

<b>1: Enzymes in Animals</b>	<b>3: The Atmosphere</b>	<b>5: Energy Stores</b>
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<b>Enzyme</b>	a biological catalyst
<b>Monomer</b>	a molecule that can bond to other identical molecules to form a polymer
<b>Polymer</b>	a large molecule that consists of many smaller repeating units called monomers
<b>Digest</b>	to break something down
<b>Stomach</b>	where ingested food is stored and broken down
<b>Small Intestine</b>	where food molecules are absorbed into the blood
<b>Large Intestine</b>	where water molecules are absorbed into the blood

<b>Atmosphere</b>	the gases surrounding a planet	
<b>Composition</b>	what something is made up of	
<b>Respiration</b>	a process that provides organisms with energy by reacting glucose with oxygen to form carbon dioxide and water	
<b>Combustion</b>	the process of burning a fuel in the presence of oxygen	
<b>Reaction</b>	<b>Word Equation</b>	
Respiration	glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water	
Combustion	fuel + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water	
Photosynthesis	carbon dioxide + water → glucose + oxygen	

<b>Store</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Thermal</b>	hot objects	hot coffee
<b>Kinetic</b>	moving objects	moving bus
<b>Electrostatic</b>	charged materials	thunder clouds
<b>Gravitational Potential</b>	objects that are high up	aeroplane, kite
<b>Chemical</b>	stored in chemical bonds	food, batteries
<b>Elastic Potential</b>	stretch or compressed materials	spring, balloons
<b>Magnetic</b>	magnetic field around magnets	fridge magnets, compasses
<b>Nuclear</b>	stored in the atom	uranium

<b>2: Enzymes in Plants</b>	<b>4: The Carbon Cycle and Climate Change</b>	<b>6: Energy Transfers</b>
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<b>Photosynthesis</b>	a series of reactions where plants make their own food (glucose)		
<b>Carbohydrate</b>	a large polymer that is made up of glucose monomers		
<b>Starch, Cellulose, Sucrose</b>	types of plant carbohydrate		
<b>Polymer</b>	<b>Enzyme</b>	<b>Monomer</b>	<b>Use</b>
Carbohydrate	Carbohydrase	glucose	energy
Protein	Protease	amino acids	growth and repair
lipid	lipase	glycerol and fatty acid	energy and insulation

<b>Effect</b>	a change which is a result of something else	
<b>Climate</b>	the weather conditions in an area, or over a period of time	
<b>Enhanced Greenhouse Effect</b>	a process where the temperature of a planet increases due to the atmosphere absorbing radiation from the sun	
<b>Deforestation</b>	the action of clearing a large area of trees	
<b>Fossil Fuel</b>	Non-renewable fuels that form, over millions of years, from the remains of living organisms under high pressure	
<b>Emit</b>	to release	

<b>Conduction</b>	a process where thermal energy is directly transferred through a material	
<b>Radiation</b>	a process where thermal energy is transferred through the emission of waves/particles through space or a substance	
<b>Convection</b>	a process where thermal energy is transferred through the bulk movement of fluids, e.g. liquids or gases	
<b>Insulator</b>	a material that is used to prevent the transfer of thermal energy	
<b>Conservation</b>	to keep the same	
<b>Dissipate</b>	lost to the surroundings	
<b>Efficacy</b>	how effective something is	