

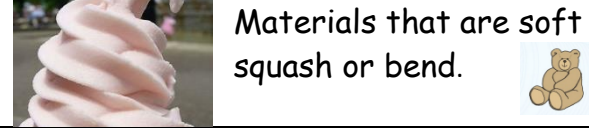

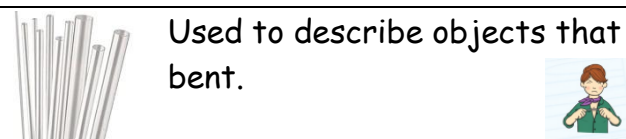

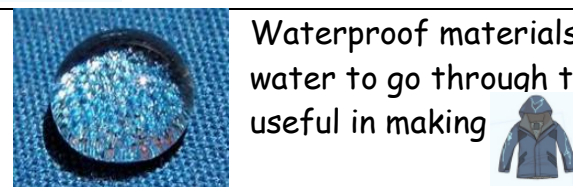





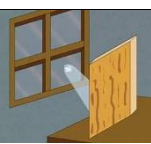










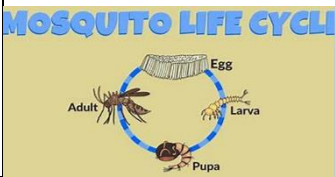





Science Vocabulary – Materials 1





| RAG Words | | Definition |
|-----------------|--|---|
| object | | Something that can be seen and touched. |
| material | | A type of matter from which an object can be made. |
| wood | | The hard material which makes up the trunk and branches of a tree. Natural |
| plastic | | A man-made material that can be moulded into solid objects. Man -made |
| glass | | A transparent solid that is used to make windows, bottles and eyewear. Man-made |
| metal | | Metals are probably the most useful material in history. They are often hard - gold copper, silver and zinc. Natural |
| rock | | The solid material that forms part of the Earth's surface. Natural |
| brick | | A building material used to make walls and pavements. Usually made of fired clay and cement. Man-made |
| paper | | A thin material made by pressing together wood pulp and drying into flexible sheets. Man-made (from natural materials) |
| fabric | | Fabric is a cloth weaved or knitted together for use in the textile industry for things like clothes or blankets. Man-Made (from natural materials) |
| elastic | | The property of a material that can be stretched and then go back to its original shape. Man-Made (from natural materials) |
| foil (tin foil) | | A very thin sheet of aluminium metal, usually used to keep food fresh. Man-Made (from natural materials) |
| rubber | | Strong, waterproof elastic substance made from the juice of a tropical tree, then made chemically. Man-Made (from natural materials) |

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| wool | | Wool is a textile fibre obtained from sheep and other animals. Natural |  |
| properties | | What makes a material special: hard or soft etc. | |
| hard | | Stiff and solid to touch. Not easy to change it's shape or bend. |  |
| soft | | Materials that are soft are easy to squash or bend. |  |
| stretchy | | A material that can be stretched easily. |  |
| stiff/rigid | | Used to describe objects that cannot be bent. |  |
| bendy/flexible | | Material that is soft and flexible is bendy. |  |
| waterproof | | Waterproof materials do not allow water to go through them, so they are useful in making |  |
| absorbent | | The word used to describe a material that can soak up water. |  |
| brittle | | A material that can be snapped easily is said to be brittle. |  |
| shiny | | A word used to describe a material that reflects light well, usually a polished or clean surface. |  |
| dull | | A material that lacks brightness or shininess. |  |
| transparent | | Used to describe a material that allows light to pass through it so objects on the other side can be clearly seen - 'see-through.' |  |
| opaque | | Used to describe a material that completely blocks light from passing through it. Not see-through. |  |
| rough | | Not smooth, hard and bumpy - coarse |  |
| smooth | | Flat even surface - opposite of rough. |  |







Science Vocabulary - Animals Including Humans 2



| RAG Words | | Definition | |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| offspring | |  | A person's children or an animal's young. |
| reproduction | | 2 parents produce offspring. |  |
| adolescent | |  | The Life Stage between childhood and adulthood in humans and other animals. |
| life stage | | A distinct period in the life of a living thing, such as the adolescent stage in animals. |  |
| life cycle | |  | The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death. |
| caterpillar | | Is the larval stage in the life cycles of butterflies and moths. |  |
| water | |  | A clear liquid that we drink. We need it to stay alive. |
| healthy | | Well and not suffering from any illness |  |
| exercise | | When you exercise , you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy. | |
| hygiene | |  | Keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, in order to prevent illness or the spread of diseases. |
| germs | | Microscopic life forms such as bacteria and viruses that make you unwell. |  |

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| disease | | | An illness which affects people, animals, or plants. |
| survive | | | Continue to exist |
| protein | |  | <p>A nutrient our bodies need for growth.</p> <p>Protein is in meat, fish lentils and beans.</p> |
| carbohydrate | | <p>A nutrient that describes different sugars and starch.</p> <p>Carbohydrates are in cereal, rice, bread, pasta and fruit.</p> |  |
| fat | |  | <p>A type of nutrient that you will find in oils, butter, cream and milk.</p> |
| nutrient | | | <p>A type of chemical used by living things to survive, grow and remain healthy.</p>  |









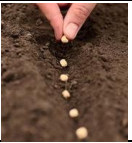
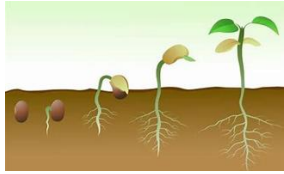


Science Vocabulary - Living Things and their Habitats 2












| RAG Words | | Definition | |
|------------------|--|---|---|
| living | |  | Things that are alive and not dead |
| dead | | | Things that are no longer alive.  |
| never been alive | |  | Things that have never been alive, such as rocks. |
| habitat | | | The natural environment in which an animal or plant normally grows.  |
| grassland | |  | Habitat where the landscape is dominated by grasses. |
| forest | | | A large area of land covered chiefly by trees.  |
| pond | |  | An area of water, whether natural or man-made, that is smaller than a lake. |
| woodland | | | Land covered with trees, but less trees than a forest.  |
| desert | |  | A bare area of landscape that gets little or no rainfall. |
| ocean | | | A body of salt water that covers more than seventy percent of the Earth.  |
| polar | |  | The North or South Poles, the coldest places on Earth. |

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| microhabitat | | A small part of the environment that supports a habitat, such as a fallen log in a forest. |  |
| mountainous | | Regions of land where there are many mountains. |  |
| river | | Water that flows in a channel to the sea. |  |
| biomes | | a natural area of vegetation and animals | |
| excretion | | The process where waste produced by living things is removed from their bodies. |  |
| reproduction | | Children or offspring are produced by parents. |  |
| respiration | | The process by which living things produce energy. |  |
| carnivore | | An animal that eats meat. |  |
| herbivore | | An animal that only eats plants. |  |
| omnivore | | A person or animal that eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants. | |
| food-chain | | Living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series. |  |
| minibeast | | A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider. |  |
| vertebrate | | A creature which has a spine. (backbone) |  |
| invertebrate | | A creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect, a worm, or an octopus. |  |



Science Vocabulary - Plants 1

| RAG Words | | Definition |
|----------------|---|--|
| plant | | A living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem , leaves and roots . |
| roots | | Part of the plant that grows under the ground. It takes in water. It stops a plant from falling over.  |
| stem |  | The thin, upright part of a plant on which flowers and leaves grow. Also called a stalk. |
| leaf leaves | | It makes and stores all of the food for a plant. You can tell the type of plant by the shape of its leaf.  |
| flower |  | The part of a plant that blossoms . It is often brightly coloured and grows at the end of a stem . It helps to attract insects to pollinate. |
| flowering | | Trees or plants which produce flowers . |
| petal | | Thin coloured or white parts which form part of the flower .  |
| bulb |  | A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant . |
| seed | | The small, hard part from which a new plant grows.  |
| germination |  | The process where the coat of a seed is cracked by warmth and water and a new plant begins to grow. |
| seedling | | A new plant when it starts to grow. |
| tree | | A tall woody plant that has a hard trunk , branches and leaves .  |
| trunk |  | The large main woody stem of a tree from which branches grow. Normally covered in bark. |

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| branch branches | | Parts that grow out from the tree trunk and have leaves , flowers or fruit growing on them. |  |
| bark |  | The outer layer of the stem (trunk) of a woody plant such as a tree or a shrub. | |
| bud | | The growth on a plant that can turn into a leaf, flower or shoot. |  |
| blossom |  | The name given to flowers of certain trees that appear in spring. They only last for a short time. | |
| deciduous | | A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year. |  |
| evergreen |  | A tree or bush which has green leaves all year round. | |
| common | | something that is found in large numbers or it happens often | |
| fruit | | Something which grows on a tree or bush, and which contains seeds or a stone covered by a substance you can eat. |  |
| berry |  | A berry is a type of fruit that does not have a stone inside it. E.g. cranberry or redcurrant. | |
| vegetable | | Plants such as cabbages, potatoes and onions which you can cook and eat. |  |
| herb |  | A plant whose leaves are used in cooking to add flavour to food, or as a medicine. | |
| garden | | A piece of land next to a house with flowers , vegetables , other plants and often grass. | |
| weed | | A wild plant that grows in the garden and prevents the plants that you want from growing properly. |  |
| vegetation | | plants , trees and flowers | |
| wild | | Animals or plants that live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people. | |

