

1: Aerobic Respiration		3: Exothermic and Endothermic Reactions		5: Energy Sources	
Respiration	the chemical process that releases energy for life processes	Chemical Reaction	a process which involves the rearrangement of atoms to form new substances	Energy Source	a source from which useful energy can be extracted or converted
Aerobic	a process that involves oxygen	Exothermic	a reaction that releases thermal energy in to the surroundings	Renewable	an energy source that will not run out
Glucose	a simple sugar which is a reactant in respiration	Endothermic	a reaction that absorbs thermal energy from the surroundings	Non–Renewable	an energy source that is used faster than it is replenished and will run out
Mitochondria	a subcellular structure where aerobic respiration takes place	Temperature Change	how much the temperature increases or decreases from the initial temperature	Power	the amount of energy transferred in a set amount of time
Carbon Dioxide	a waste product that is produced from aerobic respiration as a gas	Risk	a situation that may lead to something dangerous happening	Watts	the units of power
<u>Aerobic Respiration Word Equation</u>				Standard Form	a method of writing small or large numbers e.g. $192 = 1.92 \times 10^2$
glucose + oxygen \rightarrow carbon dioxide + water					
2: Anaerobic Respiration		4: Catalysts and Data Analysis		6: Energy Use	
Anaerobic	a process that does not involve oxygen	Catalyst	a substance that increases the rate of a reaction without being used up	Fuel	a substance that is burned to release energy
Cytoplasm	the jelly like substance that fills the cell where anaerobic respiration takes place	Rate	how quickly a process happens	Joules (J)	the units for all types of energy
Lactic Acid	a waste product that is produced from anaerobic respiration in animals	Conclusion	a statement that summarises the results of an experiment	Kilowatt Hour (kWh)	the unit used to state the amount of energy used by a 1kW appliance for 1 hour
Breathing Rate	how many breaths are taken per minute	Data	the information collected from an experiment	Compare	to find similarities and differences between to objects
Waste Product	any substances that are produced in a reaction that are not the desired product	Repeatable	if the same person conducts the same experiment and obtains the same results	Estimate	a rough calculation
<u>Anaerobic Respiration (in animals) Word Equation</u>		Analysis	the process of interpreting the meaning of collected data	Conversion	the process of changing units by multiplying or dividing
Glucose \rightarrow lactic acid					