

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Science</b>
<b>Unit/Topic</b>	Skeleton, Circulation and Breathing

Key vocabulary	Definition
<b>Bone</b>	Single item of the skeleton.
<b>Joint</b>	Part of the body where two or more bones meet.
<b>Cartilage</b>	Tough tissue that stops bones rubbing against each other.
<b>Ligament</b>	Tissue that connects bones to other bones.
<b>Tendon</b>	Tissue that connects bones to muscles.
<b>Synovial fluid</b>	Liquid in a joint that means bones can move smoothly.
<b>Antagonistic</b>	Pair of muscles which move a body part in opposite directions; one muscle relaxes while the other contracts.
<b>Trachea</b>	The windpipe which carries air down from the mouth.
<b>Bronchus</b>	One of the two branches of the trachea; one bronchus goes to each lung.
<b>Bronchiole</b>	Smaller branches of each bronchus.
<b>Alveolus</b>	Tiny structures in the lungs where gases move in and out of the blood.
<b>Diaphragm</b>	The muscle which contracts and relaxes when we breathe in and out.
<b>Intercostal muscles</b>	Muscles in the ribcage that allow the ribs to move during breathing.
<b>Ventilation</b>	The process of getting air from outside the body into the lungs.
<b>Aorta</b>	The main blood vessel taking blood from the heart around the body.
<b>Pulmonary artery</b>	The blood vessel that takes blood from the heart to the lungs.
<b>Pulmonary vein</b>	The blood vessel that takes blood from the lungs back to the heart.

<b>Vena Cava</b>	The main blood vessel that takes blood from the body back to the heart.
<b>Valve</b>	A structure in the heart that prevents blood from flowing backwards.
<b>Atrium</b>	One of the two upper chambers of the heart.
<b>Ventricle</b>	One of the two lower chambers of the heart.
<b>Artery</b>	A blood vessel taking blood away from the heart.
<b>Vein</b>	A blood vessel taking blood back towards the heart.
<b>Capillary</b>	Tiny blood vessels that allow substances to be transferred between the blood and the body's cells.
<b>Lumen</b>	The inside space of a blood vessel.
<b>Plasma (blood)</b>	The pale yellow liquid that carries the blood cells.
<b>Platelet</b>	Small fragments in the blood that help the blood to clot when needed.
<b>Lymphocyte</b>	Type of white blood cell which kill pathogens and produce antibodies.
<b>Aerobic respiration</b>	Process that releases energy from glucose and oxygen.
<b>Anaerobic respiration</b>	Process that releases energy from glucose in the absence of oxygen.
<b>Lactic acid</b>	Chemical made during anaerobic respiration; causes muscles to ache.
<b>Ethanol</b>	Chemical made during the anaerobic respiration in yeast.