cancerous cells. 9. Geiger-Muller (GM) tube - a device that can detect ionising radiation. 10. Half-life - the average time taken for half the radioactive nuclei in a sample to have decayed.
Yr 11	1.Lymphocytes - a type of white blood cell which produces proteins called antibodies. 2. Mutualism - a relationship between 2 different types of organism where they both benefit. 3.Parasitism - a relationship in which one organism, the parasite, feeds off the host organism, usually causing it harm. 4. Viscosity - how thick or runny a liquid

	is. 5. Homologous series - a family of compounds that have the same general formula and similar properties but have different numbers of carbon atoms. 6.Alkane - type of hydrocarbon that only have single covalent bonds between the atoms in the molecule. 7.Delocalised electron - an electron that is free to move and carry an electric current. 8. Coulombs - the units used to measure electrical charge. 9.Specific heat capacity - the amount of energy needed to increase the temperature of 1kg of a substance by 1^0C. 10. Specific latent heat - the amount of energy needed to change the state of 1kg of a substance.