

# Science vocabulary and definitions

Year 5

Biology	Physics	Chemistry
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<b>Materials (Properties and changes of materials)</b>	
separate	divide into constituent or distinct elements
filter	the removal of dirt or other solids from liquids or gases
reversible	able to turn or change back
irreversible	impossible to reverse, turn back or change
soluble	able to dissolve
insoluble	impossible to dissolve, especially in a given liquid
dissolve	To seem to disappear by being distributed in a liquid (solvent)
solution	a mixture that contains two to more substances combined evenly
solvent	able to dissolve other substances

<b>Forces</b>	
gravity	the force which causes things to drop to the ground
weight	is the name of the force exerted on an object due to the acceleration of gravity
mass	Is a measure of the amount of matter in an object and is measured in grams (g) or kilograms (kg)
gravitational pull	is the attraction that Earth exerts on an object or the object exerts on the Earth
air resistance	Is the opposing force to the motion of an object in air or water
water resistance	is the friction that is created between water and an object this is moving through it

streamlined	a streamlined vehicle, animal or object has a shape that allows it to move quickly or efficiently through air or water
pulley	a simple machine that makes lifting something easier. A pulley has a wheel or set of wheels with groves that a rope or chain can be pulled over
gear	a part of a machine that causes another part to move because of teeth which connect the two moving parts
lever	a basic tool used to lift or pry things open

Earth and Space	
Earth	is the third planet from the Sun
sun	is the star at the centre of our solar system
moon	a celestial body that orbits a planet
orbit	is a regular, repeating path that one object in space takes around another one
planet	a large, round object in space that moves around a star
star	a large ball of burning gas in space
day – length	the time between sunrise and sunset, i.e. the duration of daylight
night – length	the period of darkness from sunset to sunrise in each twenty four hours, when the sun is below the horizon
solar system	consists of the sun and everything that orbits, or travels around, the sun.
rotate	move or cause to move in a circle round an axis or centre
year	the time taken by a planetary body to orbit the sun
universe	the whole of space and all the stars, planets and other forms of matter and energy in it
galaxy	the extremely large group of stars and planets. Our galaxy is called the Milky Way
satellite	is a moon, planet or machine that orbits a planet or a star. Usually the word satellite refers to a machine that is launched into space and moves around earth or another body in space
heliocentric	having the sun at its centre – the accepted model of the solar system
spherical	an object shaped like a round ball
mercury	is the smallest and innermost planet in the solar system
venus	the second planet from the sun
mars	the planet fourth in order from the sun and known for its red colour

<b>Light</b>	
dim	light that is not bright
emit	to emit a sound or light means to produce it
Light ray	A path along which light follows
Straight Lines	the direction of travel that a light ray takes
celestial	pertaining to the sky or visible heaven, or to the universe

<b>Animals including Humans (Changes, Life Cycles)</b>	
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature
penis	the male organ for reproduction by which urine and semen are discharged from the body
testes	male reproductive gland that produces sperm and secretes testosterone and is contained within the scrotum
sperm	the male reproductive cell
urethra	the tube through which urine leaves the body. It empties urine from the bladder
fallopian tube	one of two long slender tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus. Eggs pass from the ovaries, through the fallopian tubes, to the uterus
gestation	foetal development period from the time of conception until birth. In humans, the full gestation period is normally nine months
foetus	unborn offspring of a mammal at the later stages of its development, especially a human from eight weeks after fertilisation to its birth
egg	the female reproductive cell
uterus	the organ in the lower body of a woman or female mammal where offspring are conceived and in which they gestate before birth, the womb
menstruation	the approximately monthly discharge of blood from non-pregnant women from puberty to the menopause

### Plants (Life Cycles)

stigma	the top of the centre part of the flower which takes in pollen
stamen	the male reproductive part of a flower. The stamen consists of a long slender stalk, the filament with a two-lobed anther at the top.
pollen	a fine powder produced. It fertilises other flowers of the same species so that they produce seeds
filament	the stalk of the stamen
ovary	a female organ that produces eggs
pollination	to pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilise it with pollen. This is often done by insects
anther	the part of the stamen that produces and releases the pollen
style	a long, slender stalk that connects the stigma and the ovary. The stigma is at the top of the style, and is a sticky platform where pollen is deposited
ovule	is the part that contains the female reproductive cells

### Living things and their habitats

metamorphosis	is a process that some animals go through to become adults. It is common in insects.
Sexual reproduction	A type of reproduction where new individuals come from both a male and female parent
Asexual reproduction	a type of reproduction where new individuals come from a single organism/parent
tadpole	Is the larval stage of an amphibian
froglet	a young frog, one that has recently metamorphosed from a tadpole
frogspawn	is a soft substance like jelly which contains the eggs of a frog
chrysalis	is a butterfly or moth in the stage between being a larva and an adult
pupa	an insect in a middle stage of its development. Pupae do not eat or move, they are changing into their adult form

cocoon	is a covering or case made by some animals to protect themselves or their young as they develop into adults
nymph	the young stage of insects