

Biology– The Skeletal and Muscular Systems

The skeleton has four functions:

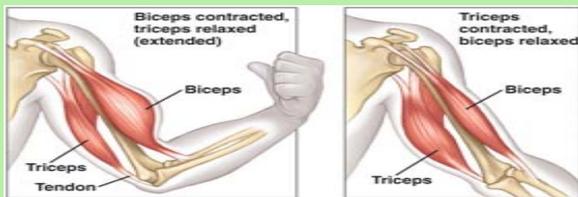
- protection (of internal organs)
- movement
- creating blood cells
- supporting the body

Key Terms

Muscle	Attached to bones via tendons. Allows movement at joints.
Joint	Where bones are linked together. Allow movement.
Tendon	Tough material joining muscle to bone.
ligament	Tough material joining two

Antagonistic Muscles

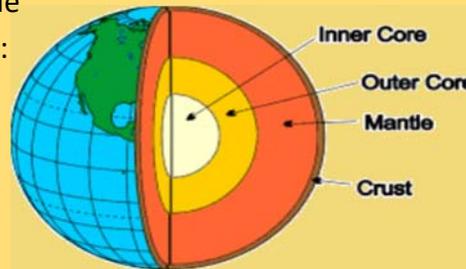
Antagonistic muscles are pairs of muscles that allow movement back and forth at a joint.



Chemistry-The Earth and the Rock Cycle

The Earth

The Earth is made up of four layers: the inner core, the outer core, the mantle and the crust.



Types of Rock

Type of rock	How it is formed	Key features	Examples
Igneous	Formed when molten rock cools.	Contain interlocking crystals.	Granite, basalt.
Sedimentary	Formed from sediments that have been compressed over time.	Formed in layers. May contain fossils.	Limestone, sandstone, chalk, shale.
Metamorphic	Formed from other rocks by heat and pressure.	Rarely contains fossils.	Marble, slate.

Key Terms

Magma	Molten rock found within the Earth.
Sediments	Small fragments of rock and soil.
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks by the action of weather, plants, animals and chemicals.
Erosion	The movement of broken pieces of rock away from the site of weathering.

Physics-The Earth’s Magnetic Field

Permanent magnet	A magnet made from magnetic material
Magnetic materials	Iron, nickel and cobalt
Attraction	When two or more objects come together. The north pole of a magnet is attracted to the south pole of a magnet
Repulsion	When two or more objects are forced apart. The north pole of a magnet is repelled by the north pole of another magnet
Pole	The end of a magnet
Magnetic field	The area around a magnet that exerts a magnetic force

Physics-The Earth and Space

Planet	A large mass in orbit around a star
Star	A large mass at the centre of a solar system that produces heat and light
The Sun	The star at the centre of our solar system
A galaxy	A cluster of billions of stars held together by gravity
A light year	The distance that light travels in one year
Day and Night	Caused by the Earth rotating on its axis
Seasons	Caused by the tilt of the Earth’s axis
Warmer Seasons	When the Earth’s axis is pointing towards the sun
Colder Seasons	When the Earth’s axis is facing away from the sun