

1: Biology - Cell Structure and DNA

<b>nucleus</b>	contains DNA and controls the cell's activities
<b>cell membrane</b>	controls what enters and leaves the cell
<b>chloroplasts</b>	where photosynthesis takes place in plants
<b>cell wall</b>	provides structure and support in plant cells
<b>vacuole</b>	stores cell sap in plant cells
<b>DNA</b>	controls all the characteristics of an organism
<b>gene</b>	a section of DNA that is responsible for a characteristic
<b>chromosome</b>	a coiled strand of DNA

3: Chemistry - Diffusion

<b>diffusion</b>	the net movement of particles from a region of high concentration to a region of low concentration
<b>net movement</b>	the final or total movement taking place
<b>concentration</b>	the number of particles in a set volume
<b>concentration gradient</b>	the difference in concentration between 2 regions
<b>fluid</b>	substances that are in a liquid or gas state
<b>rate</b>	how quickly a process happens

5: Physics - Sound Waves

<b>wave</b>	the transfer of energy without particles
<b>longitudinal</b>	directions of the vibrations are parallel to the direction of wave travel
<b>frequency</b>	how many waves pass a certain point every second and determines the pitch of the sound
<b>amplitude</b>	the feature of a wave that determines how loud the sound is
<b>wavelength</b>	the distance between 2 identical points on neighbouring waves
<b>oscilloscope</b>	equipment that allows you to see the wavelength, frequency and amplitude of a wave

2: Biology - Inheritance and Variation

<b>inherit</b>	the process of characteristics passing from parents to offspring
<b>continuous</b>	data that can be measured and varying values between each data point <i>e.g. height</i>
<b>discontinuous</b>	data that can be grouped into categories with no values between each point <i>e.g. eye colour</i>
<b>genetic variation</b>	the differences between organisms that are caused by their genes <i>e.g. eye colour</i>
<b>environmental variation</b>	the differences between organisms that are caused by their lifestyle <i>e.g. weight</i>
<b>histogram</b>	<i>a graph to represent discontinuous data that has varying bar widths</i>
<b>mode</b>	<i>the most common value in a set of data</i>

4: Chemistry - Brownian Motion

<b>Brownian motion</b>	the random movement of particles in a fluid <i>e.g. a liquid or gas</i>	
	<b>Brownian Motion in Hot Liquids</b>	<b>Brownian Motion in Cold Liquids</b>
<b>Description</b>	Particles move faster and rate of diffusion increases.	Particles move slower and rate of diffusion decreases.
<b>Explanation</b>	The particles have more kinetic energy and collide more.	The particles have less kinetic energy and collide less.

6: Physics – Light Waves

<b>auditory range</b>	the different frequencies that can be heard by an animal
<b>peak</b>	the highest point of a wave
<b>trough</b>	the lowest point of a wave
<b>ray diagram</b>	an image to show the direction of travel for a light ray
<b>lens</b>	helps to focus light so it all light rays hit the retina in one place
<b>evaluate</b>	<i>to analyse advantages and disadvantages</i>