

Year 5 Key Science Vocabulary

Living Things

Life Cycle— the series of changes that happen to a living creature over the course of its lifetime.

Asexual reproduction- offspring inherit the identical genes from the parent.

Sexual reproduction—the production of new offspring by joining genetic information from two individuals.

Animals including humans

Fish—an animal that lives in water, breathes with gills and has fins and scales.

Bird—an animal that lays eggs, has wings, feathers and a beak, and usually can fly.

Mammal—an animal that gives birth to live young, feeds on milk and usually has fur or hair covering its skin.



Materials

Electrical conductivity—the ability to conduct or transmit electricity.

Solubility—how well a substance dissolves.

Thermal conductivity—the ability to conduct or transmit heat.

Dissolve—to mix with a liquid and become part of the liquid.

Soluble- something is able to dissolve.

Insoluble— something is not able to dissolve.

Solute—able to dissolve other substances.

Particle—a very small piece of something.

Burning—producing flames.

Earth and Space

Earth—the planet on which we live and the third in order from the sun.

Geocentric model—a model that has the Earth at the centre.

The Sun—a star around which the Earth orbits.

Moon—the Earth's natural satellite.

Celestial body— an object that is always visible in the sky.

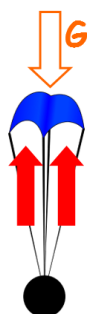
Sundials—instruments that shows the time of day using the shadow cast.

Forces

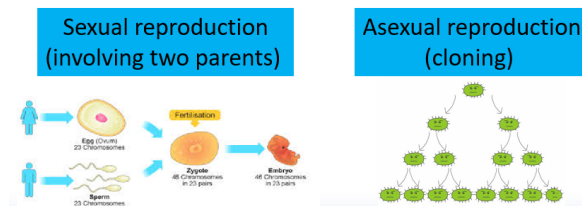
Gravity—the natural attraction between physical bodies.

Air resistance— the frictional force air pushes against a moving object.

Water resistance—the frictional force water pushes against a moving object.



Reproduction— the process that produces babies.



Insect—a small animals that has six legs and sometimes one or two pairs of wings.

Reptile—an animals that is cold-blooded, lays eggs and covered in scale or bony plates.

Amphibian—an animal that can live both on land and in water.

Carnivore—an animal that eats meat.

Herbivore— an animal that eats plants.

Eggs— laid by birds and develop into baby chicks.

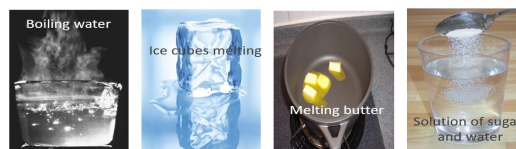
Live young—born to mammals.

Mixture—something made by combining two or more ingredients.

Filtering—a process to use when you want to separate small objects.

Sieving—a process to use when you can separate objects.

Reversible change—capable of being reversed.



'Dwarf' planet— a planetary object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite.

Orbit— the curved path described by a planet around the Sun.

Solar system—collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun.

Planets— large celestial bodies

Heliocentric—a model that has the Sun at its centre.



Friction— the resistance to movement of one object moving against another.

Levers—strong bars that are used to lift and move something heavy.

Pulleys—a simple machine made of a wheel with a grooved rim in which a rope is pulled.

Gears—parts of machines that meshes with another toothed parts to make things move or change speed or direction.