Science	Reproduction, Chemical Equations and Parallel Circuits	Year 9	Term 2

1. Reproductive Systems

organism	any living thing
reproduction	the production of offspring
function	the role or job of a cell or organ
gamete	a sex cell (sperm or egg cell)
testes	part of the male reproductive system that produces sperm
ovaries	part of the female reproductive
uterus	part of the female reproductive system where an embryo develops into a foetus

2. Gestation and Birth

menstruation	a process women go through to dispose of unfertilised eggs from their uterus
ovulation	the release of an egg from an ovary
fertilisation	the moment at which the nucleus of a sperm cell fuses with the nucleus of an egg
embryo	a ball of cells that divide after fertilisation
foetus	an unborn baby of more than 8 weeks
placenta	an organ that attaches the uterus during pregnancy
gestation	the period of time an animal is pregnant
amniotic fluid	a liquid that protects the foetus in the uterus

3. Chemical Reactions & Symbols

chemical reaction	a process which involves the rearrangement of atoms to form new a substance
symbol equation	using symbols to represent the reactants and products in a reaction
state symbol	symbols used to denote the state of matter of a substance *e.g. solid (s), liquid (l), gas (g) and aqueous (aq).*
reactant	substances found at the start of a reaction
product	substances formed at the end of a reaction

carbon dioxide	CO_2	**hydrogen**	H_2	**ammonia**	NH_3
water	H_2O	**oxygen**	O_2	**methane**	CH_4

4. Conservation of Mass

the law of conservation of mass	matter is neither created nor destroyed during chemical or physical changes
compound	a substance containing 2 or more different atoms chemically
balanced equation	a symbol equation to show the same number of atoms of each element in the reactants and

5. Parallel Circuits

parallel circuit	a circuit that contains multiple loops
potential difference	A measure of difference in energy between two points in a circuit
current	the rate of flow of charge
ammeter	equipment used to measure the current which is place in series
voltmeter	equipment used to measure the potential difference and is placed in parallel to a component

6. Electromagnets and Motors

magnetic field	the region around a magnet where attraction or repulsion occur between magnetic materials
wire coil	continuous loops of conductive material
electromagnet	a magnet which is induced by a current carrying wire
motor effect	a force exerted on a current carrying within a magnetic field