



Science – Year 7 Useful Links



Biology

Video Playlist Revision	Key Stage 3 Biology
B7.1 Cells	What are plant and animal cells? - BBC Bitesize Specialised animal cells - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Specialised plant cells - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize How plants and animals are organised - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Unicellular organisms - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize How to observe cells under a microscope - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize
B7.2 Sexual reproduction	Human reproduction - Reproduction - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Fertilisation - Reproduction - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Changes that occur during the menstrual cycle - Reproduction - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize
B7.3 Variation	What are causes of variation? - BBC Bitesize Types of variation - Inheritance and genetics - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Inheritance - Inheritance and genetics - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Adaptations and evolution - Inheritance and genetics - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Adaptations of plants - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize What are the kingdoms? - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize Biodiversity, extinction and gene pools - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize
B7.4 Interdependence	Food chains and webs - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Changes to food webs - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Ecological sampling - Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize What are pyramids of numbers and biomass? Ecosystems and habitats - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Bioaccumulation - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize
B7.5 Movement	The skeletal system - Skeleton - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize What are skeletal muscles? - Living organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize The four components of the blood - Respiration and gas exchange - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize Biomechanics - Living Organisms - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize The effects of recreational drugs on health and behaviour - Health and disease - KS3 Biology - BBC Bitesize

Chemistry

Video Playlist ks3 Revision Monkey Chemistry	Key Stage 3 Chemistry
C7.1 Acids and Alkalis	Acids in the laboratory - Acids and bases - KS3 Chemistry Revision - BBC Bitesize What is the pH scale and what does it measure? - BBC Bitesize What is a neutralisation reaction? - BBC Bitesize
C7.2 Particle model	What is the arrangement of particles in a solid, liquid and gas? - BBC Bitesize What are changes of state? - BBC Bitesize Gas pressure - BBC Bitesize What is the process of diffusion? - BBC Bitesize
C7.3 Separating mixtures	What are pure substances? - BBC Bitesize

	Dissolving - BBC Bitesize What is the process of filtration? - BBC Bitesize Evaporation - BBC Bitesize Distillation - BBC Bitesize Chromatography guide for KS3 chemistry students - BBC Bitesize
C7.4 Earth's resources	Structure of the Earth - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize Rock types - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize The rock cycle - The Earth and atmosphere - KS3 Chemistry - BBC Bitesize

Physics

Video Playlist BBC Bitesize	Key Stage 3 Physics
P7.1 Energy	Energy stores - Energy - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Energy stores and energy transfers - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Combustion: what is it? - BBC Bitesize Energy calculations - Energy - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Energy in the home - Energy - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize
P7.2 Electricity	Introduction to circuits - Electricity - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Conductors and insulators - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Series circuits - Electricity - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Parallel circuits - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Electric current and potential difference guide for KS3 physics students - BBC Bitesize Resistance - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Models of electrical circuits - BBC Bitesize
P7.3 Forces	Introduction to forces - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Force diagrams and resultant forces - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Weight and mass - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize What is gravity guide for KS3 physics students - BBC Bitesize Hooke's law - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize
P7.4 Further forces	Friction - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Densities of solids, liquids and gases - Solids, liquids and gases - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Motion and speed - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize Representing journeys - Forces and movement - KS3 Physics - BBC Bitesize
P7.5 Space	Days, months, years and seasons guide for KS3 physics students - BBC Bitesize Features of our Solar System guide for KS3 physics students - BBC Bitesize Sun as a star KS3 Physics guide for students - BBC Bitesize Phases of the Moon - BBC Bitesize Light years guide for KS3 physics students - BBC Bitesize

Year 7 Commonly Misspelt Words

Biology

Key word	Definition
Adaptation	Special feature or features that an animal or plant has to allow it to live in a given habitat.
Chloroplast	An organelle found only in plant cells. It contains green pigment called chlorophyll which traps light for photosynthesis.
Circulatory System	Heart, blood vessels. Transport oxygen and nutrients around the body.
Competition	When organisms compete (fight) for resources. Most animals compete for food, space, oxygen, shelter, and a mate to breed with. Plants compete for light, space to grow, mineral salts and water.
Continuous	Refers to characteristics like weight or height, which change gradually.
Discontinuous	Refers to things like eye colour or blood group, which have a limited number of possible values.
Excretion	The process of getting rid of carbon dioxide, water and harmful substances from your body.
Fertilisation	Fusion of male and female gametes. Internal fertilisation takes place in all mammals where fertilisation occurs inside the female's body. External fertilisation takes place in some animals like frogs where fertilisation occurs outside the female's body.
Foetus	An embryo that has formed all its organs.
Gametes	Specialised sex cells; males produce sex cell called Sperm and female produce eggs.
Gestation	The period of development from a foetus to a baby.
Interdependence	When 2 or more organisms depend on each other for survival.
Magnification	To increase the size of an object to make it bigger than it actually is.
Mitochondria	An organelle found in animal and plant cells. Aerobic Respiration takes place here.
Nucleus	An organelle found in plant and animal cells. It controls the activities of a cell and contains genetic information.
Organism	An individual animal, plant or single-celled organism.
Pesticide	A chemical that will kill an organism.
Skeleton	All the bones in our body.
Synovial Joints	Freely movable joints, allow us the free movement to perform skills and techniques during physical activity.
Variation	The differences between individuals of the same species.

Chemistry

Key Word	Definition
Acid	A substance that turns litmus res. It has a pH of less than 7
Alkali	A substance that turns litmus blue. It has a pH more than 7
Antacid	An indigestion remedy that contains a base to neutralise the excess stomach acid in the stomach
Concentration	The amount of dissolved particles in a liquid
Chromatography	A method that separates out dissolved substances in a mixture, using a liquid or gas solvent
Condense	When a substance changes from its gas state into its liquid state
Corrosive	Substances that attack metals, stonework and skin and are said to be corrosive.
Diffusion	When particles spread and mix with each other without anything moving them
Filtrate	Liquid part left after filtration
Neutral	A substance that is neither an acid nor an alkali. It has a pH of 7
Neutralisation	A reaction in which an acid reacts with an alkali or a base to produce a salt and water only.
Hazard	Something that could cause harm
Hydrochloric acid	A common acid used in the laboratory
Indicator	A substance that changes colour in solutions of different acidity and alkalinity
Oxygen	A gas that makes up about 21% of the air
Particles	Tiny pieces of matter that make up everything
Sulfuric acid	A common acid use in the laboratory
Solution	When a substance has dissolved in a liquid. Solutions are transparent
Solvent	The liquid in which a substance dissolves to make a solution
Soluble	Describes a substance that can dissolve in a liquid

Physics

Key Word	Definition
Air resistance	A force on object moving through air
Ammeter	A piece of equipment that measures how much electricity is flowing around a circuit
Brittle	Not easily bent, not flexible, breaks under force
Component	Something in a circuit, such as a bulb, motor or switch
Condense	When a substance changes from its gas state into its liquid form
Elastic potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in stretched or squashed items that can change back to their original shape
Extension	The amount which a spring or stretchy material has stretched
Filament	The thin piece of wire inside a light bulb that glows when the bulb is on
Fuse	A piece of wire that melts if too much electricity flows through it
Geothermal power	Electricity generated using heat from rocks underground
Gravitational Potential energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in objects in high places that can fall down
Hydroelectric Power	Electricity generated by moving water turning turbines and generators
Kinetic energy	A name used to describe energy when it is stored in moving things
Newton	The unit for measuring force
Proportional	A relationship between two variables where one doubles if the other doubles
Renewable	An energy resource that will never run out
Safety	The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury.
Transfer	When energy is moved from one store to another
Weight	The amount of force with which gravity pulls things
Universe	All existing matter and space considered as a whole; the cosmos.