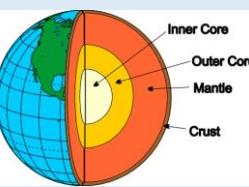


1: Structure of a Flower		3: The Earth's Structure and Recycling		5: Waves	
2: Pollination		4: The Rock Cycle		6: Reflection and Refraction	
<b>Flower</b>	where the reproductive organs are found	<b>Crust</b>	the rocky outer layer of the Earth	<b>Wave</b>	something which transfers energy without transferring matter
<b>Stamen</b>	the male part of the flower; made up of the anther and filament	<b>Mantle</b>	the semi-molten layer of rock beneath the crust	<b>Transverse Wave</b>	energy is transferred at a right angle to the movement of the medium. e.g. water and light waves
<b>Anther</b>	produces pollen grains	<b>Outer Core</b>	the liquid layer of mainly iron and nickel around the inner core	<b>Peak</b>	the highest point of a transverse wave
<b>Ovary</b>	contains ovules	<b>Inner Core</b>	the solid centre of the Earth mainly composed of iron and nickel	<b>Trough</b>	the lowest point of a transverse wave
<b>Stigma</b>	collects the pollen during pollination	<b>Recycling</b>	converting waste into reusable material	<b>Medium</b>	the substance that a wave travels through
<b>Pollen Grain</b>	the male sex cell			<b>Oscillation</b>	a vibration about a fixed position
<b>Ovum</b>	the female sex cell				
<b>Petals</b>	brightly coloured to attract insects				
<b>Ovule</b>	part of the ovary that contains female gametes (ova)				
<b>Pollination</b>	the transfer of pollen to allow fertilisation	<b>Sedimentary rock</b>	formed when particles of weathered rock join together	<b>Reflection</b>	the return of a wave from a surface
<b>Insect Pollination</b>	flower to flower pollination by insects	<b>Metamorphic rock</b>	formed from heat and pressure	<b>Refraction</b>	the change in direction of a wave passing from one medium to another with a different density
<b>Wind Pollination</b>	flower to flower pollination by the wind	<b>Igneous rock</b>	formed when molten rock cools and solidifies	<b>Ripple Tank</b>	a ripple tank is a shallow glass tank of water used to demonstrate the basic properties of waves.
<b>Fertilisation</b>	the fusion of sex cell nuclei	<b>Porous</b>	fluid can be absorbed and move through a porous object	<b>Incident Ray</b>	the ray of light travelling towards the surface
<b>Nectary</b>	produces sweet nectar to attract insects	<b>Weathering</b>	the wearing away of rock by animals, plants or the environment	<b>Reflected Ray</b>	the ray of light travelling away from the surface due to the process of reflection
<b>Seed</b>	a fertilised ovule	<b>Erosion</b>	the movement of rock by wind, ice or water	<b>Law of the Angle of Refection</b>	The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection
<b>Seed Dispersal</b>	the movement of seeds away from the parent plant				