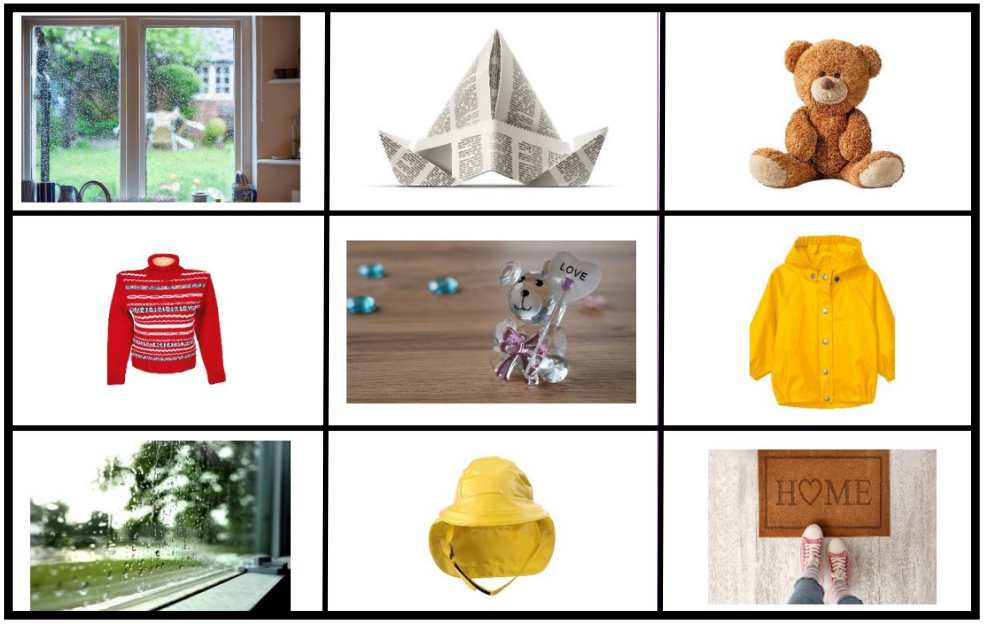
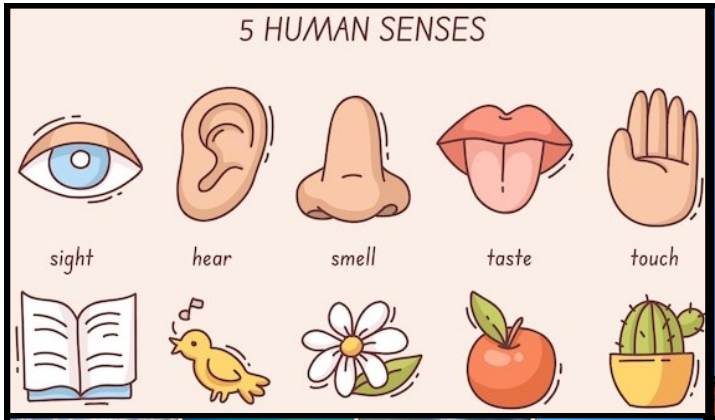
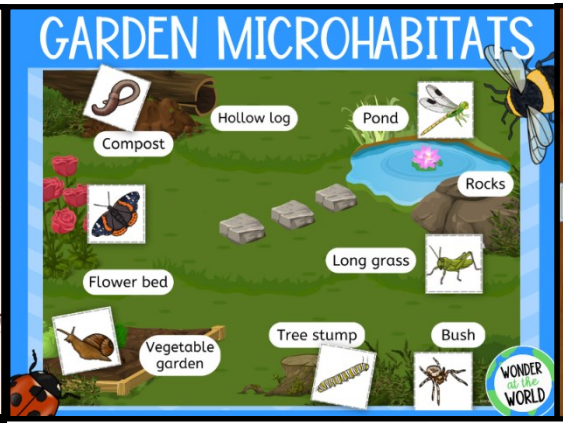


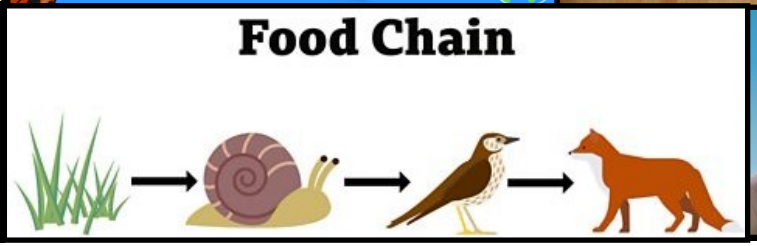
VOCABULARY

Material	The substance from which objects are made	Hard	A material that can't be easily cut, bent or squashed.	Waterproof	A material that doesn't allow water to pass through it.
Rough	To have a scratchy surface, The opposite of smooth.	Soft	A material that can change shape or bend easily.	Absorbent	A material that soaks up water.
Smooth	A word to describe a surface that is flat and not scratchy or rough.	Shiny	A material which reflects lights or flashes when light is shone onto it.	Bendy	A material that changes shapes when you play with it.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Everyday Materials (Year 1)



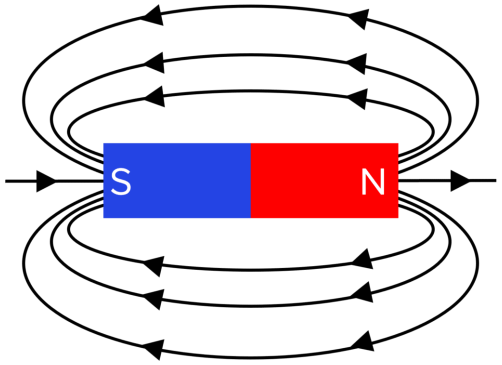




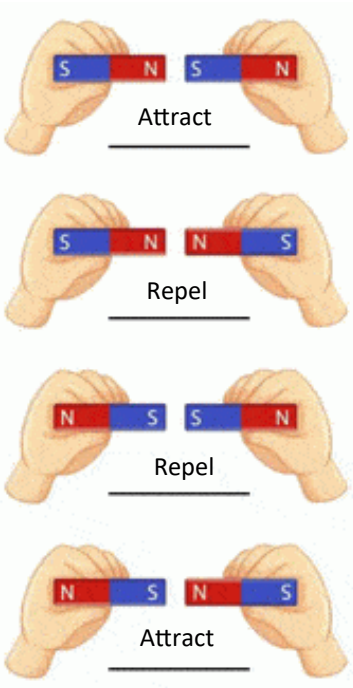
VOCABULARY

Living Things	A living thing is a thing that moves, grows, changes and reproduces.	Environment	The environment is the world around us.	Microhabitat	A small habitat such as under a leaf, in a rotting log or rock pool.
Senses	The function of living things that connect to the world around you: seeing, hearing, feeling, smelling and tasting.	Habitat	A habitat is the place around where an animal or plant lives. It includes all they need to survive.	Survival	To continue to be alive. This is the goal of all animals.
Shelter	A space that protects from the world around.	Food Chain	A diagram that shows how plants and animals depend on each other as their source of food.	Energy	Energy is a force needed for things to work. Animals get their energy from what they eat.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Living Things (Year 2)

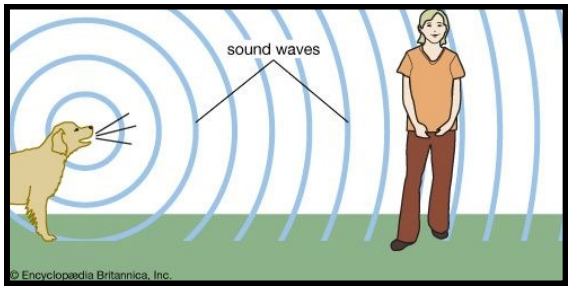


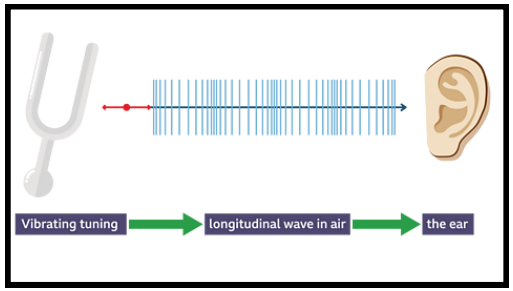
Magnetic Field

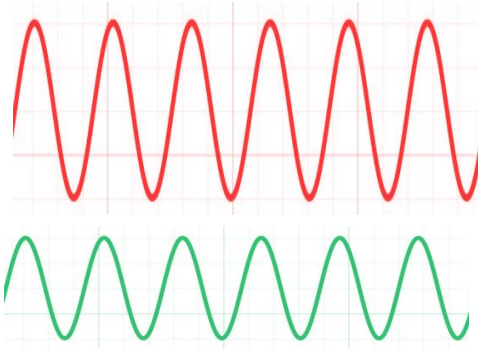


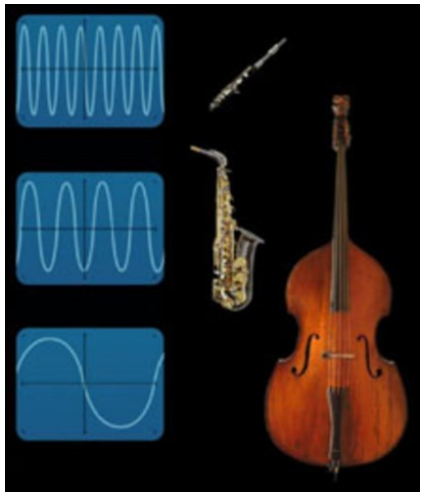
VOCABULARY	
Force	Forces are actions that change the direction of a body or action. They are a push or a pull.
Contact force	A contact force is a force created when one object touches another.
Push/Pull	A push force moves an object further away. A pull force pulls an object closer.
Friction	A force that is produced when two objects rub together.
Resistance	A force that opposes or slows down another force.
Surface	The top, sides or bottom of an object which can be touched.
Magnetism	An invisible force that some materials produce that can attract or repel another object.
Attract	When two objects are drawn together.
Repel	When two object are pushed apart.
Magnetic	Describes objects which have a strong magnetism.
Gravity	The force of attraction between objects. The Earth has a massive gravitational force which is why things fall towards it.
Magnetic Field	The area immediately around a magnet where its force can be felt.

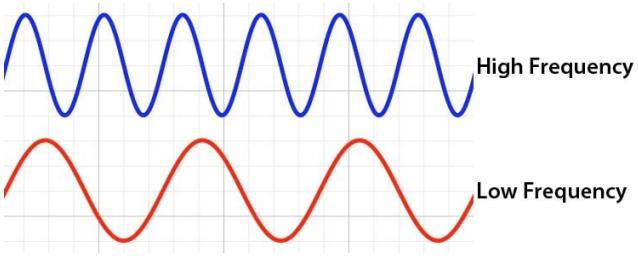
Science Knowledge Organiser - Forces and Magnets (Year 3)

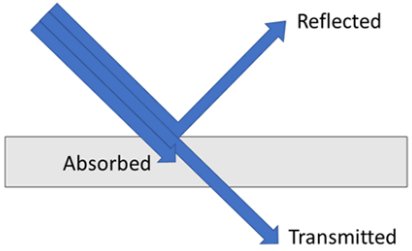






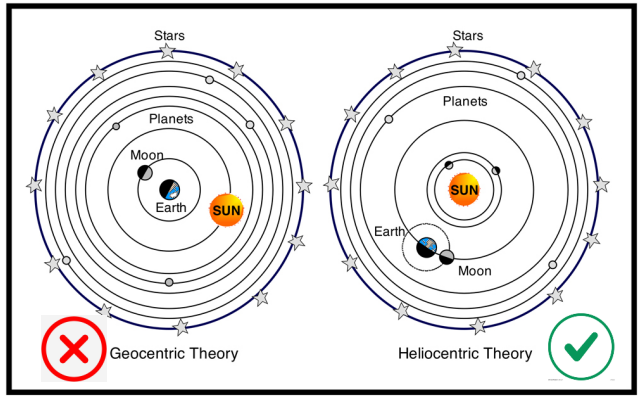


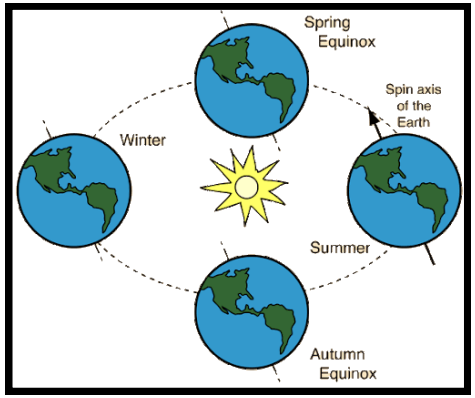




VOCABULARY	
Vibrations	Vibrations are the rapid back and forth movement in a material.
High Pitch	A high pitch sound is one that is made by faster vibrations and sounds like a whistle or bell.
Low Pitch	A low pitched sound is made by slow vibrations and sounds like a rumbling noise.
Sound Wave	Sound waves are vibrating forms of energy that can travel through solids, liquids and gases.
Medium	A medium is used to describe anything that sound waves pass through.
Volume	A word used to describe how loud or quiet something is.
Sound source	The object that vibrates that first creates the sound wave.
Sound Insulator	A sound insulator is a material that it is hard for sound waves to pass through.
Instruments	Musical instruments are carefully designed objects that turn other forms of energy into sound waves.
Sound	An energy form created when something vibrates and sends waves of energy into our ears.
Energy	Energy is a force needed for things to work.
Absorbing	The process when energy can be lost when it passes through materials.

Science Knowledge Organiser - Sound (Year 4)





"My Very Easy Method Just Speeds Up Naming PLANETS"

VOCABULARY	
Earth	The rock planet on which we live.
Sun	The nearest star to Earth. Earth orbits (goes around) the sun once a year.
Solar System	The solar system is the sun and everything that orbits around it including planets, moons, asteroids, comets and other objects.
Planet	A planet is a collection of material that orbits a star, has enough gravity to be spherical and has its own orbit around the sun.
Star	Immense balls of hot, explosive gas that make their own heat and light energy.
Seasons	Different patterns of weather across a year based on the Earth's rotation of the sun.
Orbit	A repeated path of an object that takes it around and around another object.
Atmosphere	The layer of gas that surround a planet. We can only survive because ours has oxygen.
Heliocentric	The widely accepted theory that the sun (helio) is at the centre (centric) of our solar system.
Geocentric	An old, now disproved theory, that everything orbited around the Earth (geo), which was the centre of the universe.
Axis	A line that passes through the Earth on which it spins (see picture).
Rotation	The process of going around and around .

Science Knowledge Organiser - Earth and Space (Year 5)

VOCABULARY	
Classification	
Algae	
Moss	
Bacteria	
Vertebrate/non-vertebrate	
Taxonomy	
Dichotomous Key	
Micro-organism	
Fungi	
Protists	
Plants	
Animals	

Science Knowledge Organiser - Living Things (Year 6)