

Glossary

A

- Absorb:** the process of taking in.
Accelerate: increasing the speed.
AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a disease caused by the HIV virus.
Atmosphere: the layer of air surrounding the earth.
Atom: the smallest particle of a chemical element.

C

- Cells:** Basic unit of living matter.
Chariot: a two wheeled horse-drawn carriage used in ancient times.
Chromatography: a method used to separate and identify the different components in dyes or inks.
Combination: the chemical reaction in which two or more substances combine to form a new substance.
Compost: a mixture of decaying substances used as a fertilizer.
Condensation: the process in which a gas changes into a liquid.
Condense: the process of changing a gas into a liquid.
Conductivity: a process of allowing heat or electricity to flow through easily.
Conserve: to save something for future use.

D

- Decanting:** it is a process of pouring a liquid from one container to the other without disturbing the sediment.
Decelerate: decreasing the speed.
Decomposition: the chemical reaction in which a substance is broken down into two or more simpler substances.
Dense: massed closely together.
Distillation: a method of obtaining a liquid from a solution by heating the solution until the liquid boils off from the solution.
Ductile: can be drawn into wires.

E

- Elasticity:** the ability of a material to return to its original shape and size after being bent, stretched or compressed.
Endangered: an organism is set to be so when it is danger of becoming extinct.
Evaporation: the process in which a liquid changes into a gas below its boiling point.
Element: the simplest kind of matter which cannot be split into two or more simpler substances by chemical reactions.
Expand: the process of increasing volume.

F

- Filtrate:** the clear liquid that gets filtered.
Force: something which changes the size, shape or speed of an object e.g. a push or a pull
Forcemeter: an instrument used for measuring force.
Freezing point: the temperature at which a liquid freezes.
Friction: a force which slows down or stops motion.

G

- Global Positioning System (GPS):** A system for identifying locations in land, air or sea.

H

- Hardness:** the ability of material to withstand scratch and wear.
HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus.

I

- Immunize:** the ability of an animal or plant to resist infection.
Impurities: substances that make another substance impure by being present in it.
Infect: to affect or contaminate with a disease
Insoluble: When a substance does not dissolve.
Insulator: a material that does not allow heat or electricity to flow through easily.
Invertebrates: animals without a backbone.

M

Malleable: can be made into sheets.

Melting point: the temperature at which a solid melts.

Microscope: a tool used to observe very small things that cannot be seen by the naked eye.

Molecule: the smallest unit (usually consisting of a group of atoms) into which a substance can be divided while still retaining the substance's chemical qualities.

Multi-cellular organism: living things made of many cells.

O

Organism: The scientific name used for a living thing.

P

Photosynthesis: the process by which green plants make food in the presence of light and chlorophyll, using water and carbon dioxide as raw materials

Pollutants: a substance causing pollution.

Pollute: to make dirty or impure by adding waste or harmful substances.

Pressure: defined as force per unit area.

Probe (space): an unmanned exploratory spacecraft transmitting information about its environment.

Protected: keep an organism safe and from harm.

R

Reflection: When light rays hit a surface they bounce back.

Radar: a system for detecting the presence, position or movement of objects by sending out short radio waves which they reflect.

Raft: a flat floating structure made of wood or other materials, used especially as a substitute for a boat.

S

Satellite: (artificial), a human made object intended to move around the Earth, moon, etc. for some purpose.

Saturated: when a solute cannot be dissolved any further in a solution.

Science: the systematic study of nature and how it affects us and the environment.

Sediment: very fine particles of solid matter suspended in a liquid or settling to the bottom.

Shadows: the image that is formed when light rays are blocked.

Solubility: the maximum quantity of a substance which can dissolve in a given quantity of a solvent at a particular temperature.

Solute: the substance that dissolves in a solution.

Solution: a mixture which is made up of solute (s) dissolving in a solvent.

Solvent: the substance that dissolves the solute in a solution.

Speed: define as the distance traveled per unit time.

Suspension: a substance consisting of a fluid in which particles are suspended.

T

Technology: the application of scientific knowledge for the benefit of humankind.

Transplant: to transfer living tissue or an organ from one part of the body or one person or animal to another.

U

Unicellular organism: living things made of one cell.

V

Vertebrates: animals with a backbone.

W

Weight: the force of gravity acting on an object.

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