

Electricity SCIENCE

Key Vocabulary

Electricity- energy caused by the movement of electrons through matter

Electrical appliance/device- an item that runs on electricity.

Mains- electricity supplied to a building through wires

Electrical circuit- a route, or movement that starts and finishes at the same place

Complete circuit- a complete path which electricity can flow.

Component- a part of something

Cell- a device containing electrodes.

Battery- a container consisting of one or more cells.

Connect/connections- to join together

Loose connection- an imperfect connection

Short circuit- a device of lower resistance than a normal circuit

Conductor- anything that carries or allows passage of heat, electricity, or sound.

Insulator- a material that insulates

Metal- a solid mineral element that can conduct heat or electricity

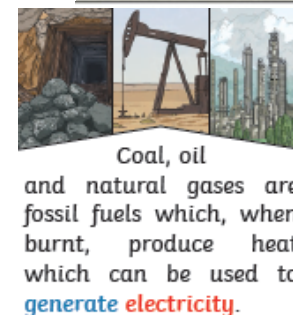
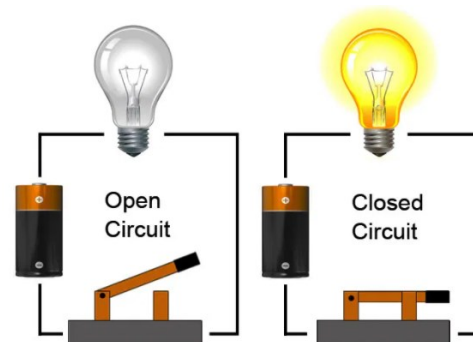
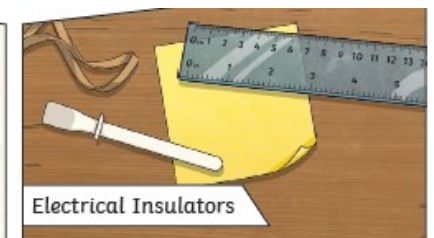
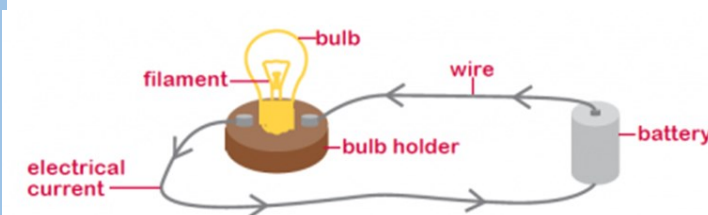
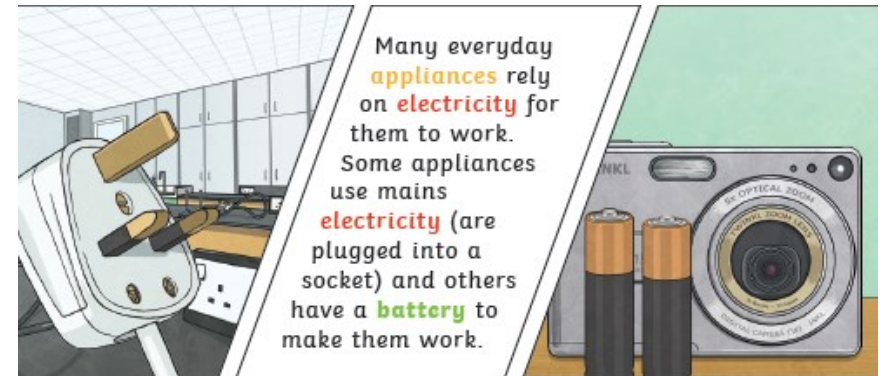
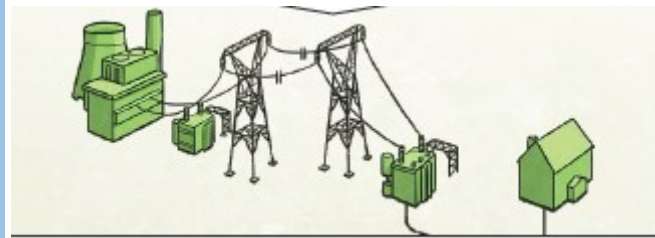
Non-metal- an element without the chemical characteristics of a metal

Bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, crocodile clip

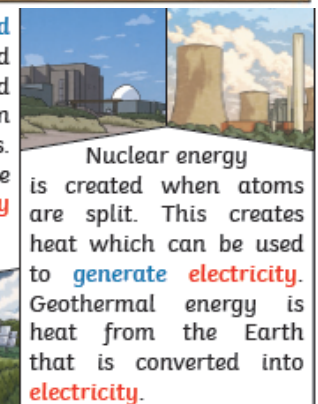
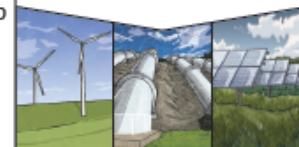
What I should already know?

The similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. About the features of the immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another. Make observations of animals and plants and explain why some things occur and talk about changes. (Early Learning Goal)

Key learning points.



Electricity can be generated from wind power used to turn windmills and hydroelectric power from water used in dams. The Sun's rays can be converted into electricity by solar panels.



Key Vocabulary

Digestive system- the parts of the body that work together to break down food

Digestion- the process by which the stomach and intestines change food into a form that the body can use as energy.

Saliva- a liquid produced by glands in the mouth

Oesophagus- a tube that moves food from the mouth to the stomach

Stomach- the organ in the body begins to digest food.

Small intestine- The small intestine digests food and absorbs nutrients into the blood.

Nutrients- something in food that helps people, animals, and plants live and grow

Large intestine- The large intestine absorbs water from digested food and forms solid waste matter.

Rectum- the straight section of the large intestine connected to the anus.

Anus- the opening at the lower or rear end of the intestines.

Teeth: incisor, canine, molar, premolars

Herbivore- an animal that only feeds on plants.

Carnivore- an animal that eats the flesh of other animals

Omnivore- eats both plants and animals

Producer- makes its own food (a plant)

Predator- an animal that preys on others

Prey- an animal hunted for food

Food chain- organisms each dependant on the next as a source of food.

Animals Including Humans

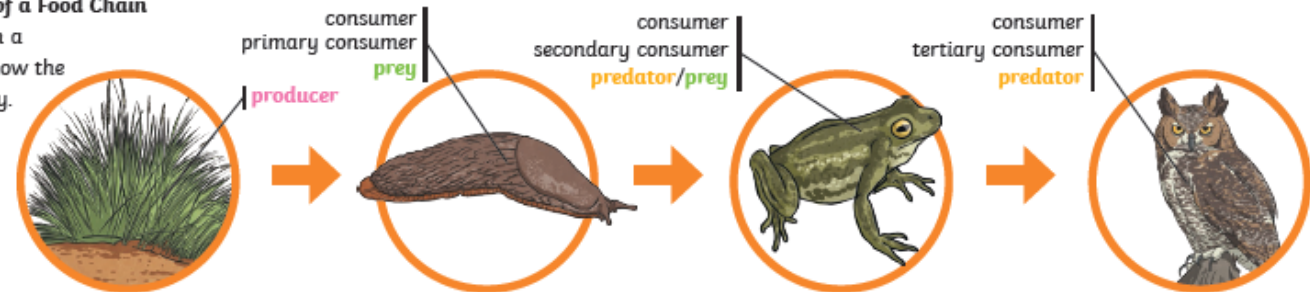
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What I should already know?

- A variety of common animals that are carnivores, herbivores and omnivores (year 1).
- The basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival. The importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of food, and hygiene. (Year 2 - Animals, including humans)
- That animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat (year 3).

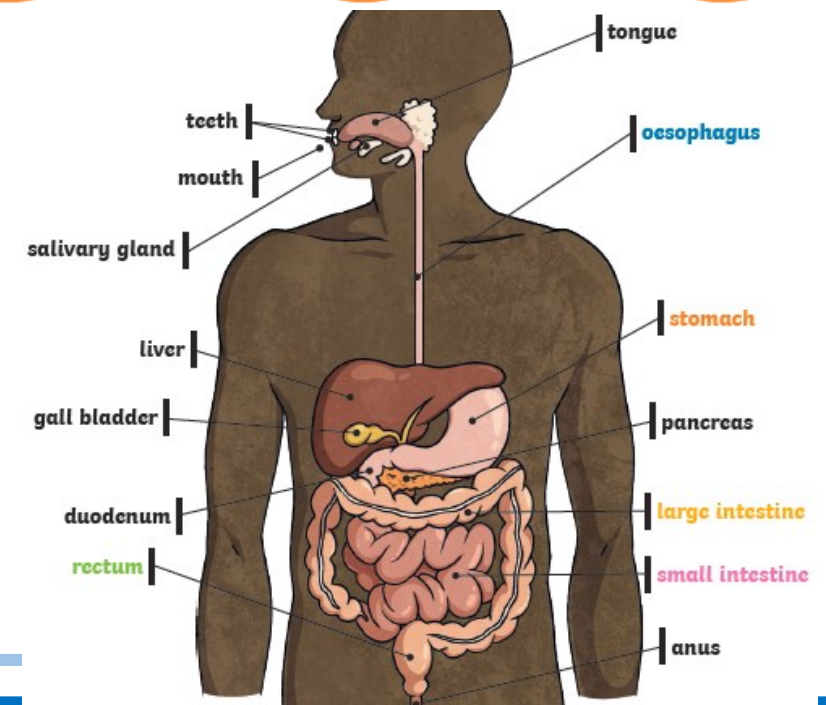
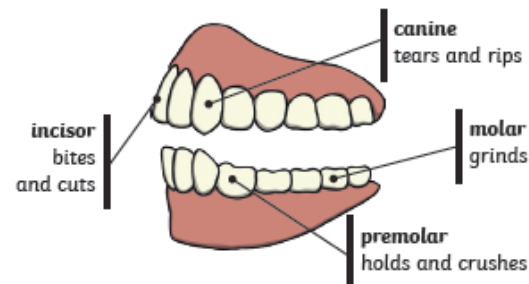
An Example of a Food Chain

The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy.



Key learning points.

Human Teeth and Their Functions





Key Vocabulary

Classification- an order or group in which something is classified

Classification keys- a series of questions about an organisms characteristics.

Environment- the things and conditions that are all around one

Habitat- the natural environment of an animal or plant

Human impact- changes caused by humans

Positive- certain, sure or meaning yes.

Negative- saying or meaning no, not helpful

Migrate- the natural environment of an animal or plant

Hibernate- to sleep through the winter in a den or burrow to save energy.

Living Things and Their Habitats

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What I should already know?

- A variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. The basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. (Y1 - Plants)
- A variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. The structure of a variety of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, Year 1 – Animals, including humans)
- A variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats. (Year 2 - Living things and their habitats)

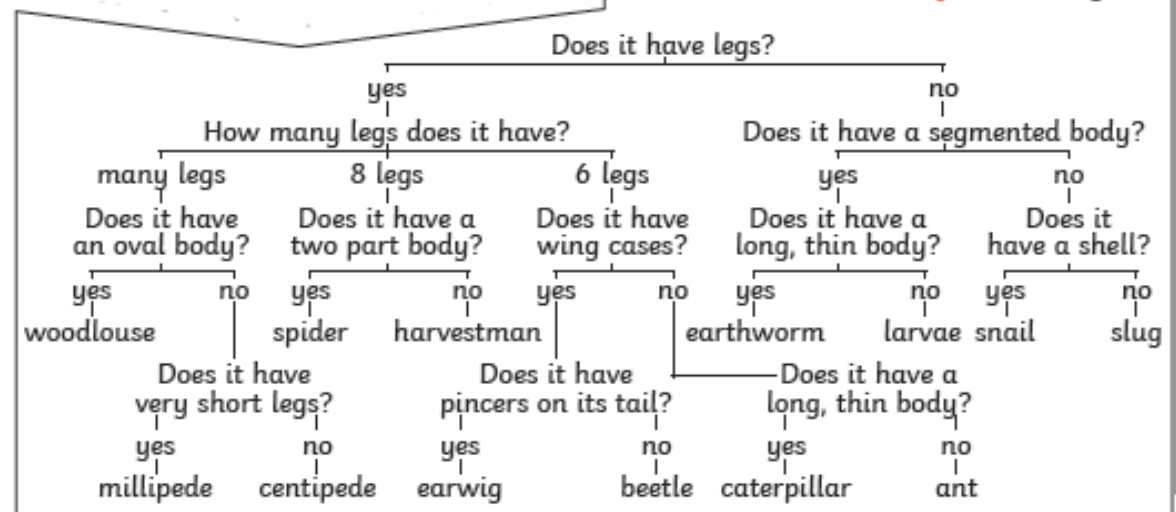
Key learning points.

Life Processes

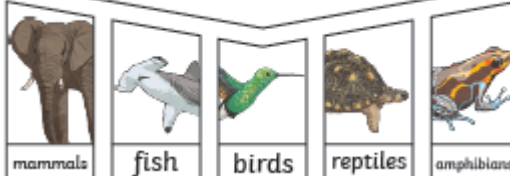
To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes:

	Growth
Movement	Reproduction
Respiration	Excretion
Sensitivity	Nutrition

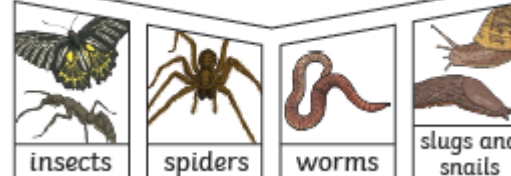
Invertebrate Classification Key



vertebrates



invertebrates



Flowering Plants



Non-Flowering Plants



Key Vocabulary

Solid— having a firm shape or form.

Liquid- a form that flows easily

Gas- a form of matter that is neither liquid nor solid

State change— changing from a solid, liquid or gas to another state.

Melting- to change from a solid to a liquid state

Freezing- to harden into ice or become solid

Melting point- the temperature at which a given solid turns into liquid.

Boiling point- the temperature at which a liquid starts to boil

Evaporation- to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapor.

Temperature- the degree of heat or cold of an object or an environment.

Water cycle- the process by which water on the earth evaporates, then condenses in the atmosphere, and then returns to earth in the form of precipitation.

Changes of States

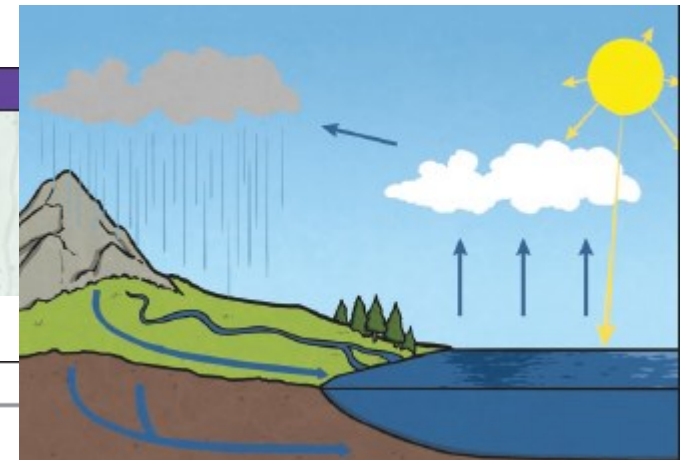
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What I should already know?

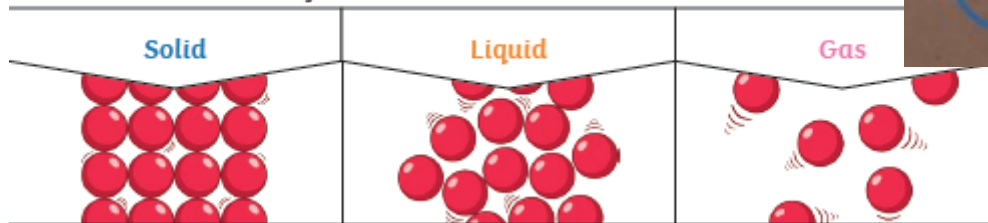
Year 1 - Everyday materials: The material from which an object is made. A variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, and rock. The simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials. A variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties.

Year 2 - Uses of everyday materials: The suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses. How the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.

Key learning points.



There are three states of matter.





Key Vocabulary

Sound- anything that people or animals can hear with their ears

Source-the start or cause of something

Vibrate- to move back and forth very rapidly and steadily

Vibration- an act or instance of vibrating

Travel- to journey from place to place

Pitch (high, low)- the rate in which vibrations are produced.

Volume- amount of sound

Faint- weak or slight

Loud- a large amount of sound

Insulation- material used to insulate something

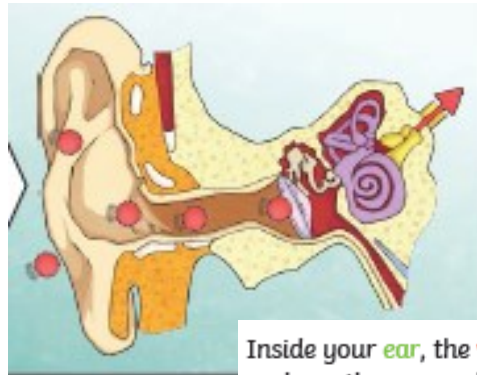
Sound

SCIENCE

What I should already know?

- Identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense. (Year 1 - Animals, including humans)

Key learning points.



Inside your **ear**, the **vibrations** hit the **eardrum** and are then passed to the middle and then the inner **ear**. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.

Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by **vibrations**. The louder the sound, the bigger the **vibration**.

