

| Glossary / Vocabulary ---Science |  |              |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Year Group                       | Topic  | Vocabulary   | Definition   |
| Nursery/<br>Reception            | Materials                                    | natural      | all things that are not made by people.  |
|                                  |  | material     | the substance or substances of which a thing is made from.   |
|                                  |  |              |  |
|                                  |  |              |  |
| Year1                            | Materials                                    | absorbent    | able to soak up liquid or moisture.  |
|                                  |  | opaque       | When we cannot see through something   |
|                                  |  | rough        | having an uneven surface   |
|                                  |  | waterproof   | Something that keeps water out is waterproof.  |
|                                  |  | manufactured | to make by hand or machinery.  |
| Year2                            | Materials                                    | brick        | A brick is a man-made building material used to make walls and make places to walk.  |
|                                  |  | natural      | produced by nature; not made by humans.  |
|                                  |  | manufactured | to make from raw materials by hand or machinery.   |
|                                  |  | impermeable  | does not allow water or liquid to pass through it.   |
|                                  |  | metal        | a substance (as gold, tin, copper, or bronze) that has a more or less shiny appearance, is a good conductor of electricity and heat, and usually can be made into a wire or hammered into a thin sheet |
| Year3                            | Materials(<br>Rocks and<br>soil)             | sedimentary  | Sedimentary rocks are made when sand, mud and pebbles get laid down in layers. Over time, these layers are squashed under more and more layers. Eventually, the layers are turned to rock.             |
|                                  |  | fossil       | Fossils are the preserved remains of an animal, such as the animal's bones, or impressions of the animal's activities, such as footprints.   |
|                                  |  | soil         | Soil is the loose upper layer of the Earth's surface where plants grow.  |
|                                  |  | topsoil      | It is a fairly thin layer (5 to 10 inches thick) composed of organic matter and minerals. This layer is the primary layer where plants and organisms live.   |
|                                  |  | compost      | Compost is an organic manure resulted from decomposition of organic waste with the help of microorganisms and the process of decomposition is known as composting.                                     |
| Year4                            | Materials -<br>Solids,<br>Liquids &<br>Gases | solid        | a substance that keeps its size and shape  |
|                                  |  | liquid       | liquid has a definite volume, but takes the shape of its container.  |
|                                  |  | gas          | A gas has no defined shape or volume   |
|                                  |  | melt         | to change from a solid to a liquid usually through the action of heat  |
|                                  |  | precipitate  | water that falls to the earth as hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow.   |
|                                  |  | freeze       | Freezing is a change of state from liquid to solid.  |
| Year5                            | Materials<br>(Mixtures &<br>Separation)      | mixture      | Mixture is a combination of two or more pure substances where each substance keeps its own identity upon mixing.   |

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|  | and<br>Changes |              |   |
|  |                | dissolve     | A solution is made when one substance called the solute "dissolves" into another substance called the solvent.            |
|  |                | immiscible   | If two liquids cannot be mixed to form a solution, they are called "immiscible."  |
|  |                | solution     | a solution is a homogeneous mixture of two or more substances.  |
|  |                | solute       | The substance that dissolves to form a solution is called a solute.   |
|  |                | insoluble    | An insoluble substance is a substance (solid) that will not dissolve in a solvent even after mixing (eg; sand and water). |
|  |                | irreversible | A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.   |
|  |                | reversible   | This is when materials can be changed back to how they were before the reaction took place.                               |
|  |                | insulator    | An insulator is a material, which does not easily allow heat and/or electricity to pass through it.                       |