

Year 7 Keywords



Instructions:

- **LOOK** - The keywords are written in the column titled recognition, what they mean is written in the definition column
- **SAY** – The pronunciation column is there to help you with pronouncing these new words
- **COVER** – Cover up the keyword with your hand or a piece of paper etc.
- **WRITE** - Try to re-write the keyword and definition from memory into your planner
- **CHECK** – Check using your knowledge organiser if the word and definition are 100% correct including spellings.
- **REPEAT** – Make sure you do each word correctly at least 3 times to help you memorise it.

	<u>Recognition</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Working Scientifically	Hypothesis	<i>Hi-poh-th-eh-sis</i>	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations
	Independent Variable	<i>In-dep-en-dent Vare-ee-a-ble</i>	What you change
	Dependent Variable	<i>Deep-end-ent Vare-ee-a-ble</i>	What you measure
	Control Variable	<i>Con-t-roll Vare-ee-a-ble</i>	What you keep the same
	Risk Assessment	<i>Rih-sk Ass-ess-men-t</i>	Judging whether there are any hazards, what the risk of them is and what safety precautions can reduce them
	Hazard	<i>Hah-zar-d</i>	Something with the potential to cause harm
	Risk	<i>Rih-sk</i>	The chance that the hazard may cause harm to people
	Safety Precaution	<i>Say-ff-tea Pree-caw-shone</i>	A process to minimise the risk of a hazard
	Method	<i>Meh-th-od</i>	Step by step instructions for how to complete an experiment.
	Results Table	<i>Re-zul-tz Tay-ble</i>	Data recorded from your experiment of the values of the dependent variables as you change the independent variable.
	Graph	<i>Graa-ff</i>	A visual representation of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.
Conclusion	<i>Con-clue-zuh-on</i>	A summary of how your results support or contradict your original hypothesis	
Chapter 1	Speed	<i>Sp-ee-d</i>	How much distance is covered in how much time.
	Force	<i>Fuh-or-ss</i>	Any interaction (push or pull) that can change the shape or motion of an object
	Average speed	<i>Av-err-age Sp-ee-d</i>	The overall distance travelled divided by overall time for a journey.
	Relative motion	<i>Rel-at-iv Mow-shone</i>	A measure of how fast something is travelling compared to something else.
	Acceleration	<i>Acc-sell-er-a- shone</i>	How quickly speed increases or decreases.
Chapter 2	Weight	<i>Way-tuh</i>	The force of gravity on an object (N)
	Non-contact Force	<i>Non Con-tack-t Fuh-or-ss</i>	One that acts without direct contact
	Mass	<i>Mah-ss</i>	The amount of stuff in an object (kg).

	Gravitational Field Strength	<i>Grah-vih-tay-shone-all Fee-all-d St-reng-th</i>	The force from gravity on 1 kg (N/kg)
	Field	Fee-all-d	The area where other objects feel a gravitational force.
Chapter 3	Component	<i>Com-poh-nent</i>	Individual electronic devices, such as resistors, transistors, capacitors, inductors and diodes, connected by conductive wires, through which electric current can flow.
	Circuit	<i>Sir-kit</i>	A circuit connects components such as cells and lamps so charges can move
	Cell	<i>Sell</i>	A device that changes one that is capable of changing some form of energy into electricity.
	Battery	<i>Bat-er-ee</i>	More than one cell connected together to increase the potential difference. Often 'battery' is used in everyday life when a scientists would say 'cell'.
	Ammeter	<i>Am-ee-ter</i>	A device used to measure the current in a circuit
	Voltmeter	<i>Volt-me-ter</i>	A device used to measure the potential difference in a circuit
	Potential Difference	<i>Pot-en-shall Diff-er-an-ss</i>	The amount of energy shifted from the battery to the moving charge, or from the charge to circuit components, in volts (V).
	Charges	<i>Ch-arr-ges</i>	Tiny particles in wires and components
	Resistance	<i>Reh-sis-tance</i>	A property of a component, making it difficult for charge to pass through, in ohms (Ω).
	Electrical Conductor	<i>Ell-ek-trick-all Con-duck-tor</i>	A material that allows current to flow through it easily, and has a low resistance
	Electrical Insulator	<i>Ell-ek-trick-all In-sul-a-tor</i>	A material that does not allow current to flow easily, and has a high resistance
	Ohms	<i>Ohh-mmmm-z</i>	The unit of resistance (Ω).
	Current	<i>Cuh-run-t</i>	The flow of electricity around a circuit due to the movement of electrically charged particles.
	Series	<i>Ss-ear-ee-z</i>	A closed circuit in which the current follows one path
Parallel	<i>Pah-rah-lel</i>	A circuit is divided into two or more paths	
Chapter 4	Negatively Charged	<i>Neg-ah-tiv-ly Char-g-ed</i>	An object that has gained electrons as a result of the charging process.
	Positively charged	<i>Poz-it-iv-ly Char-g-ed</i>	An object that has lost electrons as a result of the charging process.
	Electrons	<i>E-leck-tron-z</i>	Tiny particles which are part of atoms and carry a negative charge
	Charged up	<i>Char-g-ed up</i>	When materials are rubbed together, electrons move from one surface to the other
	Electrostatic force	<i>E-leck-tro-stat-ic Fuh-or-ss</i>	Non-contact force between two charged objects.
	Field	<i>Fee-ll-d</i>	The area where other objects feel an electrostatic force.
Chapter 5	Power	<i>Pow-er</i>	How quickly energy is transferred by a device (watts).
	Energy Resource	<i>En-er-gee Ree-sor-ss</i>	Something with stored energy that can be released in a useful way
	Non-renewable	<i>Non Ree-new-able</i>	An energy resource that cannot be replaced and will be used up.
	Renewable	<i>Ree-new-able</i>	An energy resource that can be replaced and will not run out. Examples are solar, wind, waves, geothermal and biomass.

	Fossil Fuels	<i>Foss-ill Few-ell</i>	Non-renewable energy resources formed from the remains of ancient plants or animals. Examples are coal, crude oil and natural gas.
Chapter 6	Thermal Energy Store	<i>Ther-mal En-er-gy St-or</i>	Filled when an object is warmed up.
	Chemical Energy Store	<i>Chem-ih-cal En-er-gy St-or</i>	Emptied during chemical reactions when energy is transferred to the surroundings
	Kinetic Energy Store	<i>Kin-eh-tick En-er-gy St-or</i>	Filled when an object speeds up.
	Gravitational Potential Energy Store	<i>Grav-ih-tay-sh-on-al Pot-en-shal En-er-gy St-or</i>	Filled when an object is raised.
	Elastic Energy Store	<i>Ee-lass-tick En-er-gy St-or</i>	Filled when a material is stretched or compressed.
	Dissipated	<i>Diss-ih-pay-ted</i>	Become spread out wastefully.
Chapter 7	Vibration	<i>Vi-bray-sh-on</i>	A back and forth motion that repeats
	Longitudinal Wave	<i>Long-it-u-din-al Way-v</i>	Where the direction of vibration is the same as that of the wave
	Volume	<i>Vol-u-m</i>	How loud or quiet a sound is, in decibels (dB)
	Pitch	<i>Pit-ch</i>	How low or high a sound is. A low (high) pitch sound has a low (high) frequency
Chapter 7	Amplitude	<i>Amp-lit-ude</i>	The maximum amount of vibration, measured from the middle position of the wave, in metres
	Wavelength	<i>Wave-leng-th</i>	Distance between two corresponding points on a wave, in metres
	Frequency	<i>Free-quen-cee</i>	The number of waves produced in one second, in hertz
	Vacuum	<i>Vac-you-mm</i>	A space with no particles of matter in it
	Oscilloscope	<i>Oss-cill-oh-scope</i>	Device able to view patterns of sound waves that have been turned into electrical signals
	Absorption	<i>Abb-sorp-sh-on</i>	When energy is transferred from sound to a material
	Auditory Range	<i>Aud-ih-tory Ray-n-ge</i>	The lowest and highest frequencies that a type of animal can hear
	Echo	<i>Eck-oh</i>	Reflection of sound waves from a surface back to the listener
Chapter 8	Incident Ray	<i>In-cid-ent Ray</i>	The incoming ray
	Reflected Ray	<i>Ref-leck-ted Ray</i>	The outgoing ray
	Normal Line	<i>Nor-mal Line</i>	From which angles are measured, at right angles to the surface
	Angle of Reflection	<i>Ang-le of Ref-leck-sh-on</i>	Between the normal and reflected ray
	Angle of Incidence	<i>Ang-le of In-cid-en-ce</i>	Between the normal and incident ray
	Refraction	<i>Re-frack-sh-on</i>	Change in the direction of light going from one material into another
	Absorption	<i>Ab-sorp-sh-on</i>	When energy is transferred from light to a material
	Scattering	<i>Scat-er-ing</i>	When light bounces off an object in all directions
	Transparent	<i>Trans-par-ent</i>	A material that allows all light to pass through it
	Translucent	<i>Trans-lose-ent</i>	A material that allows some light to pass through it
	Opaque	<i>Oh-pay-k</i>	A material that allows no light to pass through it

	Convex Lens	<i>Con-vex Len-z</i>	A lens that is thicker in the middle which bends light rays towards each other
	Concave Lens	<i>Con-cay-v Len-z</i>	A lens that is thinner in the middle which spreads out light rays
	Retina	<i>Ret-in-a</i>	Layer at the back of the eye with light detecting cells and where an image is formed
Chapter 9	Particle	<i>Part-ick-el</i>	A very tiny object such as an atom or molecule, too small to be seen with a microscope
	Particle model	<i>Part-ick-el Mod-el</i>	A way to think about how substances behave in terms of small, moving particles
	Diffusion	<i>Diff-you-zion</i>	The process by which particles in liquids or gases spread out through random movement from a region where there are many particles to one where there are fewer
	Gas Pressure	<i>Gas Presh-or</i>	Caused by collisions of particles with the walls of a container
	Density	<i>Den-city</i>	How much matter there is in a particular volume, or how close the particles are
	Evaporate	<i>E-vap-or-ate</i>	Change from liquid to gas at the surface of a liquid, at any temperature
	Boil	<i>Boy-ll</i>	Change from liquid to a gas of all the liquid when the temperature reaches boiling point
	Condense	<i>Con-den-ss</i>	Change of state from gas to liquid when the temperature drops to the boiling point
	Melt	<i>Mel-t</i>	Change from solid to liquid when the temperature rises to the melting point
	Freeze	<i>Free-zz</i>	Change from liquid to a solid when the temperature drops to the melting point
	Sublime	<i>Sub-lie-mm</i>	Change from a solid directly into a gas
Chapter 10	Solvent	<i>Sol-ve-nt</i>	A substance, normally a liquid, that dissolves another substance
	Solute	<i>Sol-you-t</i>	A substance that can dissolve in a liquid
	Dissolve	<i>Diz-ol-ve</i>	When a solute mixes completely with a solvent
	Solution	<i>Sol-oo-h-sh-on</i>	Mixture formed when a solvent dissolves a solute
	Soluble	<i>Sol-you-ble</i>	Property of a substance that will dissolve in a liquid
	Insoluble	<i>In-sol-you-ble</i>	Property of a substance that will not dissolve in a liquid
	Solubility	<i>Sol-you-bill-it-e</i>	Maximum mass of solute that dissolves in a certain volume of solvent
	Pure Substance	<i>Pure Sub-stan-ss</i>	Single type of material with nothing mixed in
	Mixture	<i>Mx-tuh-yours</i>	Two or more pure substances mixed together, whose properties are different to the individual substances
	Filtration	<i>Fill-tray-sh-on</i>	Separating substances using a filter to produce a filtrate (solution) and residue
	Distillation	<i>Diss-till-a-shon</i>	Separating substances by boiling and condensing liquids
Chapter 11	Evaporation	<i>E-vap-or-a-sh-on</i>	A way to separate a solid dissolved in a liquid by the liquid turning into a gas
	Chromatography	<i>Crow-ma-tog-ra-fee</i>	A separating technique used to separate different coloured substances
	Metals	<i>Met-alz</i>	Shiny, good conductors of electricity and heat, malleable and ductile, and usually solid at room temperature
	Non-metals	<i>Non-met-alz</i>	Dull, poor conductors of electricity and heat, brittle and usually solid or gaseous at room temperature
	Displacement	<i>Dis-play-c-ment</i>	Reaction where a more reactive metal takes the place of a less reactive metal in a compound

	Oxidation	<i>Ox-ih-day-sh-on</i>	Reaction in which a substance combines with oxygen
	Reactivity	<i>Re-act-iv-it-y</i>	The tendency of a substance to undergo a chemical reaction
Chapter 12	pH	<i>p-H</i>	Scale of acidity and alkalinity from 0 to 14
	Indicators	<i>In-dih-cay-tor-z</i>	Substances used to identify whether unknown solutions are acidic or alkaline
	Base	<i>Bay-ss</i>	A substance that neutralises an acid – those that dissolve in water are called alkalis
	Concentration	<i>Con-sen-tray-sh-on</i>	A measure of the number of particles in a given volume
Chapter 13	Rock Cycle	<i>Roh-k Sigh-cle</i>	Sequence of processes where rocks change from one type to another
	Weathering	<i>Weh-ther-ing</i>	The wearing down of rock by physical, chemical or biological processes
	Erosion	<i>Eh-row-zion</i>	Movement of rock by water, ice or wind (transportation)
	Minerals	<i>Min-er-als</i>	Chemicals that rocks are made from
	Sedimentary Rocks	<i>Sed-ih-men-tah-ry Ro-cks</i>	Formed from layers of sediment, and which can contain fossils. Examples are limestone, chalk and sandstone
	Igneous Rocks	<i>Ig-knee-ous Rocks</i>	Formed from cooled magma, with minerals arranged in crystals. Examples are granite, basalt and obsidian
	Metamorphic Rocks	<i>Met-a-mor-fic Ro-cks</i>	Formed from existing rocks exposed to heat and pressure over a long time. Examples are marble, slate and schist
Chapter 14	Strata	<i>Stra-ta</i>	Layers of sedimentary rock
	Galaxy	<i>Gal-axe-ee</i>	Collection of stars held together by gravity. Our galaxy is called the Milky Way.
	Light Year	<i>Lie-t Year</i>	The distance light travels in a year (over 9 million, million kilometres)
Chapter 14	Stars	<i>Star-z</i>	Bodies which give out light, and which may have a solar system of planets
	Oribt	<i>Or-bit-s</i>	Path taken by a satellite, planet or star moving around a larger body. Earth completes one orbit of the Sun every year
Chapter 15	Exoplanet	<i>X-oh-plan-et</i>	Planet that orbits a star outside our solar system
	Joints	<i>Join-ts</i>	Places where bones meet
Chapter 15	Bone Marrow	<i>Bone Mah-row</i>	Tissue found inside some bones where new blood cells are made
	Ligaments	<i>Lig-ah-men-ts</i>	Connect bones in joints
	Tendons	<i>Ten-don-s</i>	Connect muscles to bones
	Cartilage	<i>Cart-ill-age</i>	Smooth tissue found at the end of bones, which reduces friction between them
	Antagonistic Muscle Pair	<i>Ant-agg-on-is-tick Muh-sul Pair</i>	Muscles working in unison to create movement.
	Cell	<i>Sell</i>	The unit of a living organism, contains parts to carry out life processes
Chapter 16	Cell membrane	<i>Sell Mem-brain</i>	Surrounds the cell and controls movement of substances in and out
	Nucleus	<i>New-clee-us</i>	Contains genetic material (DNA) which controls the cell's activities
	Mitochondria	<i>Might-oh-con-dree-ah</i>	Part of the cell where energy is released from food molecules
	Cytoplasm	<i>Sight-o-plaz-m</i>	Jelly-like substance where most chemical processes happen

	Structure	<i>St-ruck-tuh-your</i>	How something is arranged
	Function	<i>Funk-shone</i>	What an organ, tissue, cell or molecule does
	Adaptation	<i>Add-app-tay-shone</i>	The process of change by which something becomes better suited to its environment.
	Uni-cellular	<i>Uni-sell-u-lar</i>	Living things made up of one cell.
	Multi-cellular	<i>Mul-ti-sell-u-lar</i>	Living things made up of many types of cell
	Tissue	<i>Tiss-you</i>	Group of cells of one type
	Organ	<i>Or-gan</i>	Group of different tissues working together to carry out a job
	Vacuole	<i>Vac-you-all</i>	Area in a cell that contains liquid, and can be used by plants to keep the cell rigid and store substances
	Cell Wall	<i>Cell Wall</i>	Strengthens the cell. In plant cells it is made of cellulose
	Chloroplast	<i>Claw-or-plast</i>	Absorbs light energy so the plant can make food
	Bacteria	<i>Back-tier-ee-ah</i>	Microscopic living organisms, usually one-celled, that can be found everywhere
	Fertilisation	<i>Fur-till-l-zah-hone</i>	The process of combining the male gamete, or sperm, with the female gamete, or ovum.
	Bone Marrow	<i>Bone Mah-row</i>	The soft, sponge-like tissue in the centre of most bones. It produces white blood cells, red blood cells, and platelets
	Drugs	<i>Duh-rug-s</i>	A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body
	Microscope	<i>My-crow-scow-pp</i>	An optical instrument used for viewing very small objects, such as mineral samples or animal or plant cells
	Magnified	<i>Mag-nih-fi-d</i>	Make something appear larger than it is, especially with a lens or microscope.
	Eyepiece	<i>Eye-pee-ss</i>	The lens that is closest to the eye in a microscope
	Nosepiece	<i>Nose-pee-ss</i>	The part of a microscope to which the objective lenses are attached.
	Objective Lens	<i>Ob-jeck-tiv Len-z</i>	High powered magnifying lenses closest to the sample.
Chapter 17	Food Web	<i>Foo-d We-b</i>	Shows how food chains in an ecosystem are linked
	Food Chain	<i>Foo-d Chu-a-nuh</i>	Part of a food web, starting with a producer, ending with a top predator
	Ecosystem	<i>Ee-co-sis-tem</i>	The living things in a given area and their non-living environment
	Environment	<i>N-vi-ro-men-t</i>	The surrounding air, water and soil where an organism lives.
	Population	<i>Pop-u-lay-sh-on</i>	Group of the same species living in an area
	Producer	<i>Pro-duce-er</i>	Green plant or algae that makes its own food using sunlight
	Consumer	<i>Con-s-you-mer</i>	Animal that eats other animals or plants
	Decomposer	<i>De-com-pose-er</i>	Organism that breaks down dead plant and animal material so nutrients can be recycled back to the soil or water
Chapter 18	Pollen	<i>Pol-n</i>	Contains the plant male sex cells found on the stamens
	Ovules	<i>Ov-u-el-s</i>	Female sex cells in plants found in the ovary
	Pollination	<i>Poll-in-a-sh-on</i>	Transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower to the female part of the flower on the same or another plant
	Fertilisation	<i>Fert-il-i-zay-sh-on</i>	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell
	Seed	<i>See-d</i>	Structure that contains the embryo of a new plant

	Fruit	<i>Fru-t</i>	Structure that the ovary becomes after fertilisation, which contains seeds
	Carpel	<i>Car-pel</i>	The female part of the flower, made up of the stigma where the pollen lands, style and ovary
Chapter 19	Species	<i>Spee-sh-ee-z</i>	A group of living things that have more in common with each other than with other groups
	Variation	<i>Vare-ee-a-sh-on</i>	The differences within and between species
	Continuous Variation	<i>Con-tin-you-us</i> <i>Vare-ee-a-sho-on</i>	Where differences between living things can have any numerical value
	Discontinuous Variation	<i>Dis-con-tin-you-us</i> <i>Vare=ee-a-sho-on</i>	Where differences between living things can only be grouped into categories
Chapter 20	Gamete	<i>Gam-ee-tuh</i>	The male gamete (sex cell) in animals is a sperm, the female an egg.
	Fertilisation	<i>Fur-till-i-zay-sh-on</i>	Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell
	Ovary	<i>Oh-vah-ree</i>	Organ which contains eggs
	Testicle	<i>Test-ick-ll</i>	Organ where sperm are produced
	Oviduct	<i>Ov-ee-duck-t</i>	Carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus and is where fertilisation occurs
	Uterus	<i>You-ter-us</i>	Where a baby develops in a pregnant woman
	Ovulation	<i>Ov-you-lay-sh-on</i>	Release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle, which may be met by a sperm
	Menstruation	<i>Men-st-roo-a-sh-on</i>	Loss of the lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle
	Reproductive system	<i>Re-pro-duck-tiv</i> <i>Sis-tem</i>	All the male and female organs involved in reproduction
	Penis	<i>Pee-nis</i>	Organ which carries sperm out of the male's body
	Vagina	<i>Vag-i-nah</i>	Where the penis enters the female's body and sperm is received
	Foetus	<i>Fee-tus</i>	The developing baby during pregnancy
	Gestation	<i>Ges-tay-sh-on</i>	Process where the baby develops during pregnancy
	Placenta	<i>Plac-n-ta</i>	Organ that provides the foetus with oxygen and nutrients and removes waste substances
	Amniotic Fluid	<i>Am-knee-ot-ick</i> <i>Floo-id</i>	Liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus
Umbilical Cord	<i>Um-bil-ick-al</i> <i>Cuh-or-d</i>	Connects the foetus to the placenta	