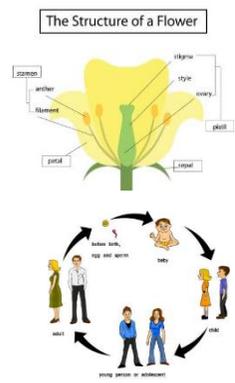
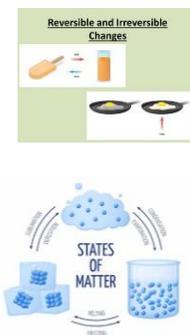


Recap from previous years		Important Vocabulary	Key facts	Picture/diagram
Plants and Animals	<p><b>Reproduction:</b> the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.</p> <p><b>Fish:</b> a limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water</p> <p><b>Bird:</b> a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, a beak</p> <p><b>Amphibian:</b> a cold-blooded vertebrate animal, that comprises the frogs, toads, newts, salamanders, and caecilians.</p> <p><b>Reptile:</b> a vertebrate animal, that includes snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises. They are distinguished by having a dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land.</p> <p><b>Mammal:</b> a warm-blooded vertebrate, which is distinguished by the possession of hair/fur, females secrete milk for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young.</p> <p><b>Nectar:</b> a sugary fluid secreted within flowers to encourage pollination</p> <p><b>Anther:</b> the part of a stamen that contains the pollen</p> <p><b>Ovary:</b> a female reproductive organ in which ova or eggs are produced</p> <p><b>Ovule:</b> the part of the ovary of seed plants that contains the female germ cell and after fertilization becomes the seed.</p> <p><b>Petal:</b> each of the segments of the corolla of a flower</p> <p><b>Pollen:</b> a fine powdery substance discharged from the male part of a flower. It can fertilize the female ovule.</p> <p><b>Stigma:</b> where pollen germinates.</p> <p><b>Style:</b> It is a long, slender stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary.</p> <p><b>Stamen:</b> the male fertilizing organ of a flower, typically consisting of a pollen-containing anther and a filament.</p>	<p><b>Life cycle:</b> the series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.</p> <p><b>Embryo:</b> an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development</p> <p><b>Womb:</b> the organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal where offspring are conceived and in which they gestate before birth</p> <p><b>Adolescence:</b> the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.</p> <p><b>Dispersal:</b> the action or process of distributing or spreading things or people over a wide area.</p> <p><b>Fertilisation:</b> the action or process of fertilizing an egg or a female animal or plant</p> <p><b>Metamorphosis:</b> a change of the form or nature of a thing or person into a completely different one</p> <p><b>Pupa:</b> an insect in its inactive immature form between larva and adult</p> <p><b>Larva:</b> an insect at the stage of its life after it has developed from an egg and before it changes into its adult form</p> <p><b>Chrysalis:</b> pupa that is enclosed in a hardened protective case</p> <p><b>Caterpillar:</b> the larva of a butterfly or moth, which has a segmented wormlike body with three pairs of true legs and several pairs of appendages like legs.</p> <p><b>Tadpole:</b> larval stage in the life cycle of an amphibian</p> <p><b>Hatchling:</b> a young animal that has recently emerged from its egg</p>	<p><b>Birth, growth, reproduction, and death</b> represent the four stages of the life cycle of all animals. Many animals have developed specific parts of the body adapted to survival in a certain environment. Among them are <b>webbed feet, sharp claws, whiskers, sharp teeth, large beaks, wings, and hooves.</b></p>	 <p>The diagram shows the structure of a flower with labels: sepal, anther, filament, petal, stigma, style, ovary, and pollen. Below it is a circular life cycle diagram showing stages: egg, baby, child, adult, and back to egg, with arrows indicating the progression.</p>
Recap from previous years		Important Vocabulary	Key facts	Picture/diagram
Materials	<p><b>Texture:</b> the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface or substance.</p> <p><b>Filter:</b> the process of separating solids from liquids using filter paper</p> <p><b>Sieve:</b> a separating process that is used to remove particles of insoluble or undissolved material from a liquid, usually by using a barrier with small to medium-sized holes</p>	<p><b>Irreversible change:</b> the reaction cannot be reversed.</p> <p><b>Reversible change:</b> the reaction can be reversed.</p> <p><b>Dissolve:</b> to be incorporated into a liquid.</p> <p><b>Separate:</b> to split items apart.</p> <p><b>Melt:</b> make or become liquefied by heat.</p> <p><b>Hardness:</b> the quality or condition of being hard.</p> <p><b>Transparency:</b> how see through a material is.</p> <p><b>Quantitative:</b> how many of something there is.</p> <p><b>Measurements:</b> the size, length, or amount of something</p> <p><b>Soluble:</b> when it is put in water it 'disappears'. It has dissolved and the resulting liquid is called a solution.</p> <p><b>Insoluble:</b> does not dissolve in water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Science is a way of understanding our world by carefully thinking about it and testing our guesses with observations and experiments.</li> <li>Materials can have useful properties for a given job.</li> <li>Materials can change state when temperature changes.</li> <li>We change states by dissolving and mixing.</li> </ul>	 <p>The top diagram shows reversible and irreversible changes with examples like melting and boiling. The bottom diagram shows the states of matter (solid, liquid, gas) and how they change with temperature.</p>

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