

Year B			
EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
	Working scientifically		
	• collect: to come together from different places or over a period of time • record: to keep information for the future, by writing it down or storing it		• Discrete data: data we count. • Continuous data: data we measure. • Dependent variable: The outcome or result being measured. • Independent variable – The thing that you change in the experiment. • Control variables: all the elements you keep the same in an experiment
	PLANTS		
		• fertilisation: this forms a seed in a plant.	

		• germination: the process of a plant developing from a seed. • pollination: the process of pollen from one flower being transferred to another. • dispersal: The process of spreading out. In this case, the process of seeds being spread out by animals and wind. • Xylem: part of the stem that transports water or nutrients up the plant, from the roots. • Nutrients: a substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth.	
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		• Phloem: part of the stem that transports food made by the leaves to the rest of the plant. • Reproduction: Is how plants make new plants. • Pollen: A fine powder produced by the male part of a flower. It is needed to make a seed. • Life cycle: The different stages of a living things life.	
	Living things and their habitats Animals, including humans		
	• rain: water falling in drops from clouds. • cloud: a visible mass of vapor suspended in the air. • snow: precipitation in the form of white crystals. • Sun: the star that provides light and		

	heat for the earth and around which the earth moves. • weather: the conditions in the air above the earth such as wind, rain. • storm: an extreme weather condition with very strong wind, heavy rain, and often thunder and lightning. • flood: to be covered with water • heatwave: a period of time such as a few weeks when the weather is much hotter than usual • drought: a long period when there is little or no rain. • winter: the time between November and March. • spring: the time between March and June. • summer: the time between June and September.		
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	• autumn: the time from September to November. • seasons: one of the four periods of the year; spring, summer, autumn, or winter • Earth: The planet we live on, third from the sun. • night: part of every 24 hours that is dark. • day: part of every 24 hours that is light. • moon: the round object that moves in the sky around the earth.		
	Forces, Earth and Space		
	Energy		
		•	• Symbols: a character to represent an object or word.

			• Battery: More than One cell in a circuit is called a battery. • Voltage: (V) is how powerful a cell or battery is.. • Series circuit: the bulbs are placed in a continuous loop. • Parallel circuit: the bulbs are placed in separate loops that both connect to the cell. • Continuous loop: a continuous cycle. • Transmitted: passed on from placed to place. • Fossil fuels: fuel made over millions of years from dead animals or plants. These create, oil, gas and coal.
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			• Non-renewable: They will run out. They can't be remade/ renewed. Renewable: It can be replenished. Eg solar, wind, hydroelectric.
	Materials		