# GLOSSARY

## A

- **adaptation** physical characteristic or behaviour of a species that increases the species' chances of survival in a particular environment
- **alveoli** tiny air-filled sacs in the lungs; the site of gas exchange (singular alveolus)
- **amplitude** height of the wave from its middle rest position to its highest point
- **angle of incidence** angle between the incident ray and the normal
- **angle of reflection** angle between the reflected ray and the normal
- **aorta** large artery carrying blood from the left ventricle to the body
- **aperture** hole or opening in a camera that lets in light
- **aqueous solution** solution in which water is the solvent
- **arteries** thick-walled blood vessels that take blood away from the heart to the rest of the body
- **atherosclerosis** cholesterol build-up on the walls of arteries
- **atria** upper chambers of the heart that receive blood from the body and lungs (singular atrium)
- **autonomic nervous system** division of the peripheral nervous system that controls automatic responses in the body, such as heart rate
- **axon** long extension of a neuron's cell body that transmits information to neighbouring cells

#### B

- **binoculars** device for viewing distant objects; made up of two short refracting telescopes fitted together
- **bioluminescence** the ability of certain organisms to produce light by a chemical reaction
- **bronchi** two main branches of the trachea that lead into the lungs (singular bronchus)
- **bronchioles** tubes that connect the bronchi to the air sacs in the lungs

- **bronchitis** disease in which mucus builds up in the bronchi and causes them to become narrower
- **buoyancy** tendency of an object to float when placed in a fluid
- **buoyant force** upward force that a fluid exerts on an object; opposite to the pull of gravity on an object in a fluid
- C
- **camera eyes** eyes that are round and have a cornea, a lens, and a retina
- **capillaries** tiny blood vessels that connect arteries to veins; one cell layer thick and extremely narrow
- **carbon monoxide** colourless, odourless gas that is released when a cigarette burns
- cell the basic unit of life
- **cell membrane** thin structure that encloses all the contents of plant and animal cells; has tiny openings that allow particles of some substances, but not others, to pass through
- **cell wall** outer covering of a cell that provides strength and support; found only in plant cells
- **central nervous system** division of the nervous system composed of the brain and spinal chord
- **charge-coupled device** device that converts light into electrical energy; used in digital cameras
- **chemical digestion** breakdown of large food particles into smaller particles by enzymes
- **chloroplasts** organelles that convert sunlight into food; found only in some plant cells
- **cilia** hair-like extensions that protrude from the surface of some unicellular organisms and from some cells in multicellular organisms
- **circulatory system** transport system reaching every cell in the body; delivers nutrients absorbed by the digestive system and oxygen absorbed by the respiratory system to every cell; transports waste products from cells for removal by the excretory system; defends the body against disease; connects all organ systems



**colloid** cloudy mixture in which the droplets or tiny particles are too small to separate out

**complex machines** system in which simple machines all work together; parts of a complex machine that have just one function are called subsystems and often contain a simple machine

**compound eyes** eyes that are made up of many smaller units; found in insects and crustaceans

**compound light microscope** microscope that has two or more lenses and has a light source

**compressibility** extent to which a substance (solid, liquid, or gas) can be compressed; objects under compression tend to deform in shape

**concave lens** piece of transparent material that is thinner in the middle than at the edges; light rays passing through it diverge or spread out

**concave mirror** reflecting surface that is curved inward like the inside of a bowl or a spoon; light rays reflected from it converge (come together)

**concentration** the amount of solute (usually in grams or kilograms) dissolved in a specific amount of solvent (usually in millilitres or litres) in a solution; written g/mL or kg/L

**cones** specialized cells in the retina that detect colour; there are three types of cones, each sensitive to different colours: red, green, and blue.

**connective tissue** supports and connects different parts of the body

**Continental Divide** highest point of land on a continent; rivers flow into different oceans depending on which side of the divide they start

**convex lens** piece of transparent material that is thicker in the middle than at the edges; light rays passing through it converge or come together

**convex mirror** reflecting surface that bulges out like the back of a spoon; light rays reflected from it diverge (spread out)

crest highest point of a wave

**current** stream of water that moves within a larger body of water

**cytoplasm** contents of the cell inside the cell membrane excluding the nucleus; contains nutrients the cell needs to survive

### D

**dendrites** small branches of a neuron that receive information from neighbouring cells

**density** mass per unit of volume; calculated by dividing the mass of a substance by its volume

**dialysis** removal of waste products from the blood using a machine that functions as a kidney

**diaphragm** large muscle below the lungs that helps move air in and out of the lungs; part that changes the size of a camera's aperture; it varies the amount of light that reaches the film

**diffuse reflection** reflection that happens when parallel rays hit a rough surface; all rays reflect at different angles

**diffusion** the movement of particles of a substance from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration

**digestive system** breaks down the food you eat into parts small enough to be absorbed and transported throughout the body

**digital imaging** process of creating an image using a computer

**distillation** technique for separating solutions that involves boiling and condensation

**diversity** description of the variety of different species in an ecosystem; may also be used to describe variety in a population or species

#### E

efficiency measurement of how well a machine or device uses energy; can be calculated by dividing mechanical advantage by speed ratio or by dividing work output by work input

**electromagnetic radiation** all forms of radiant energy: visible light, infrared radiation, ultraviolet radiation, radio waves, X-rays etc.

**electromagnetic spectrum** refers to the whole range of wavelengths of visible and invisible electromagnetic radiation



**emphysema** disease that causes damage to lung tissue, causing shortness of breath

**enzyme** substance created by the body to carry out chemical digestion

**epithelial tissue** covers the surface of the body and internal organs and lines the inside of some organs

excretion waste removal

**excretory system** removes chemical and gaseous wastes from the body; involves organs from other bodily systems

**eyepiece** lens or set of lenses in a microscope or telescope that is closest to the user's eye

#### F

**field of view** the area that you can see when looking through a microscope

**film** material that is sensitive to light; used in cameras to record images

**fluid** any matter that has no fixed shape, can flow, and takes the shape of its container; any substance in a gas or liquid state

**fluorescent** form of artificial light; uses ultraviolet light waves to make the coating inside an opaque tube glow white

**focal point** point at which light rays meet, or appear to meet, after being reflected by a mirror, or refracted by a lens

**friction** force that opposes motion

function purpose or task

#### G

**gamma rays** high-energy electromagnetic radiation with the shortest wavelength; used to treat some types of cancer

**gastric juice** liquid in stomach made of mucus, hydrochloric acid, enzymes, and water; chemically digests food

**gears** pair of wheels with teeth that interlink; when they rotate together, one gearwheel transfers turning motion and force to the other **glacier** large moving body of ice; glaciers can be many metres or even kilometres thick

### H

hard water water containing a high concentration of calcium and magnesium

**hazard symbol** warning symbol on hazardous materials; made up of a safety warning enclosed in a yellow triangle (which means "caution"), orange diamond (which means "warning"), or red octagon (which means "danger")

heterogeneous mixture mixture in which the different substances can be seen

**homogeneous mixture** mixture in which the different substances cannot be seen; a mixture that looks as if it is all one substance

**hydraulic system** system that uses a liquid under pressure to move loads; device that uses liquids in a confined space to transfer forces; works according to Pascal's law

**hydrometer** device used to measure the density of liquid

I

**incandescent** form of artificial light; uses electrical energy to heat a thin wire thread that glows white hot

**incident ray** ray of light that arrives at a mirror or other substance

**inclined plane** simple machine made up of a flat surface, such as a board, at an angle to another flat surface, such as the ground or a table top; ramp

**incompressible** not capable of being compressed; liquids are said to be incompressible

**infrared rays** electromagnetic waves that have less energy than visible light; they are invisible but can be felt as heat

input force force applied to operate a machine

**integumentary system** protects body's internal environment from the external environment



**intensity** brightness of light; amount of light arriving per unit area at a place

interact work together

- **interneurons** neurons in the central nervous system that connect sensory neurons to motor neurons
- **invisible spectrum** parts of the electromagnetic spectrum that the human eye cannot see
- **iris** band of muscle in the eye that controls the size of the pupil and the amount of light entering the eye

# L

- **laser** acronym for light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation; beam of light whose waves all have the same frequency and move in step and in the same direction; able to travel long distances without spreading out
- **law of reflection** angle of incidence of a wave hitting a surface equals the angle of reflection
- **lens** curved piece of glass or other transparent material that refracts light in a predictable way
- **lever** simple machine made up of a rigid bar or plank that rotates on a fixed object called a pivot or fulcrum
- **linkage** belt or chain to transfer energy from an energy source to an object (e.g., a bicycle chain)
- **luminous** describes objects that produce light; for example, the sun, light bulb, fire, etc.
- **lung cancer** growth of tumours, which take up space in the lungs, making breathing difficult

### M

- machine device that helps us do work
- **marrow** type of connective tissue found in the bones that produces red blood cells
- **mechanical advantage** amount by which a machine can multiply a force; calculated by dividing the output force by the input force
- **mechanical digestion** physical breakdown of food into small particles

- **mechanical mixture** heterogeneous mixture; mixture in which the different substances are easy to see
- **metabolism** all the life processes that take place in the cell; includes energy-using and energycreating processes
- **micro-organisms** usually unicellular organisms that can be seen only through a microscope
- **microscope** optical device used for viewing very small objects; has at least two lenses: the objective lens and the eyepiece lens
- **microvilli** finger-like projections on the cells that line the villi (singular microvillus)
- **microwaves** electromagnetic radiation that has a shorter wavelength than radio waves and carries more energy; used to cook food and transmit audio and video signals
- **mitochondria** organelles that convert energy the cell receives into a form it can use (singular mitochondrion)
- **mixture** combination of two or more different pure substances
- **monitor** observe, check, or keep track of something for a specific purpose
- **motor neurons** carry information from the central nervous system to the muscles or other organs
- multicellular made of more than one cell
- muscle tissue allows movement
- **muscular system** moves bones; moves organs that contain muscle tissue
- mycoplasma type of microscopic organisms

#### Ν

- **nephrons** filtering units of the kidney that remove wastes from the blood and produce urine
- **nervous system** coordinates and controls all organs and organ systems; detects, processes, and responds to stimuli
- **nervous tissue** tissue of the brain, spinal chord, and nerves
- **neurons** specialized cells of the nervous system that receive and transmit information

**nicotine** addictive drug found in cigarettes that speeds up the heart and raises blood pressure

**nocturnal** describes animals that are active at night

**non-luminous** describes objects that do not produce light but may reflect it (for example, the moon); most objects on earth are non-luminous

**normal** line perpendicular to a surface (that is, forms a 90° angle with the surface)

**nucleus** organelle that directs all the activities in a cell

### 0

**objective lens** lens in an optical device, such as a microscope or telescope, that gathers light from an object to form an image

**ommatidium** unit of a compound eye; has a lens, focussing cone, and light-sensitive cell (plural ommatidia)

**opaque** describes materials that do not allow light to pass through; for example, wood, metal, cardboard, etc.

**optic nerve** nerve that leads from the retina to the brain

**optical device** any device that uses light; for example, mirrors, lenses, microscopes, and telescopes

**organ** group of tissues that work together to perform a specific function

**organ system** group of organs that work together to perform a certain task, such as digestion or breathing

**organelles** structures in cells that perform a certain function

organisms living things

**osmosis** diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane

output force force a machine applies to an object

P

**particle model of matter** model that explains the behaviour of solids, liquids, and gases; it states that all matter is made up of tiny moving particles that attract each other and have spaces between them

**Pascal's law** when pressure is applied to a liquid in a container, the pressure and force is transmitted equally and undiminished throughout the liquid; an enclosed liquid transmits pressure equally in all directions

**pasteurization** process of heating food to a high temperature in order to kill harmful microorganisms

**peripheral nervous system** division of the nervous system composed of the cranial and spinal nerves

**peristalsis** wave-like muscle contractions along the digestive system

**phosphor** substance that emits light when exposed to ultraviolet radiation

**phosphorescence** process in which a substance emits light after it has absorbed ultraviolet light

**photophore** light-producing organ found in bioluminescent organisms

**photoreceptors** light-sensitive cells found in the retina of the eye; there are two types: rods and cones

**photosynthetic tissues** group of cells containing chloroplasts; produces food for the plant

**pixel** short for picture element; individual element of a digital image

**plane mirror** flat mirror; reflecting surface that has no curvature

**platelets** cell fragments in the blood that help stop bleeding at cuts

**pneumatic system** system that uses a gas under pressure to move loads; device that uses gases in a confined space to transfer forces; works according to Pascal's law

**population** group of organisms of the same species that live in a particular area

**potable water** water that is safe for humans to drink

- **pressure** measure of the amount of force applied to a given area; as an equation p=F/A, where p is pressure, F is force, and A is area; measured in pascals (Pa)
- **primary colours** red, green, and blue light; adding these three colours of light produces white light
- **protective tissues** protect a plant and absorb water from soil
- **pseudopods** foot-like projections on an amoeba; used for movement and capturing food
- **pulley** simple machine made up of a wire, rope, or cable moving on a grooved wheel; may be made up of one or many wheels; can be fixed in place or movable
- **pump** device that moves a fluid through or into something; piston pumps, diaphragm pumps, and Archimedes screws are three common kinds of pumps; the heart is a natural pump
- **pupil** opening in the eye that lets in light
- **pure substance** substance made up of only one type of matter; matter that has one type of particle throughout

#### R

- **radar** acronym for **ra**dio detection **a**nd **r**anging; system that detects reflected microwaves
- **radio waves** electromagnetic radiation used in communications around the world
- **ray diagram** diagram used to represent how light travels; each ray has an arrow to show the direction of travel

#### react respond

- **real image** image formed when rays meet at a point; the image can be projected onto a screen
- **red blood cells** small, pliable cells that have no nucleus and are specialized for carrying oxygen to all the cells of the body
- **reflecting telescope** telescope that uses a curved mirror and a lens to form an enlarged image

- **reflex** automatic response to a stimulus; happens very quickly and without conscious control
- **refracting telescope** telescope that uses two lenses to form an enlarged image
- **refraction** bending of light as it travels from one material to another material
- **regular reflection** reflection that happens when parallel rays hit a smooth surface; all rays reflect at the same angle
- **resolution** the number of pixels per unit area in a digital image
- **respiratory system** supplies blood with oxygen from the outside air and removes carbon dioxide from your blood
- response organism's reaction to a stimulus
- **retina** special lining on the back of the eye; when light hits the retina, receptor cells send messages to the brain, which translates them into an image
- **reverse osmosis** movement of water through a membrane from an area of lower water concentration to one of higher water concentration; technique used for purifying water
- **rods** specialized cells in the retina that are sensitive to low levels of light

# S

salinity amount of dissolved salts in water

- **saturated solution** solution in which no more solute can be dissolved at a given temperature
- **saturation point** point at which no more solute can be dissolved in a given volume of solvent at a given temperature
- **screw** simple machine that consists of a cylinder with a groove cut in a spiral on the outside
- **secondary colours** yellow, cyan, and magenta; colours made from adding any two primary colours of light
- **sediments** eroded rock fragments and soil carried by water or wind
- **selectively permeable** describes a membrane with very small openings that allow particles of some substances, but not others, to pass through



**sensory neurons** cells that carry information from the body to the central nervous system

- **shutter** part that acts like a door to control the amount of light entering a camera
- **simple machine** tool or device made up of one basic machine

**skeletal system** provides a mobile support frame for the body; protects soft-tissue organs

**smallpox** disease that produces a rash and high fever and can cause blindness and death; the first disease to be controlled by a vaccine

**solubility** ability to dissolve; the mass of solute that can dissolve in a given amount of solvent to form a saturated solution at a given temperature

**solute** substance that dissolves in a solvent to form a solution

**solution** homogeneous mixture; mixture of two or more pure substances that looks like one substance

**solvent** substance that dissolves a solute to form a solution; water and alcohol are common solvents

**somatic nervous system** division of the peripheral nervous system that controls voluntary responses

**specialized cells** cells that have specific structures that help them to perform particular functions

**speed ratio** measure of how the speed of the object is affected by a machine; calculated by dividing the input distance by the output distance

**spontaneous generation** false idea that living things could come from non-living matter

**stimulus** any change in an organism's environment (plural stimuli)

storage tissues stores food in plants

- **stream characteristics** characteristics used to describe a stream or river; these include volume and rate of flow, slope and shape of bed
- **structures** parts of an organism that perform specific tasks

- **subsystem** (of a machine) smaller group of parts within a complex machine that performs a specific function
- **suspension** cloudy mixture in which droplets or tiny pieces of one substance are held within another substance; if you leave a suspension undisturbed, its parts will usually separate out
- **system** (in context of machine) a group of parts that work together to perform a general function, forming a complex machine



- tar dark sticky substance formed when tobacco burns
- **telescope** optical device for viewing distant objects; there are two types: reflecting and refracting telescopes
- **theory of colour addition** theory that explains what happens when coloured lights are mixed together

tide daily change in water level of the oceans

- **tissue** group of similar cells working together to perform a specific function
- **translucent** describes materials that allow some light to pass through
- **transmission** special type of linkage for transferring the energy from the engine to the wheels in large vehicles such as cars and trucks
- **transparent** describes materials that allow light to pass through with little or no reflection; for example, glass
- **transport tissues** transport food and water to different parts of the plant; includes xylem and phloem

### U

**ulcers** painful sores on the stomach lining often caused by the micro-organism *H. pylori* 

**ultraviolet light** electromagnetic waves that have more energy than visible light; too much ultraviolet radiation can increase the risk of skin cancer



**urea** poisonous substance converted from highly toxic ammonia by the liver

### V

**vaccine** substance that is taken by or injected into an animal or person to produce an immunity to a disease; usually prepared from a mild form of the disease

**vacuoles** organelles that store water and other substances required by the cell

valve device that controls the flow of fluids

**veins** blood vessels that return blood from the body to the heart; have values

**ventricles** lower chambers of the heart that pump blood to the body

**villi** small finger-like projections on the inner surface of the small intestine that absorb nutrients (singular villus)

**viscosity** liquid's internal resistance or friction that keeps it from flowing

visible light spectrum colours of visible light; the colours in a rainbow or viewed when light is split by a prism

### W

- water quality measure of the amount of substances besides water in a water sample; description of how pure a water sample is
- watershed area of land that drains into one main lake or river
- wave in water, circular movement of water particles that causes a change in pattern that moves along the water's surface; the pattern can move over long distances but the water particles do not

wave model of light model used to explain the characteristics and behaviour of light energy; it describes light as energy in the form of waves; the different colours of light have different wavelengths; waves with shorter wavelengths have higher energy than those with longer wavelengths

wavelength distance between the top or crest of one wave and the crest of the next

**wedge** simple machine that looks like an inclined plane, but is forced into an object

wheel and axle simple machine made up of two wheels of different diameters that turn together; a longer motion on the wheel produces a shorter but more powerful motion at the axle

white blood cells blood cells specialized to fight infection

**WHMIS** Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System; a system of easy-to-see special warning symbols on hazardous materials

**work** done when a force acts on an object to make the object move; calculated by multiplying force times distance

# X

**X-rays** high energy electromagnetic radiation; can be used to make images of the interior of the body

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