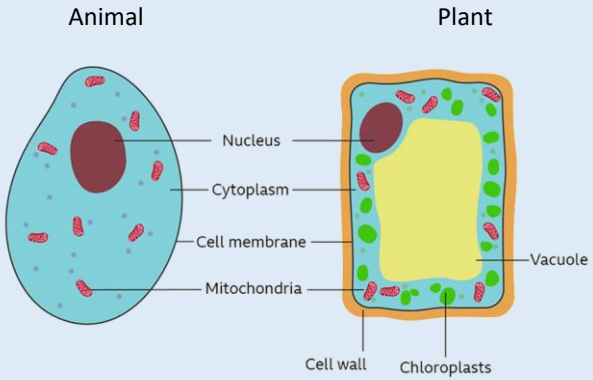
Science	Cells, States of Matter and Forces	Year 7	Term 1

1: Variation

Variation	differences between organisms
Cell	basic unit of all living organisms
Tissue	a collection of similar cells working together to perform a specific function
Organ	a collection of different tissues working together to perform a specific function
Organ System	a group of organs that work together e.g. The digestive system
Organism	any living thing

2: Cell Structure



Living things do all of the **MRS GREN** processes. (**M**ovement, **R**espiration, **S**ensitivity, **G**rowth, **R**eproduction, **E**xcretion and **N**utrition.)

3: States of Matter

State of Matter	the form in which an object is found e.g. solid, liquid or gas
Solid	particles are regularly arranged and all touching
Liquid	particles are touching and in an irregular arrangement
Gas	particles are very far apart and in a random arrangement
Melting point	the temperature at which a solid turns to a liquid
Boiling point	the temperature at which a liquid turns to a gas

4: Elements, Compounds and Mixtures

Atom	a single sphere that makes up matter
Particle	the single unit of a substance such as an atom or a molecule
Element	a substance that contains only 1 type of atom *e.g. C or Na*
Compound	a substance that contains 2 or more different atoms that are chemically bonded
Mixture	a substance that contains 2 or more different types of particles that are not chemically bonded

5: Forces

Force	a push or a pull effect
Newtons (N)	the units in which force is measured
Newton meter	a piece of equipment containing a spring that measures the size of a force
Balanced forces	all the forces in one direction are equal to all the forces acting in the opposite direction
Unbalanced forces	all the forces in one direction are not equal to all the forces acting in the opposite direction

6: Moments

Pivot	a point around which an object turns
Moment	the turning effect around a pivot caused by a force e.g. a seesaw
Clockwise	a motion that is in the same direction the as the hands on a clock
Anticlockwise	a motion that is in the opposite direction to the hands on a clock
Stationary	not moving
Magnitude	the size of something