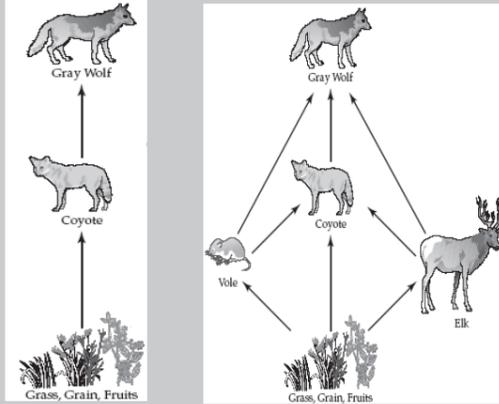


Biology

Food chain Food Web



Shows direction of energy transfer

If **toxins or pollutants** are taken in by an organism at the start of a food chain this causes **bioaccumulation** meaning that animals at the top of the food chain are more likely to be affected by the toxin.

Food Chain	Shows the transfer of energy through different trophic levels .
Food web	Shows the interaction of different food chains in an ecosystem .
Producer	An organism that produces its own food (plant)
Primary consumer	An organism that eats a producer.
Secondary consumer	An organism that eats a primary consumer.
Tertiary consumer	An organism that eats a secondary consumer.
Trophic level	A level in a food chain.
Carnivore	An organism that only eats animals.
Herbivore	An organism that only eats plants.
Omnivore	An organism that eats both plants and animals.
Predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food.
Prey	Organisms that predators kill for food.
Interdependence	When one organism depends on another organism for survival.
Ecosystem	Where organisms interact with their physical surroundings.
Habitat	Where an organism lives.
Population	The number of one species of organism.
Community	All of the different species in an area.

Chemistry

potassium	most reactive	K
sodium		Na
calcium		Ca
magnesium		Mg
aluminium		Al
carbon		C
zinc		Zn
iron		Fe
tin		Sn
lead		Pb
hydrogen		H
copper		Cu
silver		Ag
gold		Au
platinum	least reactive	Pt

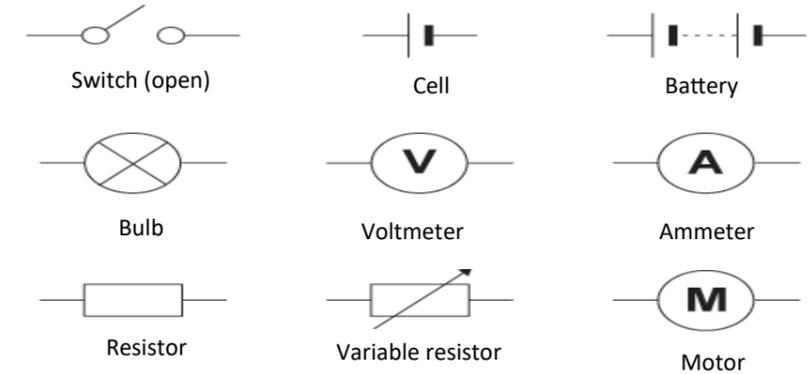
Metals **less reactive** than carbon can be extracted from their **ores** by **heating them with carbon**. The general equation for this reaction is:



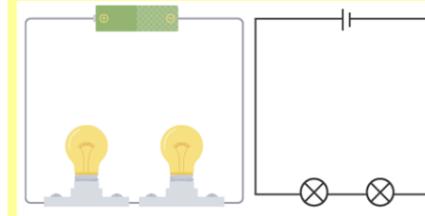
Metal extraction from an ore can be very expensive, sometimes this means it's not done.

Reactive	Easily takes part in chemical reactions.
Unreactive	Does not easily take part in chemical reactions.
Reactivity series	A list of elements in order of reactivity from most reactive to least reactive.
Displacement reaction	When a more reactive element takes the place of a less reactive element in a compound.
Ceramics	Solid, tough materials made by baking clay in a hot oven or kiln e.g. bricks and pottery.
Polymers	A long chained molecule made from monomers e.g. plastics.
Composites	Made from two or more different types of materials e.g. MDF, fibreglass and nylon.
Recycling	Converting waste materials into usable products.

Physics



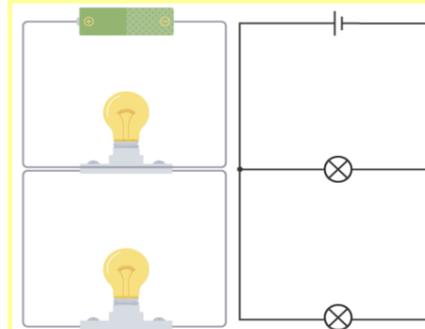
Series circuit



Current is the same at all points in the circuit.

Potential difference is shared between components.

Parallel circuit



Current is shared across the branches.

Potential difference is the same at all points in the circuit.

Potential difference (V)	Difference in energy between two points in a circuit.
Resistance (Ω)	Difficulty of current flow.
Current (A)	Rate of flow of electric charge.



Trinity TV

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