Artery

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Type of blood vessel that carries blood **away** from the heart

Vein

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Capillary

Limewater

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Type of blood vessel that carries blood **towards** the heart

Type of blood vessel that is one cell thick and important for gaseous exchange

Turns milky in the presence of carbon dioxide

Trachea

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The tube that carries air from the mouth to the bronchiole

Bronchus

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The two tubes that branch off the trachea into each lung

Bronchiole

Alveoli

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Smaller branches off the bronchi to carry air to all the alveoli

Small air sacs in the lungs where gaseous exchange occurs

Respiration

A

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The process of releasing energy from food

Inhalation

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Breathing in

Exhalation

Oxygen

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Breathing out

The gas moving from the alveoli to the bloodstream during inhalation

Carbon Dioxide

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The gas moving from the bloodstream to the alveoli for exhalation

Heart

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Pumps blood around our bodies

Pulmonary Artery

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The blood vessel that carries blood from our heart to our lungs

The blood vessels that bring blood back to our heart from the rest of our body

Vena Cava

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Pulmonary Vein

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Aorta

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Septum

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Valves

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The vessel that brings oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart to be pumped around the body

The vessel that pumps oxygenated blood around the body from the heart

The part of the heart that separates the left atrium and ventricle from the right atrium and ventricle

Present between the atrium and ventricle and are responsible for the clicking sounds of the heart

Red	B	lood
С	el	ls

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Carry oxygen in the blood

Plasma

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The liquid part of blood

White blood cells

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Cells in the blood that fight infection

Right Ventricle

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Chamber of the heart that pumps blood to the lungs

JC SCIENCE – Key Definitions

Left Ventricle

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Chamber of the heart that pumps blood all around the body

Right Atrium

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Chamber of the heart that the vena cava brings deoxygenated blood to

Left Atrium

Pulse

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Chamber of the heart that the pulmonary vein brings oxygenated blood to

The rhythm of the heartbeat felt in arteries near the skin's surface eg at the wrist

Digestion

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Oesophagus

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Stomach

lodine

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The breakdown and absorption of food

Brings food from the mouth to the stomach

Churns and mixes food, produces HCI to help break food down

Chemical used to test for the presence of starch

Amylase

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The enzyme in saliva that breaks starch down to maltose

Liver

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Large Intestine

Enzyme

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Produces bile, aids in digestion and breaks down fat

Reabsorbs water from digested food and carries faeces to the anus to be egested

A biological catalyst



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Small Intestine

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Produces digestive enzymes

Absorbs nutrients from food into the bloodstream

Ecology

Interdependence

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The study of plants and animals and their interaction with the environment

When organisms rely on each other to survive

Vertebrates

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Animals that have a backbone

Invertebrates

Producers

Consumers

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Animals that do not have a backbone

Organisms that make their own food

Organisms that eat other plants or animals

Decomposers

Å

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Competition

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Organisms that break down dead plants or animals

Organisms needing the same resource, e.g. water, sunlight or prey

Habitat

Biuret

Solution

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Where an organism lives

Used to test for the presence of protein

Benedict's Solution

Agar

Control

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Used to test for the presence of reducing sugars

Food Pyramid

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Diagram used to help choose number and size of portions from each food group

Food supply and growing medium for microorganisms in petri dishes

Used in experiments to be used as a comparison to ensure a fair test

Microorganism

æ

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Phototropism

Geotropism

Xylem

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Living things that cannot be seen by the naked eye

A plant's growth response to light

A plant's growth response to gravity

The tissue that carries water in plants

Phloem

æ

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Anther

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Ovule

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Zygote

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Vessels that carry food in a plant

The part of the flower that produces the male gamete

> The part of the flower that produces the female gamete

Cell formed when the male and female gamete combine



Chlorophyll

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Chloroplasts

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Pollination

Testa

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The pigment that is responsible for the green colour of leaves

The organelle in the plant where photosynthesis occurs

The transfer of pollen from the anther of one plant to the stigma of another plant

The outside coat of a seed

Endosperm

 \mathcal{A}

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Tissue produced inside a seed that can be used as a source of nutrition during germination

Ovule

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The place where fertilisation occurs in the plant

Radicle

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The part of the germinating seed that always grows downwards

Zygote/Seed/Fruit Formation

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Follows fertilisation in flowering plants

JC SCIENCE – Key Definitions

Methods of Waste Management

2

1. Composting

- 2. Incineration
- 3. Landfill
- 4. Recycling

Fossil Fuel

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Deforestation

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Pollution

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A natural fuel formed from the remains of living organisms

The clearing of a wide area of trees that has a detrimental impact on the environment

The presence of a substance that has poisonous effects on the environment

Human female Egg sex cell studyclix.ie Human male Sperm sex cell studyclix.ie Where the egg in the **Ovary** female reproductive system is produced studyclix.ie Where the sperm in the male **Testes** reproductive system is produced studyclix.ie

Fallopian Tubes

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The site of fertilisation of the male and female gamete

The process that occurs on Day 1 of the menstrual cycle

The process that occurs on or near Day 14 of the menstrual cycle

Number of pairs of chromosomes that are present in the nucleus of the human cell

Menstruation

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Ovulation

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23 pairs

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JC SCIENCE – Key Definitions

Genes

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DNA & Protein

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Uterus

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Contraception

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The parts of chromosomes that control inheritable characteristics

The two substances from which chromosomes are made

Where successful implantation of the zygote occurs

Any method used to prevent conception e.g. condoms

Sperm Duct

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Placenta

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Transports sperm from the testes to the penis

Where food / oxygen / water / hormones / antibodies pass from mother to baby

Umbilical Cord

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Carries nutrients and wastes to/from the baby

Nucleus

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Where the DNA is located in a cell

JC SCIENCE – Key Definitions

Fertile Period	
pH 7	

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The time of the menstrual cycle when fertilisation is most likely occur

pH Number that represents neutral

Acidic

Basic

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If a solution has a pH less than 7

If a solution has a pH over 7

Exothermic

 \mathcal{A}

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A chemical reaction that releases energy through light or heat

Endothermic

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A chemical reaction that absorbs heat from its environment

Hydrogen

Neutralisation

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The gas produced when zinc reacts with hydrochloric acid

The name given to the reaction between an acid and a base

W	a	te	r
&	S	al	t

The two products generally formed in a neutralization reaction

Proton

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Positively charged subatom particle

Electron

Neutron

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Negatively charged subatomic particle

Sub-atomic particle that has no charge

Mass Number

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Atomic Number

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The sum of the number of neutrons and the number of protons present in the nucleus of the atom

The number of protons present in the nucleus of an atom of an element

Covalent Bond

Ionic Bond

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A chemical bond that involves the sharing of electron pairs between atoms

A chemical bond that involves the giving or taking of electrons between atoms

Isotopes

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Molecule

Element

Compound

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Atoms with the same atomic number but different mass number due to differing numbers of neutrons present

A group of two or more atoms held together by a chemical bond

The simplest form of a substance, made up of only one atom

Formed when elements are chemically joined

Electrolysis

 \mathcal{A}

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Nonbiodegradable

Crude Oil

Alloy

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The process of splitting water down into its elements using electricity

Cannot be broken down by living organisms

The raw material from which most plastics are made

Made from mixing two or more metals together

Malleable

 \mathcal{A}

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Ductile

studyclix.ie

Galvanizing

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A property of metal that means it can be hammered into sheets

A property of metal that means it can be stretched into thin wires

Preventing rusting of iron or steel by coating it with a layer of zinc

Alkali Metals studyclix.ie

 \mathcal{A}

Name of Group 1 on the periodic table

Alkaline Earth

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Name of Group 2 on the periodic table

Halogens

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Name of Group 7 on the periodic table

Sodium Hydroxide + Hydrogen

The two products former when sodium reacts with water

JC Science – Key Definitions

Gold

2

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Copper

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The element with the chemical symbol Au

The element with the chemical symbol Cu

Iron

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Sodium

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The element with the chemical symbol Fe

The element with the chemical symbol Na

Potassium

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Solvent

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Solute

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Saturated

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The element with the chemical symbol K

A liquid, e.g. water, which other substances dissolve in

The name given to the substance that is dissolved in a solvent to make a solution

When a solution that has as much solute as possible dissolved in it

Chromatography

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Distillation

Crystals

Gas

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The method of separation used to see the colour components of ink

The method of separation used to separate salt from seawater that keeps both the water and the salt

Formed when a hot, saturated solution of copper sulphate is cooled slowly

A state of matter that has no fixed volume

Liquid

 \mathcal{A}

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A state of matter that has no fixed shape and cannot be compressed

Evaporation

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The changing of a liquid to a gas

Condensation

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Solar System

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The changing of a gas to a liquid

A star and all the objects that orbit around it

Galaxy

L

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A system of billions of stars

Newtons

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The unit of measurement for weight

Kilograms

27.3 days

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The unit of measurement for mass

The time it takes the moon to fully orbit the Earth



A

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The differing appearance of the Moon as it circles the Earth

Waning Gibbous

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The moon phase on days 15-20

New Moon

Jupiter

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The moon phase on Day 1

The largest planet in our solar system

Comet

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A celestial body made of ice and dust

Cosmology

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The Asteroid

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The Kuiper Belt

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The branch of study concerning the formation of the universe

The cluster of asteroids between Mars and Jupiter

The giant cloud of rocky ice around the edges of the Solar System that is the source of our comets



 \mathcal{A}

The number of planets in our solar system

Gravity

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Orbit

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The Milky Way

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The force that keeps the planets in orbit around the Sun

The path that the planets in our Solar System take around the Sun

The Galaxy that our Solar System is part of



 \mathcal{A}

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The empty volume present between celestial bodies

Halley's Comet

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The comet that revolves around the Sun every 76 years

Corrosive

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JC Science – Key Definitions



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Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.

X

2



Speed x Time

A

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Distance

Ammeter

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Ohmmeter

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Voltmeter

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Used to measure electrical current

Used to measure electrical resistance

Used to measure potential difference in an electric circuit



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Unit of measurement for electric current

Ohm (Ω)

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Unit of measurement for electric resistance

Volts (V)

LED

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Unit of measurement for potential difference

Light Emitting Diode

JC Science – Key Definitions

LDR

A

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$V = I \times R$

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Electrons

Insulator

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Light-Dependant Resistor

Ohm's Law formula

An object becomes negatively charged when it gains these

A material that doesn't allow the flow of charge through it



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Unit of measurement of energy

Potential

Kinetic

Light / Heat

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studyclix.ie

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The energy that a stretched rubber band has

A boulder rolling down a hill has

Energy created when a desk lamp converts electric energy

The Sun

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Earth's primary source of energy

Chemical

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The type of energy stored in a battery

Examples of renewable energy

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Examples of nonrenewable energy

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Wind, tidal, biomass and solar energy

Gas, oil, coal and other fossil fuels

Newtons

A

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The unit of measurement of force

Law of the Lever

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States that clockwise moments equal anticlockwise moments

Fulcrum

Friction

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The point about which a lever pivots

The force that opposes motion

Lubricant

A

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Used to prevent friction

Gravity

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The force that holds the atmosphere to the Earth

Pascal (Pa)

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Unit of measurement for pressure

Work = Force x Distance

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Work formula

Conduction

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Convection

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Radiation

Temperature

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Method of heat transfer that involves the transfer of heat from particle to particle through the object

Method of heat transfer that involves the movement of heat with the particles as they move

Method of heat transfer that does not require a medium through which to be transferred

The measure of how hot or cold a body is