Sedi Rocks

Sedimentary rocks are formed from particles of sand, shells, pebbles. Gradually, the sediment accumulates in layers and over a long period of time hardens into rock. Sedimentary rock are fairly soft and may break apart or crumble easily. Contains fossils

Igni Rocks

Igneous rocks are formed when magma cools and hardens. Sometimes the magma cools inside the earth, and other times it erupts onto the surface from volcanoes. When lava cools very quickly, no crystals form and the rock looks shiny and glasslike. Sometimes gas bubbles are trapped in the rock during the cooling process, leaving tiny holes and spaces in the rock.

Types of Energy

Sound	Light	Grav Potent
Heat	Kinetic	Elastic
Electric	Chemical	Nuclear

Enzymes

Enzymes are biological catalysts - catalysts are substances that increase the rate of chemical reactions without being used up.

Cells

Photosynthesis is the process by which plants, some bacteria and some protistans use the energy from sunlight to produce glucose from carbon dioxide and water.

Cellular respiration is a set of metabolic reactions and processes that take place in the cells of organisms to convert biochemical energy from nutrients into adenosine triphosphate (ATP), and then release waste products.

Meta Rocks

Metamorphic rocks are formed under the surface of the earth due to intense heat and pressure. The rocks that result from these processes have layers and may have shiny crystals, formed by minerals growing slowly over time, on their surface.

Circulatory System

transport nutrients (such as amino acids and electrolytes), oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones, and blood cells to and from the cells in the body to provide nourishment and help in fighting diseases, stabilize temperature and pH, and maintain homeostasis

Respiratory System

Once in the lungs, oxygen is moved into the bloodstream. Blood carries the oxygen through the body to where it is needed. blood cells collect carbon dioxide from the body’s cells and transports it back to the lungs.exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide takes place in the alveoli, small structures within the lungs. The carbon dioxide, a waste gas, is exhaled and the cycle begins again with the next breath.The diaphragm is a dome-shaped muscle below the lungs that controls breathing. The diaphragm flattens out and pulls forward, drawing air into the lungs for inhalation. During exhalation the diaphragm expands to force air out of the lungs..

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