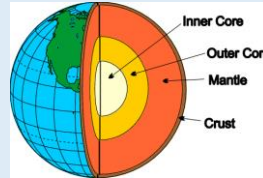


1: Structure of a Flower	
Flower	the part of the plant where the reproductive organs are found
Stamen	the male part of the flower; made up of the anther and filament
Anther	produces pollen grains
Ovary	contains ovules
Stigma	collects the pollen during pollination
Pollen Grain	the male sex cell
Ovum	the female sex cell
Petals	brightly coloured to attract insects
Ovule	part of the ovary that contains female gametes (ova)

3: The Earth's Structure and Recycling	
Crust	the rocky outer layer of the Earth
Mantle	the semi-molten layer of rock beneath the crust
Outer Core	the liquid layer of mainly iron and nickel around the inner core
Inner Core	the solid centre of the Earth mainly composed of iron and nickel
Recycling	converting waste into reusable material



The diagram shows a cross-section of the Earth. From the center outwards, the layers are labeled: Inner Core (yellow), Outer Core (orange), Mantle (red), and Crust (blue/green). The Earth's surface is shown with continents and oceans.

5: Waves	
Wave	a transfer of energy without transferring matter
Transverse Wave	energy is transferred at a right angle to the movement of the medium. e.g. water and light waves
Peak	the highest point of a transverse wave
Trough	the lowest point of a transverse wave
Medium	the substance that a wave travels through
Oscillation	a vibration about a fixed position

2: Pollination	
Pollination	the transfer of pollen to allow fertilisation
Insect Pollination	flower to flower pollination by insects
Wind Pollination	flower to flower pollination by the wind
Fertilisation	the fusion of sex cell nuclei
Nectary	produces sweet nectar to attract insects
Seed	a fertilised ovule
Seed Dispersal	the movement of seeds away from the parent plant

4: The Rock Cycle	
Sedimentary rock	formed when particles of weathered rock join together
Metamorphic rock	formed from heat and pressure
Igneous rock	formed when molten rock cools and solidifies
Porous	fluid can be absorbed and move through a porous object
Weathering	the wearing away by long exposure to the atmosphere
Erosion	the wearing away and removal of material by force, such as a breaking wave

6: Reflection and Refraction	
Reflection	the return of a wave from a surface
Refraction	the change in direction of a wave passing from one medium to another with a different density
Ripple Tank	a ripple tank is a shallow glass tank of water used to demonstrate the basic properties of waves
Incident Ray	the ray of light travelling towards the surface
Reflected Ray	the ray of light travelling away from the surface due to the process of reflection
Law of the Angle of Reflection	The law of reflection states that the angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection