



<b>Science Key Vocabulary</b>			
<b>EYFS</b>	<b>Year One &amp; Year Two</b>	<b>Year Three &amp; Year Four</b>	<b>Year Five &amp; Year Six</b>
<p>Why- the reason for something.</p> <p>World- our planet.</p> <p>Animals- things that eat, breathe and move.</p> <p>Humans- people.</p> <p>Plants-living things that are NOT animals.</p> <p>Materials- what things are made of.</p> <p>Change- when something is different.</p> <p>Science- understanding the world around us.</p>	<p>Question- the start of a scientific enquiry.</p> <p>Method- the process used to investigate a science question.</p> <p>Skill- knowing what you need to do to do something well.</p> <p>Observe- to watch what occurs during a science investigation.</p> <p>Equipment- the items that are used for a science experiment.</p> <p>Test- comparing an idea of what we think might happen with what actually happens.</p> <p>Identify- who or what something is.</p> <p>Classify- sorting objects or events into groups or categories.</p> <p>Record- writing down your results/ findings.</p> <p>Data- the findings from your experiment.</p> <p>Sort and Group- grouping things together by something they have in common</p> <p>Patterns and relationships- where we can see that one thing is having an effect on something else.</p> <p>Communicate- sharing information.</p>	<p>Fair test- where two or more things are compared. In order for a test to be fair, we must ensure only one thing is changed.</p> <p>Compare- to look at the differences between two or more things.</p> <p>Accurate- exact, precise.</p> <p>Units- a measurement, quantity of something.</p> <p>Diagrams- a labelled picture that represents something.</p> <p>Keys- explanations of what symbols and lines mean.</p> <p>Bar charts- a way to show results with rectangular bars. The bigger the bar, the more that bar represents.</p> <p>Tables- organising results into a clear grid ready to analyse.</p> <p>Explanation- the reason for something occurring.</p> <p>Results- the final information you get from a science test.</p> <p>Conclusions- the opinion you have after considering all the information about something.</p> <p>Improve- to make something better.</p> <p>Predict- to say what you think might happen in an investigation.</p> <p>Evidence- anything that helps to prove something is or is not true.</p> <p>Criteria- a defining characteristic of something.</p> <p>Analyse- to study/examine the results of an investigation in detail.</p> <p>Similarities and differences- to note things that are the same and things that are different.</p> <p>Secondary sources- a second-hand account that interprets Primary sources, e.g. textbooks, documentaries, newspaper articles etc.</p>	<p>Variables- something that can be changed during an experiment.</p> <p>Control- the variables that you keep the same during an experiment.</p> <p>Measurement- finding a number that shows the amount of something.</p> <p>Accuracy- the correctness of a measurement.</p> <p>Precision- how close measurements of the same item are to each other.</p> <p>Repeat- to do something more than once.</p> <p>Line graphs- a line graph is used to display data that changes continuously over periods of time.</p> <p>Causal relationships- when one variable in a data set has a direct influence on another variable.</p> <p>Scientific evidence- evidence that serves to either support or reject a scientific theory or prediction.</p> <p>Research- a detailed study of a subject, in order to discover new information or reach a new understanding.</p> <p>Opinion- a thought or belief about something.</p> <p>Fact- something that is known to have happened or to exist, especially something for which proof exists.</p>