

EYFS

Autumn	The season when the leaves fall off the trees and the amount of time we have in the day becomes less.
Spring	The season when young animals like lambs and chicks are born, the flowers bloom and the weather starts to become warmer.
Summer	The season where the trees are full of green leaves and the weather is at its warmest.
Winter	The season which has the shortest amount of time during the day and the weather is at its coldest.
Material	A solid substance.
Exercise	Move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy.
Body	All your physical parts, including your head, arms, and legs.
Dead	A person, animal, or plant that is no longer alive.
Alive	A personal, animal or plant that is living and breathing.

Year 1

Describing Properties

Material	A solid substance.
Properties	How a material can be described.
Metal	A solid material that is hard and shiny.
Rocks	A natural solid material made from minerals which make up the surface of the earth.
Fabric	Cloth or material that is woven or knitted.
Wood	Comes from the trunks and branches of trees.
Plastic	A man-made material that can change its shape.

Habitats

Habitat	The place in which an animal or plant lives.
Adapt	Changes to an animal or plant to help it survive.
Survive	To live in spite of danger or difficulty.

Plants

Seed	The small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows.
Bulb	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
Root	The part of a plant that grows downward, holds the plant in place and takes in water from the soil.
Plant	A living thing that grows in the ground or in a pot and makes its own food with sunlight.

Seasons

Spring	The season when young animals like lambs and chicks are born, the flowers bloom and the weather starts to become warmer.
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Animal Survival

Predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.
Prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
Carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
Herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
Omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat.

Year 2

Animal Life Cycles

Hibernating	Animals spend the winter in a state like a deep sleep.
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Science Ropley Words

Migrating	When birds, fish, or animals move from one place to another at a particular season to live, feed or breed.
Life Cycle	The stages a living thing goes through during its life.
Maturity	Being fully grown or adult.
Reproduce	To produce another living thing of the same kind.
Offspring	The child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant.
Food chain	Describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
Changing Materials	
Absorb	To soak up or take in liquid.
Suitable	Right for the purpose.
Flexible	Bends easily without breaking.
Strongest	Objects or materials that are not easily broken.
Pushes and Pulls	
Motion	Moving or being moved.
Pushing/Pulling	Move something towards you or away from where it was before.
New Plants	
Germination	A seed beginning to grow into a young plant or seedling.
Shoots	A plant that comes up above the ground when it is just beginning to grow.
Leaves	Usually, flat green parts that grow from a plant stem.
Year 3	
Magnets	
Magnet	A piece of iron or other material that attracts other iron objects.
Attract	The coming together of opposite poles.
Repel	The moving away of like poles.
Force	A push or a pull action that changes the motion of an object.
Pole	The ends of a magnet. Either north or south.
Animals, Skeletons and Movement	
Skeleton	An internal or external framework of bone supporting/containing the body of an animal.
Vertebrate	A group of animals that have a backbone, e.g., humans, elephants, dolphins.
Exoskeleton	A skeleton that is visible on the outside of the body.
Muscle	A band/bundle of fibrous tissue that can contract, producing movement.
Solids, Liquids and Gases	
Solid	A substance or object stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not.
Liquid	A substance that flows freely.
Gas	A substance that will expand to fill a container, with no fixed shape or volume.
State	A distinct form in which matter can exist.
Evaporate	The process of turning liquid into a gas.
Condense	When a gas becomes a liquid.
Freeze	When a liquid becomes a solid.
Boil	When an object changes from a liquid to a gas.
Plant Food Production	
Carbon dioxide	A colourless odourless gas found in the air (0.04%) made up of carbon and oxygen.
Oxygen	A colourless and odourless gas found in the air (21%).
Light	
Transparent	A material that allows light to pass through so objects behind can be clearly seen.
Reflective	A material that allows light rays to be bounced back off of it.
Rocks and Soils	
Sedimentary	Rocks made of grains cemented together.
Limestone	A sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate and which are formed from the skeletons of marine microorganisms and coral.
Sandstone	A sedimentary rock which contains a lot of compact sand.
Igneous	Rocks made magma or lava from volcanoes or deep underground.
Metamorphic	Rocks formed by the heating and crushing of existing rocks.

Year 4

Mixtures and Separating them

Substance	A type of matter with uniform properties.
Mixture	A number of substances together but can be separated.
Dissolving	To become incorporated into a liquid.
Solution	The product of when a substance is dissolved into a liquid.
Filter	A device through which a substance is passed.
Sieving	A device for separating solids from liquids or larger pieces of from smaller pieces.

Digestion

Vitamins	A nutrient needed in small amounts for the proper function of life.
Fibre	A component of food that isn't broken down by the body but used to help move food through the digestive system.
Minerals	A nutrient needed by the body to carry out functions of life, found in food.
Insulation	To prevent heat lost from the body.
Digestion	The breaking down food inside the body so nutrients can enter the blood.

Plant Reproduction

Pollination	The transfer of pollen from one plant to another.
Disperse	The spreading of seeds in a variety of ways.
Germination	The growth of a seed into a young plant or seedling.

Making Electrical Circuits Work

Circuit	A connection of electrical devices, wires and a power supply.
Insulator	A material that will not allow electricity to flow through it.
Conductor	A material that will allow electricity to flow through it.

Living Things

Classification key	A series of questions to identify animals or plants based upon their physical features.
Organism	A living thing, e.g. animal, plant, fungi.
Metamorphosis	When something develops and changes into something completely different.

Year 5

Fossils, Geological Time and Classification

Evolution	The process by which different kinds of living organisms have developed from early forms over time.
Fossils	The remains or impression of prehistoric animals or plants preserved in rock.
Extinct	A species, family or group having no living members in existence.
Palaeontologist	A scientist who specialised in life forms that existed in prehistoric times.

Space & Gravity

Orbit	A curved path of a celestial object round a star or planet.
Solar system	A collection of planets and moons in orbit around the sun, along with asteroids and comets.
Galaxy	A system of millions or billions of stars with gas and dust held together by gravity.
Moon	A natural satellite that orbits a planet.
Planets	Bodies moving in an elliptical orbit around a star.
Universe	All existing matter and space as a whole. Contains all galaxies and has been continually expanding since its formation 13.9 billion years ago.

Making New Substances

Reversible	Able to be undone or altered.
Irreversible	Not able to be undone or altered.
Mass	A quantity of matter measured in kg.

Forces that Oppose Motion

Air resistance	A type of force that uses friction to slow things down moving through air.
Water resistance	A type of force that uses friction to slow things down moving through water, often called drag.
Friction	The force resisting the motion of a moving object when in contact with another.
Undulation	the appearance of up and down structure or motion

Circulation



Science Ropley Words

Lungs	Organs located either side of the breastbone. Responsible for removing CO ₂ from the blood and adding O ₂ to it.
Circulation	Movement of a fluid in a closed system.
Year 6	
How Light Behaves	
Transparent	A material that allows light to pass through so objects behind can be clearly seen.
Translucent	A substance that allows light but not detailed shaped to pass through.
Opaque	Not able to be seen through.
Classification and Evolution	
Natural Selection	The key mechanism of evolution where the best adapted organisms in a population are selected by nature to survive and pass on those physical features.
Inherit	The passing on of characteristics to offspring.
Extinction	The death of all remaining living members a species of animal or plant.
Controlling Electrical Circuits	
Current	The flow of electricity through a conductor.
Voltage	The push on the electrical current through a conductor.
Resistance	A measurement of the opposition to electrical flow in a circuit.
Sound	
Vibration	To move continuously and rapidly to and fro.
Pitch	The rate or frequency of vibrations produced by a sound.
Volume	How loud or quiet a sound is.