# One-word answers: name / identify

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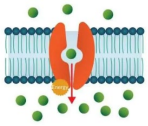
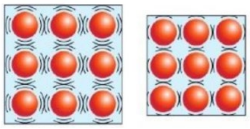
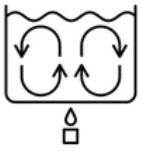
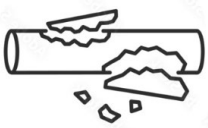
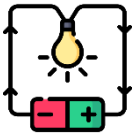
| absorption | | how food molecules move from the small intestine into the bloodstream (through the villi) |  |
| active transport | | movement of molecules from a region of lower concentration to a region of higher concentration with the use of energy |  |
| chromatography | | method used to separate coloured chemicals or substances |  |
| combustion | | any reaction where something (fuel) is burning; needs oxygen, $O_2$ |  |
| condensation | | water vapour losing energy when it cools and turning into liquid |  |
| conduction | | transfer of heat through different materials by the vibration of particles |  |
| contraction | | gets smaller; spaces between particles change as particles vibrate less and take up less space; particles stay the SAME size |  |
| convection | | heat transfer due to movement of particles in a fluid (air or water) |  |
| corrosion | | how metals 'break down' (corrode) due to a chemical reaction; usually rusting of iron or steel |  |
| cracking | | breaking large high-boiling point hydrocarbon molecules into smaller and more useful molecules |  |
| current (electrical) | | flow of charged particles* through a conductor<br>*electrons in metals *ions in electrolysis |  |

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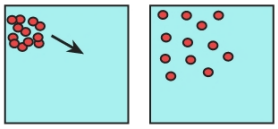
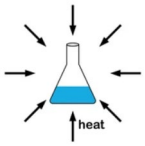
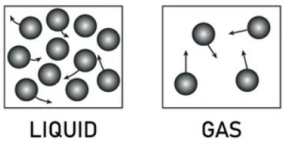
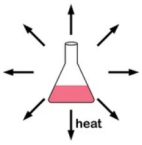
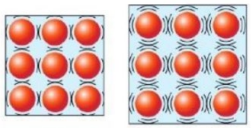
| diffusion | | movement of anything from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration; can be gas or a liquid |  |
| digestion | | breaking down food by mechanical and chemical digestion (enzymes) into substances that can be used by the body |  |
| dispersal (seed) | | movement, spread or transport of seeds away from the parent plant |  |
| distillation | | separating substances in a liquid mixture; the separation process involves evaporation followed by condensation |  |
| egestion | | elimination of undigested food in the form of faeces, the last stage of digestion |  |
| electrolysis | | chemical decomposition by passing electric current through a liquid (molten/melted substance) or aqueous solution (dissolved in water) |  |
| endothermic | | reaction or process where heat energy is absorbed (taken in); the opposite of exothermic |  |
| evaporation | | process of turning from liquid into vapour, at the surface of the liquid |  |
| excretion | | process of eliminating waste matter; urine, sweating, exhaling (excretion is NOT same as egestion) |  |
| exothermic | | reaction or process where heat energy is released; the opposite of endothermic |  |
| expansion | | gets bigger; spaces between particles change as particles vibrate more and take up more space; particles stay the SAME size |  |
| fertilisation | | joining of an egg and sperm leading to the formation of a zygote (fertilised egg cell) |  |

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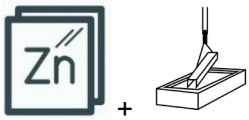
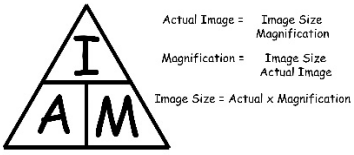
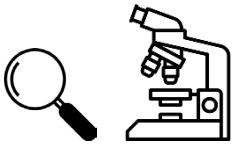
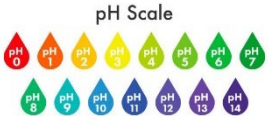
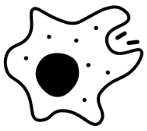
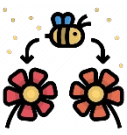
| filtration | | passing a substance through a filter paper; insoluble residue remains on paper; filtrate collects in a flask |  |
| fractional distillation | | separation of a crude oil mixture into fractions based on their boiling points |  |
| galvanising | | dipping iron or steel into molten zinc to prevent rusting / corrosion |   |
| germination | | plant grows from a seed into a seedling |  |
| ingestion | | taking food or liquid into the body |  |
| magnification | |   |  |
| neutralisation | | acid + base → salt + water; involves the reaction of $H^+$ ions and $OH^-$ ions to make water, $H_2O$ |   |
| osmosis | | molecules of water pass through a semipermeable membrane from a less concentrated solution into a more concentrated one |  |
| phagocytosis | | ingestion of bacteria or other pathogens by white blood cells (phagocytes) |  |
| photosynthesis | | how green plants use sunlight to make glucose (and oxygen) from carbon dioxide and water<br>$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$ |   |
| pollination | | transfer of pollen from anther to a stigma of a flower to allow fertilisation to occur |  |
| potential difference | | difference of electrical potential (voltage) between two points |  |

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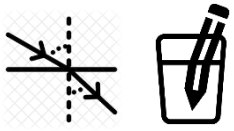
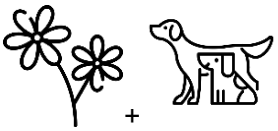
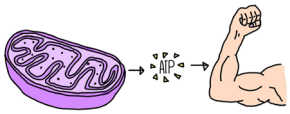
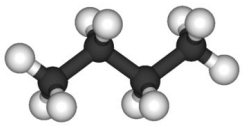
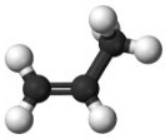
| radiation | | heat energy emitted by matter in the form of electromagnetic waves (infrared) |  |
| reflection | | when waves hit a surface or other boundary and bounce away from the surface |  |
| refraction | | bending of light as it passes from one transparent substance (medium) into another |  |
| reproduction | | production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process |  |
| respiration | | production of energy in cells from digested food<br>glucose + oxygen → carbon dioxide + water<br>$C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ |  |
| rusting | | formation of red-brown iron(III) oxide on iron; needs iron and oxygen and water |  |
| saturated | | saturated hydrocarbons are molecules of C and H with only single C-C bonds |  |
| transpiration | | loss of water vapour through the stomata of a leaf |  |
| unsaturated | | unsaturated hydrocarbons are molecules of C and H atoms with a double C=C or a triple C≡C bond |  |
| vaccination | | treatment with a vaccine to produce immunity to a particular disease / disease causing organism (pathogen) |  |
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