Science	Reflexes, Conservation of Mass and Electromagnets	Year 9	Term 2

1: The Nervous System

Neurone	A single nerve cell that carries electrical impulses
Central nervous system (CNS)	The brain and spinal chord
Sensory organ	An organ that contains receptors and detects changes in the external environment
Coordinated response	A voluntary reaction that involves the brain
Sensory neurone	A neurone that connects the receptor to the CNS
Motor neurone	A neurone that connects the CNS to an effector

2: Reflexes and Recreational Drugs

Reflex/ involuntary response	A response that doesn't involve the brain which protects the organism from danger
Stimulus	A change in the external environment
Effector	The organ that carries out the response *e.g.* a muscle or gland
Reaction time	The time taken for an organism to respond to a stimulus
Reflex arc	The pathway an impulse takes during a reflex
Drug	A substance which alters an organisms normal functions

3: Chemical Reactions and Symbols

Chemical reaction	A process which involves the rearrangement of atoms to form a new substance
Symbol equation	Using symbols to represent the reactants and products in a reaction
State symbol	A symbol used to denote the state of matter of a substance *e.g. solid (s), liquid (l), gas (g) and aqueous (aq).*
Reactant	The substances found at the start of a reaction
Product	The substances found 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: Atoms, Elements and Compounds

The law of conservation of mass	Matter is neither created or destroyed during chemical or physical changes
Compound	A substance containing two or more different atoms chemically joined together
Balanced equation	A symbol equation to show the same number of atoms of each element in the reactants and products

5: Electricity in 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 and is placed 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 occurs between magnetic materials
Wire coil	Continuous loops of conductive wire
Electromagnet	A magnet which is induced by a current carrying wire
Motor effect	A force exerted on a current carrying wire within a magnetic field