

BlueTree Revision Notes

PSLE SCIENCE KEYWORDS



Theme: Diversity of Living & Non-living Things

1	characteristics	Cha-rac-te-ris-tics	The features that make one thing distinctive from others are known as its_____.
2	responds	Res-ponds	Plants and animals, as living things,_____to changes around them.
3	reproduce	Re-pro-duce	To ensure the continuity of their species, living things _____.
4	classification	Clas~si-fi-ca-tion	To group things that are diverse according to their similar features for easier study is called.
5 6	Once alive Never alive	Once a-live Ne-ver a-live	Paper, which comes from wood pulp, is _____ while a ceramic pot is _____.
7 8	Natural Man-made	Na-tu-ral Man-made	A tree is_____while a wooden table is_____.

Theme: Animal Diversity

No.	Keywords	Pronunciation by Syllabus	Example
1	Reproduction	Re-pro-duc-tion	To ensure continuity of their own species, all living things go through the process of _____.
2	Habitat	Ha-bi-tat	The place living things live and interact in is called_____.
3	Diet	Di-et	The type of food animals eat is their _____.
4	Herbivores	Her-bi-vores	Plant-eaters are_____.
5	Carnivores	Car-ni-vores	Animal-eaters are_____.
6	Omnivores	Om-ni-vores	Plant and animals-eaters are_____.

7	Vertebrates	Ver-te-brates	Animals that have backbone are called_____.
8	Invertebrates	In-ver-te-brates	Animals that have no backbone are called_____.

9	Survival	Sur-vi-val	To continue the _____ of their own kinds, living things reproduce.
10	Endangered	En-dan-gered	When animals do not reproduce enough to replace their dead, they will become _____.
11	Extinction	Ex-tinc-tion	When the population of an animal falls to zero, they have reached _____.
12	Mammals	Mam-mals	Lions, humans and dolphins belong to the animal group named as _____.
13	Reptiles	Rep-tiles	Snake, turtles and lizards belong to the animal group named as _____.
14	Amphibians	Am-phi-bians	Toads, frogs and salamander belong to the animal group named as _____.
15	Segments	Seg-ments	Insects have 3 body parts also known as _____.
16	Thorax	Tho-rax	Insects have 6 legs attached to this middle part of their body known as _____.

17	Abdomen	Ab-do-men	Insects have this body part known as the _____ at the end of their body.
Theme: Animal Systems			
1	<u>Digestive</u>	<u>Di-ges-tive</u>	The system in which food is broken down into simpler substances is known as the _____ system.
2	Saliva	Sa-li-va	_____ in our mouth has digestive juices that help breaks down food from the start.
3	Gullet	Gul-let	The _____ is a muscular tube transporting food from the mouth.
4	Stomach	Sto~mach	The muscular organ that churns and digests food is also known as the _____.
5	Intestine	In-tes-tine	Digestion ends at the small _____ which also absorbs the digested food while the _____
6	Large ~	Lar-ge ~	intestine absorbs water from the undigested food.
7	Rectum	Rec-tum	Before passing to the anus, the undigested food pass through the _____.
8	Anus	A-nus	Before passing out as feces, the undigested food pass through the _____.
9	Respiratory	Res-pi-ra-to-ry	The process in which oxygen is absorbed and carbon dioxide removed is known as the _____ system.

10	Oxygen	O-xy-gen	Living things need _____ gas to breathe.
11	Carbon dioxide	Car-bon di-o-xide	Living things breathe out _____ gas.
12	Windpipe	Wind-pipe	The _____ transport air to and from the lungs.
13	Circulatory	Cir-cu-la-to-ry	The process in which oxygen, digested food & water is transported to and carbon dioxide & waste products are transported away from our body parts is known as the _____ system.
14	Heart	Heart	The _____ is a muscular organ that pumps our blood.
15	Blood Vessels	Blood Ves~sels	The tubes in which our blood flows through are known in general as our _____ .
16	Skeletal	Ske-le-tal	The system in which the bones in our body are connected by is known as the _____ system.
17	Skull	S-kull	The _____ protects our eyes and brains.

18	Ribcage	Rib-cage	The_____protects our lungs and heart.
19	Hipbone	Hip-bone	The_____protects our bladder.
20	Spinal cord	Spi-nal cord	The_____is protected by our backbone.
21	Muscular	Mus-cu-lar	The_____system and the skeletal system works together to enable us to move.

Theme: Animal Cycles

1	Life stages	Life sta-ges	All insects, birds, reptiles and amphibians started their _____ as an egg.
2	Matured Adults	Ma-tur-ed A-dults	Only _____ of certain insects such as the cockroach can fly.
3	Resembles	Re-sem-bles	The young of a grasshopper _____ (ie looks like) the adult.

4	Larva	Lar-va	The_____of a butterfly eats ferociously to grow bigger and bigger.
5	Pupa	Pu-pa	At the_____stage, the insect does not eat.
6	Nymph	Ny-mph	The young of an insect with 3 stage life cycle is known as the _____.
7	Hatch	Hat-ch	The eggs need to _____ before moving to the next stage of their life cycle.
8	Moult	Mo-ult	The young_____to shed their outer coverings and grow bigger.

Plants

Theme: Plant Diversity			
No.	Keywords	Pronunciation by Syllabus	Example
1	Chlorophyll	Chlo-ro-ph-yll	The green pigment in leaves that traps light energy is called_____.
2	Photosynthesis	Pho-to-syn-the-sis	The process in which green plants make food is known as _____.

3	Stems	Stems	The part of the plants that grows upwards for them to trap more sunlight and also transport food & water is known as_____.
4	Climbers ~	Clim-bers	The_____climbs supports to grow upwards for trapping more sunlight to make food.
5	Creepers ~	Cree-pers	The_____grow outwards at the ground level over large area for trapping more sunlight to make food.

Theme: Plant Systems			
1	Leaves	Leaves	The part of the plants that uses sunlight to make food is known as_____.
2	Flowers	Flo-wers	The part of some plants that have petals and will only develop when they are matured is known as_____.
3	Fruits	Fruits	_____developed from flowers that have been fertilized.
4	Edible ~	E-di-ble ~	Fruits that can be eaten are_____.

5	Inedible ~	In-e-di-ble ~	Poisonous or indigestible fruits that cannot be eaten are_____.
6	Seeds	Seeds	The function of fruits is to protect the_____inside.
7	Spores	Spores	Some non-flowering plants such as ferns and mosses reproduced by_____.
8	Roots	Roots	The function of_____is to anchor the plant into the soil and absorb water & mineral salts.
9	Storage ~	Sto-rage ~	Some plants such as carrots have____roots.
10	Clasping ~	Clas-ping ~	Some plants such as the money plant have_____roots that allow them to climb supports.
11	Prop ~	Prop ~	Some plants have____roots that enable them additional support as they grow taller.
Theme: Plant Cycles			
1	Germination	Ger-mi-na-tion	The process in which seeds become seedlings is called_____.
2	Seedling	Seed-ling	The young of a plant that just grew out of a seed is called_____.
3	Seed Coat	Seed Coat	The first sign of germination after a seed absorbed water is the breaking of_____.

4	Seed Leaves	Seed Leaves	The _____ provides the young shoots with food until the real leaves are developed to make food.
5	Pollination	Po-lli-na-tion	The process in which pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the stigma of the flower is called _____. Animals such as birds & insects help in the process while collecting nectar.
6	Fertilization	Fer-ti-li-za-tion	The process in which the nucleus of a male cell fuses with the nucleus of a female cell is called _____.

Decomposers: Fungi & Bacteria

Theme: Decomposers Diversity			
No.	Keywords	Pronunciation by Syllabus	Example
1	Decomposer	De-com-po-sers	Two types of _____ are f_____ and b_____.
2	Fungi	Fun-gi	
3	Bacteria	Bac-te-ria	

4	Simpler substances	Sim-pler Sub-stances	After decomposers break down dead or living materials into _____, they can be return to the soil as _____.
5	Nutrients	Nu-trients	
6	Bread mould	Bread mould	After bread is left in the open for a few days, fungi known as _____ will be formed.
7	Spore bags	Spore bags	The _____ are located in-between the
8	Gills	gills	c _____ and g _____ of a toadstool.
9	Cap	cap	
10	Microscope	mi-cro-s-cope	An instrument used for magnifying small objects many times is known as the _____.
11	Micro-organisms	Mi-cro- or-gan-is-ms	Living things which cannot be seen with naked eyes are known as - _____.

Animals & Plants

Theme: Animal & Plant Systems			
1	Respiratory	Res-pi-ra-to-ry	The process in which living things take in oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide is known as _____ system.

2	Spiracles	Spi-ra-cles	Insects have breathing holes in their body known as _____.
3	Diaphragm	Dia-ph-ragm	_____ is the muscular tissue which moves up and down when we breathe in and out.
4	Air Sacs	Air Sacs	Our lungs have _____ which enlarges the surface area for gas exchange to take place.
5	Stomata [^]	Sto-ma-ta	Plants have tiny holes on their leaves that can open bigger during photosynthesis known as _____.
6	Atmospheric	At-mos-phe-ric	Humans take in _____ oxygen from the air around.
7	Dissolved ~	Dis-solved	Some animals such as fish and tadpoles have gills that take in _____ oxygen in the water.
8 9	Circulatory & Transport ~	Cir-cu-la-to-ry & Trans-port	Both the _____ system in humans and _____ system in plants involved moving of materials in different tubes.
10	Arteries	Ar-te-ries	The _____ carries blood from the heart and is hence thick-walled.

11	Capillaries	Ca-pi-lla-ries	The fine_____allows exchange in materials between the Blood and tissues and is hence thin-walled.
12	Veins	Veins	The_____carries blood back to the heart and is hence thin-walled.
13	Plasma	Plas-ma	The_____in our blood contains nutrients and waste materials mixture in liquid.
14	Platelets	Plate-lets	The_____helps to clot our wound to prevent excessive blood loss.
15	Xylem	Xy-lem	The_____tubes carry water into the leaves for photosynthesis.
16	Phloem	Ph~loem	The_____tubes in plants carry food away from the leaves to other plant parts.
17	Starch	Starch	After the plant makes food in the form of sugar, the sugar is then converted to_____and stored up.
18	Cells	Cells	_____is the basic unit of life in living things.
19	Uni-cellular	Uni- cell-u-lar	Single cell organisms are also known as _____- _____organisms.

20	Multi-cellular	Mul-ti -cell-u-lar	_____ - _____ organisms are made up of many cells.
21	Cell Walls	Cell Walls	Plants have _____ _____ to give them a regular, rigid shape.
22	Cell Membrane	Cell Mem-brane	The part of the cell that controls the movement of materials in and out is called the _____.
23	Nucleus	Nu-cle-us	The part of the cell that controls all the activities and contains genetic materials is called the _____.
24	Cytoplasm	Cy-to-pla-sm	The jelly-like part of the cell that contains many cell parts is called the _____.
25	Chloroplasts	Chlo-ro-plasts	The greenish part of the plant cell that contains chlorophyll which can trap light energy is called the _____.

Theme: Animal & Plant Cycles

1	Binary	Bi-na-ry	When a parent cell reproduces by splitting into 2 daughter cells, the process is called _____ An example is an an _____ cell.
2	Fission Amoeba	Fis-sion A-moe-ba	

3	Budding	Bud-ding	When a parent cell reproduces by growing out a new bud, the process is called_____.
4	Yeast	Y-east	An example is a y_____cell.
5	Asexual	A-sex-ual	When there is only a single parent in reproduction process, it is called_____fertilization.
6	Fertilization^	Fer-ti-li-za-tion^	When a male pollen grain reached the female ovules and fuses with it,_____had taken place.
7	internal ~	In-ter-nal ~	When fertilization takes place with the egg cell is still in the female's body, it is called _____ fertilization.
8	external ~	Ex-ter-nal ~	When fertilization takes place with the egg cell is outside the female's body, it is called _____ fertilization.
9	Sperms	Sperms	Human male reproductive cells are called__.
10	Testes	Tes-tes	Human male reproductive cells are produced at the _____.
11	Ovaries	O-va-ries	Female ova cells are produced at the_____.
12	Womb	Womb	The baby develops inside its mother's_____.
13	Gestation	Ges-ta-tion	_____is the period of time from fertilization to delivery of the baby. For humans, it is about_____months.
14	Nucleus	Nu-cle-us	Similar to those of the plant cell, an animal cell's_____ contains genetic information.

15	Zygote	Zy-go-te	After fertilization, the cells multiply rapidly to form a ball of cells named_____.
16	Embryo	Em-br-yo	After 3 months, the_____develop to form an _____which have complete major organs.
17	Foetus	Foe-tus	
18#	Umbilical cord	Um-bi-li-cal cord	The_____provides nourishment and oxygen fromthe mother’s body to the developing baby.
19	Amniotic sac	Am-ni-o-tic sac	The_____, commonly known as the “water bag”, protectthe developing baby from external shocks.
20	heredity	He-re-di-ty	_____is the passing of characteristics from parent’s to_____.
21	offspring	off-spring	
22	Genes	Ge-nes	_____contains information to be passed down to the next generation.

23	Earlobes	Ear-lo-bes	One characteristic that can be passed down are the shape of the_____, which can be a _____or d_____.
24	attached ~	at-tach-ed ~	
25	detached ~	de-tach-ed~	

26	Dimples	Dim-ples	Another characteristic that can be passed down are the _____ on the face.
27	Germination	Ger-mi-na-tion	The process in which seeds becoming seedlings is called _____.
28	Seedling	Seed-ling	The young of a plant that just grew out of a seed is called a _____.
29	Seed Coat	Seed Coat	The first sign of germination after a seed absorbed water is the breaking of _____.
30	Seed Leaves	Seed Leaves	The _____ provides the young shoots with food until the real leaves are developed to make food.
31	Pollination	Po-lli-na-tion	The process in which pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the stigma of the flower is called _____ Animals such as birds & insects help in the process while collecting nectar.
32	Fertilization	Fer-ti-li-za-tion	The process in which the nucleus of a male cell fuses with the nucleus of a female cell is called_____.
33	Dispersal	Dis-per-sal	Different plants spread their seeds in different methods of_____.

34	Bi-sexual ~	Bi-sex-ual	Plants like the hibiscus plant with male and female flower parts together have _____ flowers.
35	Anther	An-ther	The flower part that produces pollen grains is called the _____.
36	Pollen grains	Po-llen grains	The male reproductive cell of a plant is called _____.
37	Filament	Fi-la-ment	The male part of a flower that supports the anther is known as _____.
38	Stigma	Stig-ma	The flower part that receives pollen grains is called the _____.
39	Style	Style	The female part of a flower that supports the stigma is known as _____.
40	Ovaries	O-va-ries	Once fertilized, _____ will become fruits.
41	Ovules	O-vules	Once fertilized, _____ will become seeds.
42	Uni-sexual	Uni-sex-ual	Plants like the maize plant with male and female flower parts separately have _____ flowers.
43	Dispersal	Dis-per-sal	In order for plants to avoid competition for nutrients, water, space and light, there is need for seed _____.

44	Splitting	Split-ting	Dispersal by explosive actions is also known as by_____.
Theme: Living Energy			
1 2 3	Starch Iodine test Brown, Blue	Star-ch I-o-dine test Brown, Blue	Test for the presence of _____and hence photosynthesis is by using the _____ which is verified by change of colour from b_____to dark b_____.
4	Stomata	S-to-ma-ta	Tiny openings on leaves surface that allows gaseous exchange and transpiration is known as _____.
5	Carbon dioxide	Car-bon di-o-xide	Living things breathe out _____ gas.
6	Oxygen	O-xy-gen	Living things needed_____gas to breathe.
7	Photosynthesis	Pho~to~syn~the~sis	In green plants, carbon dioxide and water in the presence of light energy and chlorophyll will release sugar and oxygen during_____.

8	Respiration	Res~pi~ra~tion	For all living things (including plants in the absence of light), oxygen & sugar(digested food) in the cells will release energy, water vapour and carbon dioxide during _____.
9	transport	Tran-s-port	All life processes requires some form of _____ or movement of materials.
10	Mineral salts	Mi-ne-ral salts	_____ are transported at the water-carrying tubes as it is dissolved in water.

Physical Science

Matter

Theme: Materials Diversity

No.	Keywords	Pronunciation by Syllabus	Example
1	ground	ground	Materials such as iron and copper are dug out from the _____.

2	Natural	Na-tu-ral	Materials that are not made by humans are_____.
3 4	Man-made Synthetic	Man-made Syn-the-tic	Materials that are not formed in nature are_____. Some materials like rubber can be natural or s_____.
5 6	Metals Non-metals	Me-tals Non- me-tals	_____are good conductors while_____are bad conductors.
7	Properties	Pro-per-ties	Characteristics are also known as _____.
8	Hardness	Hard-ness	_____is the ability to withstand scratches.
9	Strength	Streng-th	_____is the ability to withstand loads.
10	Flexibility	Fle-xi-bi-li-ty	_____is the ability to bend without breaking.

11	Elasticity	E-las-ti-ci-ty	_____ is the ability to return to the original state after removal of the force that changes it.
12	Waterproof	Wa-ter -proof	The property of an object that does not allow water to pass through is known as_____.
13	Transparent	Trans-pa-rent	The property of an object that allow light to pass through is known as_____.
14	Translucent	Trans-lu-cent	The property of an object that allows some light to pass through is known as_____.
15	Opaque	O-paque	An object that does not allow light to pass through is known as an _____ object.
16	Conduct	Con-duct	Metals are known to_____heat and electricity well.
Theme: States of Matter Cycles			
1	Matter	Mat-ter	M_____have_____and o_____.
2	Mass	Mass	
3	Occupies space	Oc-cu-pies space	

4	Solid	So-lid	The 3 states of matter are _____, _____ and _____.
5	Liquid	Li-iquid	
6	Gas	Gas	
7	Weight	Weight	_____ is the gravity force acting on an object.
8	Volume	Vo-lume	_____ is the amount of space occupied by an object.
9	Non-matter	Non- mat-ter	Light and heat energy, which do not have mass and volume, are examples of _____.
10	Definite	De-fi-nite	Solids have _____ shapes and volume.
11	Shape	Shape	The _____ of liquid and gas will change depending on their containers.
12	Compressed	Com-pressed	Gas has no fixed volume and can be _____.

Theme: States of Water Cycles

1	Freezing	Free-zing	When the state of a matter changes from liquid to solid, it is _____.
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2	Melting	Mel-ting	When the state of a matter changes from solid to liquid, it is_____.
3	Boiling	Boi-ling	When the state of a matter changes from liquid to gas, it is b_____.
4	Evaporation	E-va-po-ra-tion	When water changes from liquid to gas state below 100°C, it is called e_____.
5	Condensation	Con-den-sa-tion	The process in which the state of a matter changes from gas to liquid is called_____.
6	Humidity	Hu-mi-di-ty	The measurement of the amount of water vapour present in the air is called_____.
7	Exposed Surface area	Ex-posed Sur-face area	The greater the _____ _____ _____, the greater the rate of evaporation.

9	Wind & temperature	Wind & tem-pera-ture	The greater the w_____ exposure and the higher the t_____, the greater the rate of evaporation.
10	Water Cycle	Wa-ter Cy-cle	The movement of water from the surface of the earth and atmosphere and back again is known as _____ _____.
11	Atmosphere	At-mos-phere	The layer of gases above the earth's surface is known as the_____.

12	Precipitation	Pre-ci-pi-ta-tion	After the clouds become heavy, it falls as rain which is also known as_____.
13	Perspiration	Per-spi-ra-tion	The process in which some animals cool down by losing water from their outer-covering is known as_.
14	Transpiration	Tran-spi-ra-tion	The process in which plants lose water from their stomata is known as_____.
15	Distillation	Dis-til-la-tion	Sea water undergoes_____to obtain fresh water.
Theme: Interactions			
1	Magnets	Mag-nets	_____will always point at the same direction when freely suspended.
2	North pole	Nor-th pole	The 2 poles of a magnet are____pole and _____pole.
3	South pole	Sou-th pole	
4	Like poles	Like poles	Same poles of magnet are also known as____poles. They will always _____each other.
5	repel	Re-pel	

6 7	Unlike poles attracts	Un-like poles At-tracts	Different poles of magnet are also known as ____ poles. They will always _____ each other.
8	Magnetism	Mag-net-ism	Magnetic force, also known as _____, cannot pass through materials such as iron.
9	Magnetic Materials	Mag-ne-tic Ma-te-rials	Cobalt, nickel and steel are examples of _____.
10	Stroking	Stro-king	_____ is a method in which temporal magnets can be formed by moving a magnet in the same direction circular motion on top of a magnetic material.
11	Induction	In-duc-tion	_____ is a method in which temporal magnets can be formed by any magnetic material in contact with a magnet.
12	Electromagnet	E-lec-tro-mag-net	_____ is a temporal magnet which can be formed by coiling wires around a magnetic material and allowing electricity to pass through it.

Non-Matter

Theme: Energy			
No.	Keywords	Pronunciation by Syllabus	Example
1	Light Energy	Light E-ner-gy	_____energy enables us to see.
2	Straight lines	Strai-ght lines	Light travels in _____ .
3	Source	Sour-ce	Objects that emit light by themselves so that we can see directly at it is called the _____ of light.
4	Reflected	Re-flec-ted	Light can be _____ on a flat and smooth surface such as a mirror.
5	Regular	Re-gu-lar	_____ reflection gives clear image, but _____ reflection gives diffused images.
6	Irregular	Ir-re-gu-lar	
7	Laterally inverted	La-te-ra-lly in-ver-ted	Reflection causes our images to be _____, i.e. our left becomes right and vice versa.

8	Transparent	Trans-pa-rent	_____ objects allow light to pass through it.
9	Translucent	Trans-lu-cent	_____ objects allow partial light to pass through it.
10	Opaque	O-paque^	_____ objects don't allow light to pass through it.
11	Adsorption	Ad-sorp-tion	Light can undergo reflection, a _____ and t _____ when it falls on materials.
12	Transmission	Trans-mis-sion	
13	Shadows	Sha-dows	_____ are formed when light is blocked by a non-transparent object.
14	Sizes	Si-zes	The same object can form shadows of different s _____, b _____, s _____ and s _____.
15	Brightness	Bright-ness	
16	Sharpness	Sharp-ness	
17	Shapes	Shapes	
18	Heat Energy	H-eat E-ner-gy	_____ energy makes things hot.

19	Temperature	Tem-pe-ra-ture	_____ is the measurement of the degree of hotness and coldness of the body.
20	Thermometer	Ther-mo-me-ter	We can use a clinical _____ to measure our body's temperature.
21	Heat Transfer	Heat Trans-fer	Heat travels from a hotter place to a colder place.
22	Lose	Lose	Heat _____ is the process in which the hotter object _____ heat and the colder object _____ heat.
23	Gain	Gain	
24	surrounding	Sur-roun-ding	The temperature of a hot cup of coffee will eventually reach room temperature, which is the same temperature of the _____ air.
25	Freezing point	Free-zing po-int	The f _____ of pure water is 0 °C.
26	Melting point	Mel-ting po-int	The _____ of a substance is also the same temperature in which it freezes.
27	Boiling point	Boi-ling po-int	The b _____ of pure water is 100 °C.
28	Conductors	Con-duc-tors	Good _____ of heat allows heat to pass through easily.

29	Insulators	In-su-la-tors	Heat_____do not allow heat to pass through easily.
30	Expansion	Ex-pan-sion	In general, when matter gains heat, its volume will increase. This process is also known as heat_____.
31	Contraction	Con-trac-tion	In general, when matter loses heat, its volume will decrease. This process is also known as heat_____.
32	Bi-metallic	Bi-me-tal-lic	_____strips, which bends when heated, are made of 2 metals with different rates of expansion joined together.
Theme: Electrical Systems			
1	<u>Electrical</u>	<u>E-lec-tri-cal</u>	A simple circuit is an _____system.
2	Efficient	E-ffi-cient	_____electrical appliances converts most of the electrical energy to useful energy and hence waste less energy.
3	Conductors ^	Con-duc-tors	Good_____of electricity allows electricity to pass through easily.
4	Insulators ^	In-su-la-tors	Electrical_____do not allow heat to pass through easily.

5	Circuit tester	Cir-cuit tes-ter	A _____ can be use to determine whether an object conducts electricity or not.
6	Positive	Po-si-tive	A battery has two ends, the p_ and n_____end.
7	Negative	Ne-ga-tive	
8	Bulbs	Bulbs	In a simple circuit, the _____ lights up and the _____ controls the flow of electricity.
9	switches	swit-ches	
11	Closed circuit	Clo-sed cir-cuit	In a _____, electricity can flow.
12	Open circuit	O-pen cir-cuit	In an _____, electricity cannot flow.
13	Batteries	Bat-te-ries	_____ are needed to provide electricity in a simple circuit.
14	Circuit cards	Cir-cuit cards	In _____ cards, different points are connected directly or indirectly connected behind.
15	Metal casing	Me-tal ca-sing	In order to light up, one wire need to be connected to the metal c _____ and the other to the metal t _____ of the bulb.
16	Metal tip	Me-tal tip	

17	filament	Fi-la-ment	The _____, which is made of tungsten, light up when electricity flow through.
18	fuses	Fu-ses	When the bulb f____, it can no longer be lighted up.
19	series	Se-ries	Adding batteries arranged in___will cause bulb to be brighter.
20	parallel	Pa-ra-llel	Arranging bulbs in_____will prevent one blowing bulb from causing all other bulbs not to light up.
Theme: Physical Energy			
1	Energy	E-ner-gy	_____is the ability to do work.
2	Potential	Po-ten-tial	_____energy is stored energy.
3	Gravitational	Gra-vi-ta-tion-al	_____ Potential energy increases with increasing mass and height

4	Elastic	E-las-tic	_____ Potential energy is possessed by a wound-up spring toy.
5	Chemical	Che-mi-cal	_____ Potential energy is possessed by the food we eat.
6	Kinetic	Ki-ne-tic	_____ energy is possessed by any moving object. It depends on mass & speed.
7	Hydro-electrical	Hy-dro - e-lec-tri-cal	A _____ - _____ power station requires a dam to be built to store water behind in order to generate electricity.
Theme: Interactions of Forces			
1	Forces	For-ces	F _____ cannot be seen but its effects can be felt.
2	Push	Push	It consists of 3 types: namely a p _____, p _____ and combined p _____ & p _____.
3	Pull	Pull	
4	Stationary	Sta-tion-ary	A s _____ object is an object at rest, i.e. not moving.

5	Magnetic	Mag-ne-tic	A _____ force exerts an attractive or repulsive force with another magnet.
6	Gravitational	Gra-vi-ta-tion-al	The _____ force of earth exerts a pulling force on all objects on or near the earth's surface.
7	Mass	M-ass	_____ is the measurement of the amount of substance in a body and is constant (i.e. cannot change by itself). It can be measured using a beam or lever balance.
8	Weight	W-eight	On the other hand, _____ is the measurement of the amount of gravitational force on a body and it can change depending on location. It can be measured using a spring balance.
9	Elastic	E-las-tic	An _____ force is exerted by a wound up spring.
10	Original	O-ri-gi-nal	It will cause the spring to return to its _____ length once the force is removed.

11	Extension	Ex-ten-sion	When the spring is pulled at its end, the difference between the new and old lengths is the__.
12	Compression	Com-pres-sion	When the spring is pushed at its end, the difference between the new and old lengths is the__.
13	frictional	Fric-tion-al	_____ force opposes movement and causes wear and tear.

Life & Physical Science

Theme: Interactions Living Things & Their Environment

1	environment	En-vi-ron-ment	The_____ is made up of living and non-living things.
2	Inter-dependent	In-ter- de-pen-dent	Both the plants & animals living in the same location are _____ on each other, i.e. they need each other to survive.
3	Population	Po-pu-la-tion	Group of organisms of the same kind living and reproducing in the same place is called a_____.

4	Community	Com-mu-ni-ty	Different populations living and interacting together in the same place is called a_____.
5	Habitat	Ha-bi-tat	Another name for living environment is h__.
6	Rotting Log ~	Rot-ting Log ~	The_____community is dark and humid with living things such as termites, centipede, ants, snails and fungi.
7	Leaf litter ~	Leaf lit-ter ~	The_____community is also dark and humid as it is covered by piles of dead leaves.

8	Pond ~	Pond ~	The_____community is alive with plants and animals such as hydrilla and fishes.
9	dissolved	Dis-solved	Fish, tadpoles and dragonfly nymphs have gills that enable them to breathe_____oxygen under water.
10	Atmospheric	At-mos-phe-ric	Water scorpion and water stick insects have breathing tubes that enable them to breathe_oxygen under water.

11	visitors	vi-si-tors	Cats and dogs are not considered the populations in a field community but just__.
Theme: Interactions - Web of Life			
1	Energy flow	E-ner-gy flow	E_____ f_____ can be traced back to the sun which provides light energy to the plants.
2	Food Chain	Food Chain	A _____ links plants to the animals.
3	Food web	Food web	A _____ is actually made up of multiple food chains interconnected together.

4	Food Producers	Food Pro-du-cers	_____ are plants that can produce food.
5	Food Consumers	Food Con-su-mers	_____ are animals that eat plants or other animals for food.
6	Primary	Pri-ma-ry	_____ consumers are eaten by _____
7	Secondary	Se-con-da-ry	_____ consumers which in turn are eaten by _____
8	Tertiary	Ter-tia-ry	_____ consumers.

9	Predator	Pre-da-tor	The lion is the p_____ while the deer is its p_____ in the food chain.
10	Prey	Prey	
11	Food Pyramid	Food Py-ra-mid	The _____ shows that the highest population at the base while the lowest population at the top.
12	Decomposers	De-com-po-sers	When living things die, the _____ will start to work to break them down into simpler substances. An example is a fungi.
13	Agents of Decomposition	A-gents of De-com-po-si-tion	_____ of decomposition such as ants and termites help to speed up the process by breaking matter into smaller pieces but are not considered decomposers.
Theme: Interactions - Adaptation			
1	Adaptation	A-dap-ta-tion	_____ are special features that enable a living thing to survive comfortably with the living conditions in its natural habitat.
2	Structural ~	Struc-tu-ral ~	The physical features that enable living things to adapt are called _____ adaptation.

3	Behavioural	Be-ha~viou-ral	When owls hunt only at night, they are displaying _____ adaptation.
4	Climates	Cli-mates	_____ or weather conditions affects the living conditions of a habitat which in turns affect the living things found there.
5	Insulating fat layer	In-su-la-ting fat la-yer	If the weather condition is very cold, animals that survive well usually have an _____ fat layer that reduces body's heat loss .
6	Dissipates heat	Di-ssi-pates heat	If the weather condition is very hot, animals such as the fennec fox survive well with large surfaces in its huge ears that _____ heat and hence reduces body's temperature.

7	Streamlined body shape	Stream-lined bo-dy shape	In order to reduce resistance to motion, animals such as birds and most fishes have _____ body shapes.
8	Webbed feet	Web-bed feet	To enable easy movement in water, animals such as ducks and frogs have _____ feet.

9	Flippers	Flip-pers	To enable easy movement inside water, animals such as dolphins and seals have_____.
10	Oar-like legs	Oar-like legs	Water boatman has_____ -like legs to propel forward in water.
11	Blubber layer	Blub-ber layer	The thick_____ layer in the sea lion helps them to balance underwater and keeps them warm.
12	Blow hole	Blow hole	The _____ of the whale is located near its head so that it can breathe air while keeping the rest of its body under water.
13	Breathing tube	Breath~ing tube	The mosquito larva has _____ that enable it to breathe atmospheric oxygen under water.
14	Gill chambers	Gill cham-bers	Crabs stored water inside their body so that by using their_____ they can breathe dissolved oxygen on land.

15	Moist skin	Moist skin	Worms and amphibians have _____ that enables them to breathe dissolved oxygen on land.
16	Talons	Ta-lons	The sharp claws of the eagle is also known as _____.
17	Camouflage	Ca-mou-flage	The purpose of _____ is either to avoid detection by potential predators or preys.
18	Mimic	Mi-mic	The method in which an animal adapted by copying or imitating closely another animal to fool potential predators or prey is called _____.
19#	Incisors	In-ci-sors	Carnivorous animals have sharp teeth called_ to tear flesh.
20#	molars	Mo-lars	Herbivorous animals have blunt teeth called_ to grind plants.
21	Hollow bones	Hol-low bones	Birds have light, _____ structure to reduce the effort of flying.

Theme: Interactions - Human Impact			
1	Man's impact	Man's im-pact	Man's _____ on the environment since the industrial age has been more negative than positive.
2	Conservation	Con-ser-va-tion	_____ involves the preservation of precious resources for the next generations and also minimizing wastage.
3	depletion	De-ple-tion	The rate of _____ of resources increases as rapidly as the rate of human population increases.
4	Renewable	Re-new-a-ble	_____ resources can be replenished naturally but _____ resources such as coal & natural gas cannot.
5	Non-renewable	Non- re-new-a-ble	
6	Pollution	Pol-lu-tion	_____ is the unpleasant change in the environment that causes it to be unsuitable for living things to live.
7	Deforestation	De-fo-res-ta-tion	_____ is the cutting down of large areas of forest, usually to make way for cities and farms.

8	Loss of habitat	Loss of ha-bi-tat	Loss of _____ deprives animals from a place where they can live, find food and reproduce.
9	Loss of Biodiversity	Loss of Bi-o-di-ver-si-ty	As the population of certain animals decreases until extinction, there will be a loss of _____.
10	Soil erosion	Soil e-ro-sion	An effect of cutting down trees is _____ as the roots are no longer able to hold the fertile topsoil which can easily be washed away by rain water.
11	Greenhouse effects	Green-house e-ffects	_____ refers to the trapping of solar heat energy by gases such as carbon dioxide and methane.
12	Global climate change	Glo-bal cli-mate change	Global _____, commonly known as global warming, refers broadly to the phenomenon of changing weather patterns to become more erratic.

13 14	Living ; Non-living resources	Li-ving ; Non-li-ving re-sour-ces	L_____&n_____ r_____are extracted from the Earth and used by Man for various purposes.
15 16 17	Reduce Reuse Recycle	Re-duce Re-use Re-cy-cle	The 3Rs, which means_____,_____ & _____ aims to conserve our depleting resources.
18 19 20 21	Land Water Air Noise	Land Wa-ter Air Noi-se	Pollution can occur in l_____, w_____, a_____or as n_____.
22	Non-biodegradable	Non-bi-o-de-gra-da-ble	_____objects such as man-made plastic cannot be decomposed or broken down by natural means.
23	Biological control	Bi-o-lo-gi-cal con-trol	Using_____ control instead of insecticides and weed-killers can reduce pollution in farming areas.
24	Groundwater	G-round-wa-ter	Water that seep through the soil and accumulated below are known as _____- water.

25	Ozone depletion	O-zone de-ple-tion	_____depletion, which is caused by CFC gases released into the atmosphere, allows excessive UV rays from the sun to reach us and causes skin cancer.
26	Acid rain	Acid rain	_____rain develops when sulfur dioxide or nitrogen oxides which are gases released by industries rises into earth's upper atmosphere and mixed with clouds and falls back as rain. Deforestation or acid lakes are the direct effects.



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