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| **Keyword** | **Definition** |
| **Tectonic plates** | Giant slabs of rock that make up the earth’s outer layer |
| **Magnetism** | Material that is magnetic – attracted to a magnet |
| **Sedimentary rocks** | Rocks formed in layers |
| **Grains** | Small particles of a substance – e.g. sand |
| **Fossils** | The remains of plants or animals in stone |
| **Erosion** | The movement of solids at the Earth’s surface caused by wind, water, ice, gravity and living organisms. |
| **Evaporation** | The change of state from liquid to gas |
| **Preserve** | To keep fresh or protect |
| **Dissolve** | Solids or liquids spread into timy particles in a solution |
| **Solution** | The liquid that has something dissolved in it |
| **Brine** | Salt water (e.g. sea water) |
| **Crystalline** | Molecules or particles arranged in an even way |
| **Filter** | To separate a solid from a liquid |
| **Centrifuge** | Spin liquids very fast to separate the solids |
| **Subsidence** | The sinking of the ground’s surface |
| **Flavouring** | Mixtures of chemicals that make things taste nice |
| **Theory** | An idea |
| **Alkali** | A solid or solution with a pH more than 7. E.g. Hydroxides; Carbonates |
| **Neutralise** | To make neutral |
| **Salt** | A compound containing a metal and non metal e.g. Sodium Chloride; Lithium Bromide |
| **Word equation** | An equation showing a chemical reaction written in words |
| **Hydrogen chloride gas** | An ACIDIC gas that is toxic and corrosive |
| **Hydrogen sulphide gas** | A poisonous gas that smells of rotten eggs |
| **Chlorine** | Number 17 in the periodic table, green gas, bleaches, cleans water by killing bacteria |
| **Bleach** | Removes colour, kills bacteria e.g. sodium hydroxide |
| **Leblanc process** | A process that uses chalk (calcium carbonate), salt (NaCl) and coal to make the alkali, sodium carbonate. Highly polluting. |
| **Alkali Acts** | Acts of parliament passed in the UK to control levels of pollution. |
| **Microorganisms** | Small, tiny organisms that can only be seen using a microscope. |
| **Chlorination** | The process of adding chlorine to water to kill microorganisms, so it is safe to drink. |
| **Organic matter** | Dead plants or animals |
| **Electrolysis** | Splitting a chemical into its elements by passing a current through it |
| **Toxic** | Poisonous |
| **Accumulate** | Gather, collect together, increase in amount |
| **Synthetic** | Man-made |
| **POPs - Persistent organic Pollutants** | Organic compounds that don’t break down in the environment for a long time. |
| **Extruded** | Shaped by being forced through a mould |
| **Incinerator** | A factory for burning rubbish and generating electricity |
| **Landfill** | Disposing of rubbish in holes in the ground |
| **Plasticiser** | A chemical added to a polymer to make it more flexible |
| **Leach** | The movement of a plasticiser into water or another liquid. |
| **Phthalates** | A chemical used as a plasticiser |
| **Life cycle assessment** | A way of analysing the production, use and discard of material or a product. |
| **Biodegradable** | Materials that are broken down into the environment by microorganisms |