

7Da – Putting things in order/Being different

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
correlation	<i>cor-ell-ay-shun</i>	Same as a relationship.
offspring		Any plant or animal formed by reproduction. Offspring are produced by their parents.
organism		A living thing.
relationship		A link between two things, so that when one thing changes so does the other. Best seen by using a graph.
species	<i>spee-shees</i>	A group of organisms that can reproduce with each other to produce offspring that will also be able to reproduce.
variation	<i>vare-ee-ay-shun</i>	The differences between things.

7Da – Focus on: Continuous variation

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
continuous variation		Data values that change gradually (e.g. time, lengths).
discontinuous variation		Data values that do not have a continuous range of options (e.g. days of the week, shoe sizes)
normal distribution		When many things have a middle value with fewer things having greater or lesser values. This sort of data forms a bell shape on a chart or graph.
sample		Taking a small part of something to investigate. A large sample size gives more reliable data.

7Db – It's your inheritance/A question of environment

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
environment		The surroundings of an organism.
environmental factors		Things in an environment that can change something about an organism.
environmental variation		Differences between organisms caused by environmental factors.
free range		Farm animals are free range if they are allowed to roam around outside and have plenty of space.
inherited variation		Differences between organisms passed to offspring by their parents in reproduction.
organic farming		Producing foods without the use of lots of artificial chemicals.

7Dc – Describing differences

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
abdomen		Rear or bottom part of an animal's main body.
antenna		Something sticking out of an animal's head that is used to sense things. The plural is antennae.
classification	<i>clas-if-ik-ay-shun</i>	Sorting things into groups.
head		Front or top end of an animal's body.
thorax		Middle part of an animal's main body. In insects the legs are attached to the thorax.

7Dd – Classified information

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
amphibian	<i>am-fib-ee-an</i>	Vertebrate with moist skin (e.g. a frog).
bird		Vertebrate with feathers (e.g. an eagle).
fish		Vertebrate with wet scales, fins and gills (e.g. a salmon).
invertebrate	<i>in-vert-eb-rate</i>	Animal with no backbone.
kingdom		Largest group that living things are sorted into. The two biggest are the plant and animal kingdoms.
mammal		Vertebrate with hair, which also produces milk (e.g. a human).
reptile		Vertebrate with dry scales (e.g. a snake).
vertebrate	<i>vert-eb-rate</i>	An animal with a backbone.

7De – No backbone!/The arthropods/Different classifications

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
arachnid	<i>ar-ack-nid</i>	Type of arthropod with four pairs of legs (e.g. a spider).
arthropod	<i>arth-row-pod</i>	Invertebrate with jointed legs (e.g. a fly or spider).
centipede	<i>sent-ip-eed</i>	Type of arthropod with long, thin body divided into sections. One pair of legs on each body section.
crustacean	<i>crust-ay-shun</i>	Type of arthropod with a chalky shell and 5–7 pairs of legs (e.g. a lobster).
echinoderm	<i>ek-eye-no-derm</i>	Invertebrate with a body in five parts (e.g. a starfish).
exoskeleton	<i>ex-O-skel-e-ton</i>	Thick outer covering found on arthropods.
insect		Type of arthropod with three pairs of legs (e.g. a fly).
millipede	<i>mill-ip-eed</i>	Arthropod with a long, thin body divided into sections. Two pairs of legs on each body section.
mollusc	<i>moll-usk</i>	Invertebrate that moves or feeds using a large fleshy pad (e.g. a snail).