

Subject	Science
Unit/Topic	Year 9 Drugs and Lifestyle

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Smoking	An activity where people burn tobacco and inhale smoke into their lungs.
Tar	Sticky substance found in tobacco smoke, which can cause cancer.
Nicotine	The addictive substance found in tobacco and tobacco smoke.
Carbon monoxide	Toxic gas.
Cancer	A disease caused by normal cells changing so that they grow and divide in an uncontrolled way. The uncontrolled growth causes a lump called a tumour to form.
Alveoli	Tiny air sacs in the lungs, where gas is exchanged during breathing.
Cilia	Tiny hair-like projections from a cell that usually allow it to move a substance past the cell (for example, in the bronchioles in the lungs).
Bronchitis	Inflammation of the bronchi and bronchioles.
Bronchioles	The many small, branching tubules into which the bronchi subdivide.
Addictive	Something that is addictive is habit-forming. It creates a dependency so that more of it is wanted.
Heart disease	A wide range of conditions that affect the heart.
Red blood cells	The blood cell which contains the pigment haemoglobin responsible for the transport of oxygen.
Circulatory system	Bodily system made up of the heart, blood vessels and blood that delivers nutrients and other essential materials to cells whilst removing waste products.
Drug	A substance that can change chemical reactions in the body.
Illegal	An act that is against the law.

Depressant	A drug which slows down the processes in the body.
Alcohol	A depressant that can be found in wines, spirits and beers. Also known as ethanol.
Stimulant	A drug which speeds up the processes in the body.

