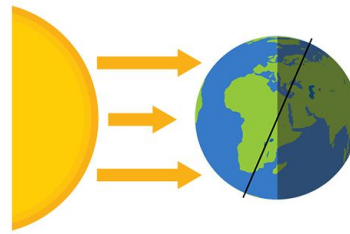


Y7 Space project

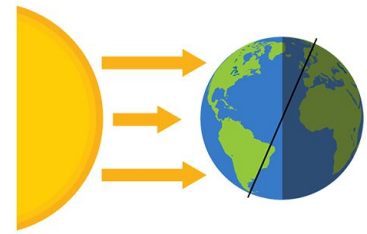
1

Day and night

Day in the UK



Night in the UK

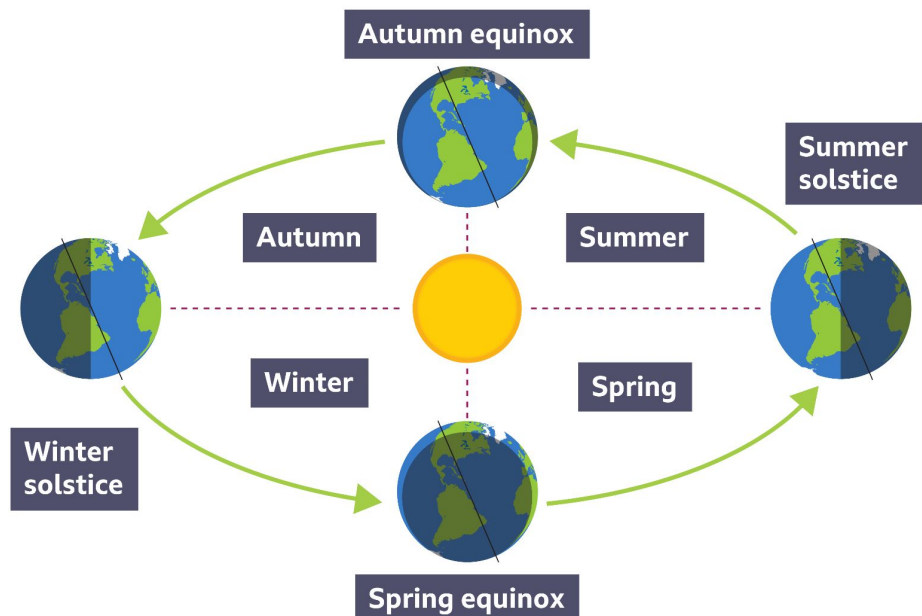


Learned	Revised	Confident
_____ % Achieved: _____		

Nº	Key word	Definition
2	Axis	The imaginary line running through the Earth from the North to the South pole on which the Earth rotates.
3	Day	The time it takes for a planet to rotate once on its axis. On Earth, a day is 24 hours long.
4	Galaxy	A collection of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction.
5	Gravity	An attraction force that pulls things toward one another.
6	Milky way	The galaxy our solar system is located within.
7	Orbit	The path an object takes when it moves in space around a star, planet or moon. Objects are held in orbit by the force of gravity.
8	Year	A planet's year is the time it takes to make one complete orbit around the Sun. The Earth goes once round the Sun in one Earth year, which takes 365 Earth days.
9	Solar system	The sun and the objects orbiting around it. This includes planets, asteroids, comets and more.
10	Star	An enormous ball of gases which produces large amounts of heat and light, due to nuclear fusion reactions in its core.

11

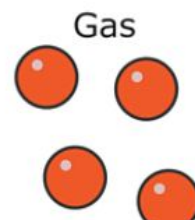
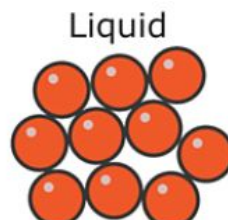
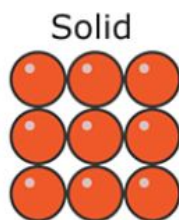
Seasons



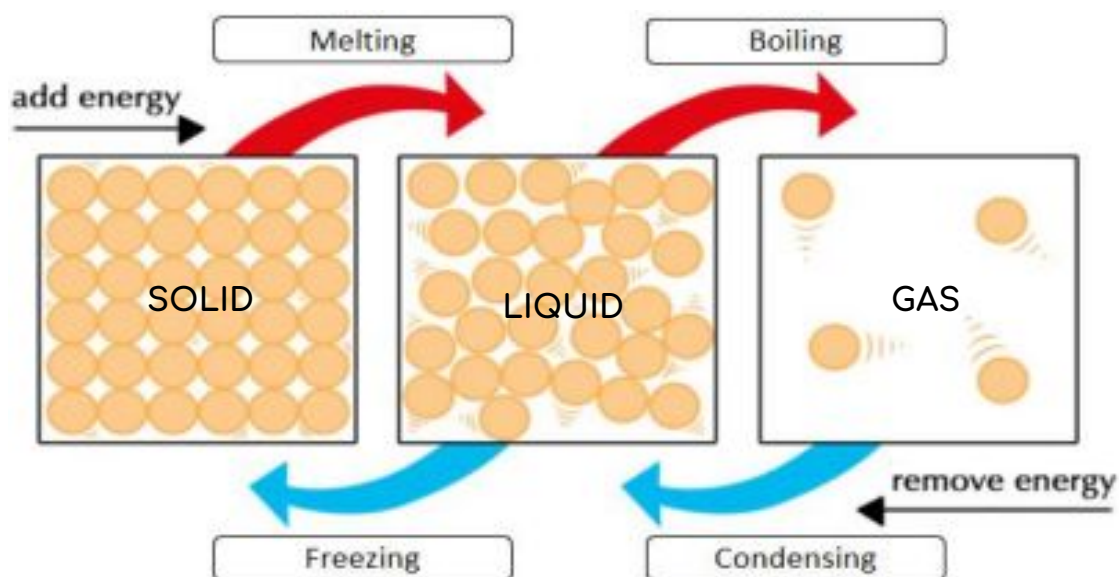
Y7 Particle Model

1

Learned	Revised	Confident
_____ % Achieved:_____		



Nº	Solid	Liquid	Gas
2	Regular arrangement (touching)	Irregular arrangement (touching)	Irregular arrangement (not touching)
3	Vibrate in fixed positions	Free to move and change positions	Move with random speeds, in random directions
4	Low energy levels	Medium energy levels	High energy levels
5	Strong forces between particles	Medium forces between particles	Weak forces between particles
6	Hold their shape in a container	Take the shape of the bottom of a container	Take the shape of a container

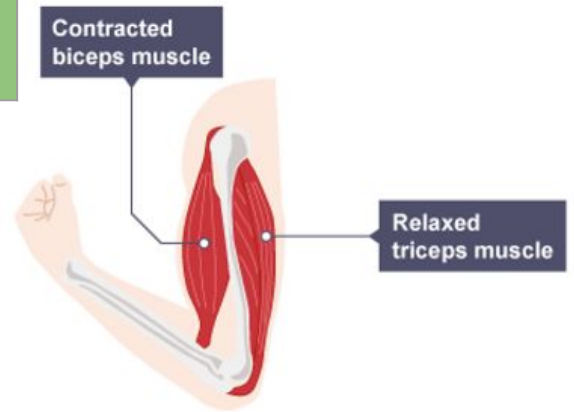


Nº	Key words	Definition
8	Boiling point	The temperature at which a substance boils/condenses (100°C for water)
9	Evaporation	When particles at the surface of a liquid gain enough energy to turn into gas particles - this happens below the boiling point.
10	Melting point	The temperature at which a substance melts/freezes (0°C for water)
11	Particle	Particles can be atoms or molecules. Almost everything is made of atoms

Y7 Skeletal and Muscular systems project

6

Antagonistic muscles

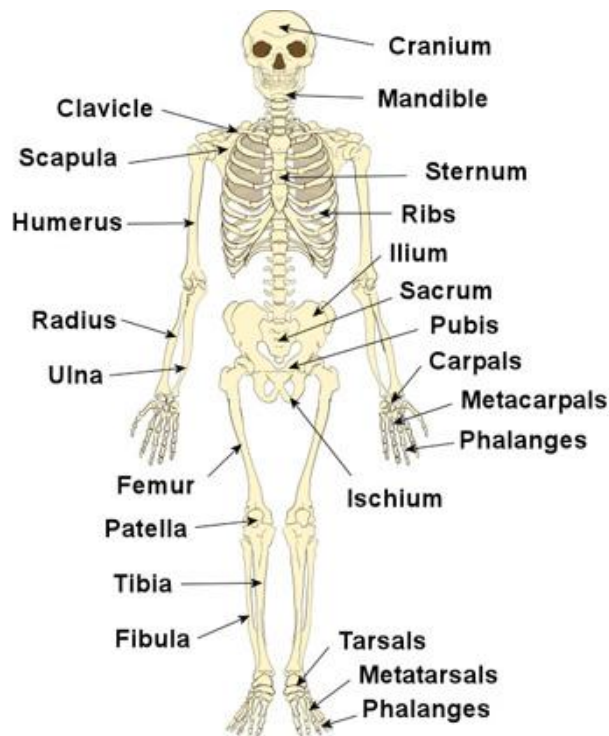


Learned	Revised	Confident
_____ % Achieved:_____		

Nº	Key word	Definition
1	Antagonistic muscles	A pair of muscles that act on a joint. As one muscle contracts the other relaxes.
2	Cartilage	A tough but smooth tissue found at the ends of bones which reduces friction when they rub together
3	Joint	Part of the body which allows movement including the neck, elbows, hips and knees.
4	Ligaments	A strong cord-like tissue which connects bones to bones.
5	Tendon	A strong cord-like tissue which connects muscles to bones.

6

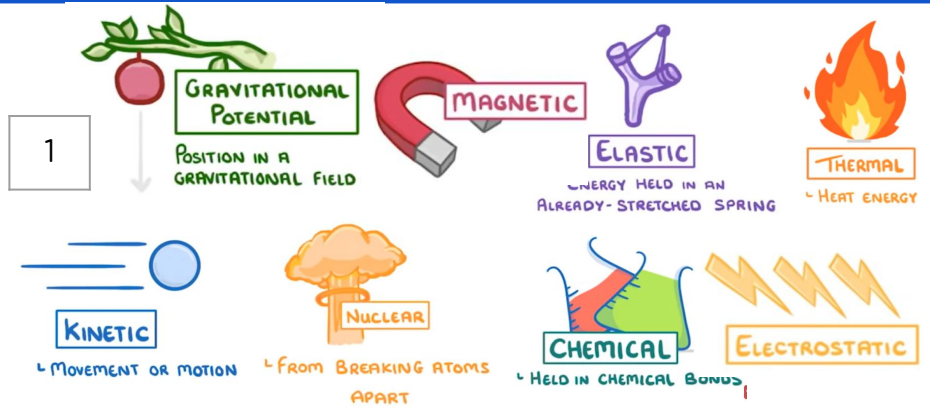
The skeletal system



Nº	Facts
7	The function of the skeleton is to support the body, protect organs, to move, and to make blood cells.
8	The skeleton is made up of more than 200 bones.

Y7 Energy

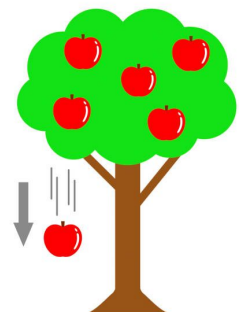
Learned	Revised	Confident
_____ % Achieved: _____		



Nº	Energy store	Definition
2	Chemical potential	Energy stored in chemical bonds (muscles, foods and fuels)
3	Elastic potential	Energy stored in stretched or squashed objects
4	Electrostatic	Energy stored in between objects
5	Gravitational potential	Energy stored in objects with mass, in a gravitational field (higher up objects have a bigger store than lower objects)
6	Kinetic	Energy stored in moving objects
7	Magnetic	Energy stored between magnets
8	Nuclear	Energy stored in the nucleus of an atom
9	Thermal	Energy stored in hot objects

10

"When the apple falls from the tree, its store of gravitational potential energy decreases, and its store of kinetic energy increases"



Nº	Facts
11	Energy can be transferred usefully, stored, or dissipated, but never created or destroyed
12	The unit for energy is Joule (J)