

**WOODFALL PRIMARY SCHOOL  
SCIENCE VOCABULARY KEY WORDS**

<b>absorbent</b>	material that can soak up liquid
<b>acid</b>	a sharp, sour-tasting substance; vinegar and lemon juice contain acids
<b>adapted/adaptation</b>	how a living thing changes to suit its environment; a characteristic of a plant or animal, which helps it to survive in its habitat
<b>adult</b>	a person that is fully grown
<b>aim</b>	what you are trying to find out in an experiment
<b>air</b>	a mixture of gases including oxygen
<b>air resistance</b>	air pushing back against you when you move through it; a force which slows down moving objects
<b>alcohol</b>	a drug found in some drinks like wine and beer; too much can damage your heart, liver and stomach
<b>amphibian</b>	a cold blooded vertebrate e.g. frog, which is born with gills in water, but develops lungs and lives as an adult mostly on dry land
<b>anthers</b>	the tip of the male part of a flower (stamen), which contain the pollen
<b>arachnid</b>	8 legged invertebrate e.g. spider
<b>arteries</b>	blood vessel (tubes) in the body which carries oxygenated blood with food and oxygen away from the heart to the body
<b>asexual reproduction</b>	when part of a plant grows into a new plant e.g. from a cutting or bulb
<b>atmosphere</b>	the layer of gases which surrounds the Earth
<b>attract</b>	a north and south pole of two magnets pull towards one another; magnets also do this to iron and steel
<b>axis</b>	A scale at the side of a graph. The x-axis goes along the bottom of the graph and the y-axis up the side. You say one axis, but two axes.
<b>axis</b>	an imaginary line through the centre of the earth from the North pole to the South pole
<b>baby</b>	a very young animal
<b>bacteria</b>	very tiny living things which are all around us. Some cause disease; some are helpful in making food and decomposing dead matter
<b>balanced diet</b>	a diet which consists of the right amount of each food type in order to stay healthy and for the body to function correctly
<b>balanced forces</b>	two equal forces acting in opposite directions, cancelling each other out
<b>battery</b>	a component of a circuit sometimes called cells; the source of power (electricity)
<b>bendy</b>	can easily bend
<b>bird</b>	a warm-blooded, egg laying vertebrate, covered in feathers
<b>block</b>	to stop something; an opaque object does this to the sun, causing shadows
<b>boiling</b>	when a liquid is heated until it evaporates
<b>boiling point</b>	temperature at which a liquid boils (100 degrees Celsius for water)
<b>brain</b>	organ which controls the body
<b>branch</b>	part of a tree that grows out from the trunk and holds the leaves
<b>bud</b>	a part of a plant that opens out into a leaf, flower or shoot
<b>bulb</b>	a case that holds a store of food and the early part of a plant
<b>bulb</b>	a component of a circuit that will light up
<b>buzzer</b>	a component of a circuit that makes noise if it's properly connected
<b>camouflage</b>	colouring or markings which help animals hide against their background to protect them from predators
<b>canines</b>	long, pointed and sharp teeth that grip and tear food

<b>capillaries</b>	tiny blood vessels that allow food, water and waste products to move in and out of the blood
<b>carbon dioxide</b>	one of the gases in air, needed by plants but a waste gas in animals
<b>carbohydrate</b>	nutrient that gives the body energy (starches and sugars)
<b>carnivore</b>	meat eating animal
<b>carpel</b>	female part of a flower
<b>celestial body</b>	a natural object that is in the sky e.g. moons and planets
<b>cell</b>	tiny bits that all living things are made from
<b>cell</b>	the source of power (electricity); another word for battery
<b>change of state</b>	a change from solid to liquid, or liquid to gas (or the other way round)
<b>characteristic</b>	a feature of an organism e.g. freckles are a characteristic of some humans or having feathers is a characteristic of all birds
<b>chlorophyll</b>	the green substance in plants that is needed to make food (photosynthesis)
<b>circuit diagram</b>	diagram that uses symbols to show the position of components in an electrical circuit and how they are connected up
<b>circulatory system</b>	the system that transports substances around the body in the blood
<b>classification</b>	grouping similar organisms together by looking at their features
<b>cold blooded</b>	animals that cannot control their body temperature - they become hot or cold with surrounding temperature
<b>colour filter</b>	a piece of plastic that changes the colour of light that passes through it
<b>component</b>	something that does a job in a circuit e.g. a bulb, buzzer or motor
<b>compressed</b>	squeezed or squashed tightly together
<b>concave</b>	a surface that curves inwards, like the bowl of a spoon
<b>conclusion</b>	a sentence that sums up what you found out in an experiment, after looking at all the evidence
<b>condense/ condensation</b>	a gas turns into a liquid when it cools: for example, from water vapour to water droplets
<b>condition</b>	how things are e.g. cold, light, warm etc
<b>conduct/conductor</b>	a material that electricity or heat can pass through e.g. metal
<b>conductivity</b>	how well a material lets heat or electricity travel through it
<b>conifer/coniferous</b>	an evergreen tree such as a pine or a fir, which has needles instead of leaves and carries its seeds in cones
<b>consumer</b>	an animal in a food chain that consumes food and doesn't produce it
<b>contract</b>	muscles shorten and get harder
<b>control</b>	in an experiment, a control uses exactly the same set up as the main part of the experiment but without the independent variable (this is what you change)
<b>convex</b>	a surface that curves outwards like the back of a spoon
<b>crystal</b>	the small particles that make up rock (also called grains)
<b>current</b>	a flow of electricity
<b>cutting</b>	a piece cut from a plant
<b>dairy food</b>	milk, or a food that is made from milk e.g. cheese, butter
<b>dark</b>	when there is no light
<b>datalogger</b>	an electronic sensor device which can record scientific data e.g. temperature, light, sound
<b>decay</b>	a living thing rots when it has died, with the help of bacteria
<b>deciduous</b>	flowering trees which lose their leaves e.g. oak, chestnut
<b>degrees Celsius</b>	the unit of measure for temperature (°C)
<b>dependent variable</b>	a variable that depends on the changes of another variable. This is the variable that you measure in an experiment
<b>desert</b>	a habitat that's very dry and hot; only a few things can live there.
<b>diet</b>	the mixture of different foods you eat

<b>digestive system</b>	The system in the body where food is broken down; organs that are part of the digestive system include the stomach and intestines
<b>dilute</b>	mix a liquid with water
<b>dissolve</b>	when a (soluble) solid breaks up completely in a liquid to make a solution
<b>drug</b>	something (a substance) that can change how your body works
<b>dull</b>	not shiny; a dull surface does not reflect light well
<b>ear drum</b>	vibrating air hits this, causing it to vibrate so the brain can detect sound
<b>electric shock</b>	when an electric current flows through the body; it is painful and can kill
<b>electrical appliance</b>	a machine that uses electricity and carries out a function
<b>electrical circuit</b>	a loop made of wire and components which electricity flows round
<b>electrical component</b>	something that does a job in a circuit eg bulb, buzzer or motor
<b>ellipse</b>	a shape that looks like a squashed circle
<b>embryo</b>	tiny baby formed when sperm and egg meet and fertilisation takes place
<b>environment</b>	the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives
<b>equator</b>	the imaginary line around the middle of the Earth
<b>evaporate/ evaporation</b>	to turn liquid into a gas when it is heated up; for example, water turns into water vapour when heated up
<b>evergreen</b>	a plant (tree) that keeps its green leaves throughout the year
<b>evolution</b>	the process by which living things change over a long time
<b>excretion</b>	getting rid of waste food and gases from the body
<b>exercise</b>	an activity that helps you to keep fit and makes you healthy
<b>exoskeleton/ external skeleton</b>	a skeleton on the outside of the body
<b>expand</b>	to get bigger
<b>extinct</b>	an animal or plant that has died out
<b>fair test</b>	an experiment in which only one variable is changed at a time; all variables stay the same except for the one variable that you're changing
<b>fat</b>	nutrient needed, in small amounts for energy, warmth and protection of the skeleton
<b>fertilise/ fertilisation</b>	to join sperm with an egg so that a baby is made in an animal; or a pollen grain joins with an egg (ovule) so a seed is made in a plant
<b>fibre</b>	nutrient needed to help the body move food through it and aid digestion
<b>fish</b>	a scaly, cold blooded vertebrate with gills instead of lungs
<b>filament</b>	holds the anthers up in the male part of a flower
<b>filtering</b>	separating solid bits (insoluble solids) from a liquid
<b>flexible</b>	bendy material
<b>flower</b>	the colourful part of a plant that attracts insects; it contains the reproductive organs and is where reproduction takes place for making seeds
<b>food chain</b>	diagram using arrows to show what is eaten by what; it shows how the feeding habits of animals and plants are related
<b>food group</b>	a group of food that are all the same type e.g. dairy
<b>food web</b>	more than one food chain linked up
<b>force</b>	a push or a pull- can start or stop an object moving; slow it down and change its direction or change its shape
<b>force meter</b>	a spring balance used to measure force, in Newtons (also called a Newton meter)
<b>fossil</b>	a print/shape or the remains of a long-dead animal or plant, left behind in a rock; they are many thousands of years old
<b>freeze/freezing</b>	a liquid cools and turns into a solid
<b>freezing point</b>	the temperature at which a liquid freezes (zero degrees Celsius for water)
<b>friction</b>	a force between touching surfaces that gives us grip; slows down movement and creates heat

<b>fruit</b>	the part of a plant that can usually be eaten and contains the seeds
<b>full moon</b>	when the whole of one side of the Moon can be seen from Earth
<b>function</b>	the job something does
<b>fungus</b>	a non-flowering plant such as mushroom, toadstool or mould
<b>gas</b>	one of the states of matter- very light material and spreads out to fill a space
<b>gear</b>	a wheel with teeth that fits together with others- when one turns, they all turn. A big gear will make a small gear turn faster
<b>geocentric model</b>	a model of the solar system that has the Earth in the centre
<b>germs</b>	tiny living things that can make you ill
<b>gills</b>	the part of the body that fish use to breathe underwater
<b>germinate/ germination</b>	when a seed starts to sprout and grow into a small plant (seedling); usually takes place in warm conditions with oxygen and water
<b>grain</b>	the small particles that make up rock (also known as crystals)
<b>grain</b>	a type of seed that is used for seed e.g. rice, oats, wheat, rye
<b>gravity</b>	a force that pulls on all objects towards the centre of the Earth
<b>growth</b>	a process that all living things go through in order to become adults and reproduce one day
<b>habitat</b>	the place where a plant or animal lives
<b>hand lens</b>	a magnifying glass held in your hand
<b>hard</b>	something difficult to break, scratch, dent or crumble
<b>heart</b>	organ which pumps blood around the body
<b>heliocentric model</b>	a model of the solar system that has the Sun in the centre
<b>helium</b>	a very light gas
<b>hemisphere</b>	the Earth is split into two of these - northern and southern
<b>herbivore</b>	plant eating animal
<b>hibernate/ hibernation</b>	a deep sleep that lasts all winter
<b>humid</b>	moist and damp conditions
<b>humus</b>	dead and decaying plants and animals in the soil
<b>identical</b>	exactly the same
<b>identify/ identification</b>	action or process of identifying someone or something
<b>impermeable</b>	a material (e.g. rock) which doesn't let water soak through it
<b>incisors</b>	sharp and flat-edged front teeth that cut food
<b>independent variable</b>	in an experiment this is the variable or thing that changes
<b>inherited characteristic</b>	a characteristic that is passed from a parent to its offspring
<b>insect</b>	6 legged invertebrate with 3 body parts
<b>insoluble</b>	a material that will not dissolve in water
<b>insulation</b>	a layer of foam or other material which prevents heat escaping
<b>insulator</b>	a material that heat or electricity cannot pass through
<b>invertebrate</b>	animal with no backbone (insects, spiders, snails, slugs, worms)
<b>irreversible change</b>	permanent chemical change where you can't get the starting materials back once the change has happened
<b>key</b>	a set of questions that help you identify an unknown animal or plant
<b>kidneys</b>	organs which help the body to get rid of waste
<b>knowledge</b>	information, understanding or skill

<b>large intestines</b>	part of the digestive system (shaped like tubes) where water is absorbed into the body; they remove waste from the body
<b>larva</b>	a stage in the life cycle of an insect, between egg and pupa
<b>leaf</b>	part of a plant where sunlight is used to make food (during photosynthesis)
<b>lens</b>	a curved piece of glass used in cameras, telescopes or spectacles; the part of the eye which focuses the image
<b>lever</b>	a mechanism made from a pole and a pivot- it makes it easier to lift heavy objects
<b>life cycle</b>	the stages that a plant or animal goes through during its life (fertilisation to death)
<b>light ray</b>	a beam of light
<b>light source</b>	something that gives out its own light
<b>liquid</b>	one of the states of matter- runny, flows and takes the shape of its container
<b>lungs</b>	organs in which a gas exchange takes place - oxygen is taken in and sent around the body, carbon dioxide is brought back from the body and breathed out
<b>magnetic/ magnetism</b>	a material that is attracted to a magnet; a force which occurs in metals which contain iron; magnets attract (pull together) or repel (push apart) each other
<b>mammal</b>	a warm blooded animal covered with hair or fur; gives birth to live young and produces milk to feed them
<b>man-made</b>	materials that are made in a factory
<b>material</b>	what something is made from e.g. metal, wood - not another name for fabric!
<b>meadow</b>	a grassy environment
<b>measuring cylinder</b>	a piece of equipment used for measuring the volume of liquids
<b>mechanism</b>	a piece of machinery; has moving parts that performs a function
<b>medicine</b>	a useful drug that helps make you better when you're ill
<b>melt/melting</b>	when a solid is heated up and turns into a liquid
<b>micro habitat</b>	a small habitat e.g. a pile of leaves, under a rock or log
<b>microbes/ micro-organism</b>	tiny living things that can only be seen through a microscope e.g. bacteria, virus, fungi and yeast
<b>migrate/migration</b>	animals move from one habitat to another when the habitat no longer suits them
<b>minerals</b>	substances found in fruit and vegetables which keep organs healthy, strong and working correctly; also found in meat, fish, milk and nuts e.g. calcium, iron
<b>minerals</b>	substances found in the ground that plants need to help them grow; rocks and metals are minerals
<b>mirror</b>	something that reflects light very well
<b>mixture</b>	two or more substances mixed together that can be separated
<b>molars</b>	large teeth with a bumpy surface that grind food
<b>mollusc</b>	invertebrate often with a jelly like body and outer shell
<b>moon</b>	a rocky object that orbits (goes around) a planet
<b>motor</b>	a component of a circuit that turns if it's properly connected
<b>mountain</b>	a large steep hill rising from the earth, that is a habitat to living things
<b>mouth</b>	part of the digestive system that contains the teeth and tongue
<b>muffle</b>	make a sound quieter by stopping vibrations from travelling to the ear; ear defenders muffle sound
<b>muscles</b>	your muscles pull your bones to make them move and always work in pairs; muscles contract when they are doing work
<b>natural</b>	materials that come straight from the ground or from plants and animals
<b>nature reserve</b>	an area of land made by humans that provides a safe habitat for animals and plants
<b>nectar</b>	sugary substance found in plants
<b>nest</b>	birds make nests from grass and twigs to lay their eggs in
<b>new moon</b>	when none of the Moon can be seen from the Earth
<b>Newton</b>	the unit that forces are measured in

<b>nicotine</b>	a chemical in cigarettes that is addictive, so people who smoke find it hard to stop even if they want to
<b>nocturnal</b>	nocturnal animals are awake at night and sleep in the daytime.
<b>non-magnetic</b>	a material that's not attracted to a magnet
<b>noon</b>	the time at which the sun is at its highest point in the sky
<b>note</b>	a sound with a certain pitch; music is made up of different notes
<b>nutrients</b>	substances that a plant or animal needs to live and grow
<b>nutrition</b>	eating the foods you need to stay healthy by having a balanced diet
<b>nylon</b>	a man-made material used to make lots of things e.g. tights and carpets
<b>ocean</b>	a habitat that is a very large quantity of salt water with many living things
<b>oesophagus</b>	the pipe in the digestive system that transports food to the stomach
<b>offspring</b>	a person's child/children or an animal's young
<b>omnivore</b>	an animal that eats animals and vegetables; a person who eats all kinds of foods
<b>opaque</b>	a solid object that you cannot see through
<b>orbit</b>	the circular path of an object around another object in space
<b>organ</b>	part of the body with a special job to do
<b>organic matter</b>	dead and rotting material; it mixes with tiny bits of rock to make soil
<b>organism</b>	a living thing- all animals and plants
<b>ovary</b>	where eggs are made in an animal or plant
<b>ovule</b>	an egg in a plant or animal
<b>oxygen</b>	one of the gases in the air, needed by animals, given off as a waste gas by plants
<b>particle</b>	a tiny piece of something
<b>pattern seeking</b>	identifying relationships between data and their findings
<b>periscope</b>	a tube with two mirrors that lets you see over walls or around corners to see things out of sight
<b>permeable</b>	a material (e.g. rocks) which lets water soak through it
<b>petal</b>	colourful part of the plant that helps attract insects
<b>photosynthesis</b>	the way that plants make their own food, in their leaves, using energy from sunlight
<b>pitch</b>	how high or low a sound/note is
<b>planet</b>	a large spherical body in space, that orbits a star e.g. Earth orbits the sun; there are eight planets in our solar system
<b>plaque</b>	lots of bacteria cluster together to form this sticky substance which attacks enamel on teeth
<b>polar</b>	a cold habitat of land and water surrounding the North and South Poles
<b>poles</b>	the ends (North and South) of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest
<b>pollen</b>	tiny yellow or orange grains produced by anthers, needed to make a new seed
<b>pollinate/ pollination</b>	to move pollen from the male part of a flower (anther) to the female part of the flower (stigma)
<b>pollution</b>	when harmful substances get into the environment e.g. air or water are spoilt
<b>predator</b>	animal that hunts and eats other animals
<b>prediction</b>	what you think will happen in an experiment
<b>preserve</b>	to prevent food from going bad by special preparation such as pickling, salting
<b>prey</b>	an animal killed and eaten by another animal (predator)
<b>producer</b>	an organism that produces (makes) its own food- always a green plant
<b>property</b>	what something is like or the quality of a material e.g. hard, shiny
<b>protein</b>	food that builds muscle, needed for growth and repair
<b>puberty</b>	when the human body changes and develops, usually between 10 and 18 years old, in preparation for adulthood
<b>pulley</b>	a mechanism made from rope running through a wheel- it makes it easier to lift heavy objects

<b>pulse</b>	a measure of the rhythm of the heart beating; movement of blood through blood vessels can be felt in your wrist and neck; a pulse is higher when exercising
<b>pulse rate</b>	how many times the heart beats in a minute (around 70 in an adult)
<b>pupa</b>	a stage in the life cycle of an insect, between larva and adult e.g. chrysalis
<b>pupil</b>	the hole in the centre of the coloured iris in your eye, which lets in light
<b>pure</b>	material which has not been mixed with other substances
<b>rainforest</b>	a forest habitat where it rains a lot. Tropical rainforests are very warm and full of different kinds of plants and animals.
<b>ray</b>	straight lines that light travels in
<b>reflect/reflection</b>	when light bounces off an object, at the same angle
<b>relax</b>	muscles lengthen when they are not being used - they work in pairs - while another contracts, one relaxes
<b>repel</b>	when both the two north poles or the two south poles of a magnet push away from one another
<b>reproduce / reproduction</b>	produce young to make a new generation - animals have babies, old plants grow new plants, usually from seed
<b>reptile</b>	cold blooded vertebrate, with scaly skin, that lays eggs on land
<b>reversible change</b>	a change in a material that can change back to how it started
<b>rib cage</b>	part of the skeleton that protects organs like the heart and lungs
<b>rough</b>	feels bumpy when you touch it
<b>roots</b>	part of a plant under the ground that takes in water and minerals from the soil; they support the plant by holding the plant in the ground
<b>rotate</b>	to spin or turn on an axis
<b>sedimentary rock</b>	type of rock made from layers of sand, mud or crushed seashell; they contain fossils
<b>seed</b>	the part of a plant that can grow into a new plant
<b>seed dispersal</b>	seeds are carried away and spread to new areas by animals, explosion and wind
<b>seedling</b>	a young plant
<b>scientist</b>	a person who is trained in a science and whose job involves doing scientific research or solving scientific problems
<b>season</b>	a year has four seasons- spring, summer, autumn and winter caused by the Earth orbiting the sun; each has different weather conditions and temperatures
<b>senses</b>	hearing using ears, seeing using eyes, smelling using nose, tasting using tongue and touching/feeling using your skin
<b>sepals</b>	outer protective covering of a flower bud and petals, which splits as the bud opens
<b>sexual reproduction</b>	when an egg is fertilised and grows into a new plant or animal
<b>shadow</b>	a dark area made when light rays from a source are blocked by an (opaque) object
<b>shiny surface</b>	a surface that reflects light well
<b>sieving</b>	separating big solids from the small solids or liquids
<b>skeleton</b>	a framework of lots of bones, which protects organs and supports the body
<b>skull</b>	the main head bone that protect the brain
<b>slack</b>	something that is loose; slack things make low-pitched sounds
<b>small intestines</b>	part of the digestive system (shaped like long tubes) where food is absorbed into the bloodstream
<b>smooth</b>	feels very flat when you touch it
<b>soft</b>	can be bent or dented easily
<b>solar system</b>	the Sun and the things, including the planets and moons, that orbit it
<b>solid</b>	one of the states of matter- a material which keeps its shape and you can hold it
<b>solidify/ solidification</b>	when a liquid turns into a solid as it cools
<b>soluble</b>	something that will dissolve in water

<b>solubility</b>	whether a material will dissolve in a liquid or not
<b>solution</b>	a mixture made when a solid dissolves in a liquid
<b>sound</b>	vibrations travelling through a material (such as air) and heard by the ears
<b>source</b>	something which gives out something e.g. light
<b>spine</b>	the bone that joins the skull to the hips; also called the backbone
<b>squashing</b>	pressing down on soft materials to change its shape
<b>stamen</b>	the male part of a flower, containing pollen
<b>starchy</b>	contains starch and gives the body energy e.g. pasta, bread, rich
<b>states of matter</b>	all materials exist in one state - solid, liquid or gas; materials can change from one of these states to another
<b>stem</b>	supports and holds a plant upright, allowing it to grow towards light and carries water and nutrients/minerals from the roots to the other parts of the plant
<b>stiff</b>	doesn't bend
<b>stigma</b>	the sticky tip of the carpel in the female part of a flower which pollen sticks to
<b>stomach</b>	part of the digestive system where food is churned up and starts to break down
<b>streamlined</b>	a smooth shape helps an object move easily through air or water as it lessens the effects of air or water resistance
<b>stretchy</b>	gets longer when you pull on each end
<b>style</b>	the part of the female part of a flower that holds the stigma up to catch the pollen
<b>sun</b>	a large star in the centre of our solar system
<b>sundial</b>	an early clock that shows the time using the direction of a shadow
<b>sunrise</b>	when our part of the Earth moves round so it's lit by the sun (light)
<b>sunset</b>	when our part of the Earth moves round so it isn't lit by the sun (dark)
<b>switch</b>	a component that turns a circuit 'on' or 'off'; it controls the flow of electricity
<b>symbol</b>	used in a diagram instead of a picture
<b>teenager</b>	a person that is aged between 13 and 19 years old
<b>teeth</b>	part of the digestive system in the mouth; used to chew and break up food
<b>temperature</b>	how hot or cold something is; it's measured in degrees Celsius (°C)
<b>tendon</b>	joins muscle to bone
<b>tension</b>	the amount of pull on something - e.g. how tight something is
<b>thermal</b>	word used to describe something to do with heat e.g. thermal conductor
<b>thermometer</b>	an instrument for measuring temperature in degrees Celsius (°C); a sensor is an instrument that automatically measures temperature
<b>tobacco</b>	a substance found in cigarettes and cigars that causes heart disease, lung cancer and breathing problems
<b>toddler</b>	a young person that is learning to walk
<b>tongue</b>	part of the digestive system in the mouth; used to chew, break up and swallow food
<b>translucent</b>	something that lets some light through but is not transparent
<b>transmit</b>	to pass through a material
<b>transparent</b>	something that lets light through so that objects can be clearly seen (see-through)
<b>transported</b>	to carry someone or something from one place to another
<b>trunk</b>	this holds the tree up and is covered in bark
<b>tuning fork</b>	a metal fork with two prongs; when you hit it against an object, the prongs vibrate and make a ringing sound
<b>twisting</b>	turning the ends of something in opposite directions to change its shape
<b>upthrust</b>	water pushes up against gravity causing some things to float on its surface
<b>vacuum</b>	where there is no air so keeps food fresh; no sound can be heard
<b>vapour</b>	the gas which a liquid turns into when it evaporates



<b>variable</b>	a factor in an investigation that can be changed or measured e.g. temperature, volume of water, length of time
<b>variation</b>	differences between living things
<b>vein</b>	blood vessel (tube) in the body that carries deoxygenated blood back to the heart from the body organs that have used the food and oxygen carried in the blood
<b>vertebrate</b>	an animal with a backbone
<b>vibrate/vibration</b>	something moving forwards and backwards very fast; vibration creates sound
<b>virus</b>	a microbe which causes disease
<b>vitamins</b>	substances, found in fruit and vegetables, which are essential for good health; also found in fish, milk and fats
<b>voltage</b>	the amount of power something has; the force of an electrical current that is measured in volts e.g. the higher the voltage of a battery, the more power it has
<b>volume</b>	how loud or quiet a sound is
<b>warm-blooded</b>	animal that can control its body temperature when the external temperature changes from hot to cold
<b>water cycle</b>	water is heated by the Sun and evaporates, then it condenses in the air to form clouds, then falls back to the ground as rain
<b>waterproof</b>	water can't pass through
<b>water resistance</b>	water pushing back at you as you move through it
<b>weather</b>	the temperature and other outside conditions (rain, cloudiness, etc.)
<b>weight</b>	the force pulling down on something because of gravity
<b>wire</b>	a thin, bendy strand of metal (normally covered in plastic) which electricity can flow through
<b>working scientifically</b>	observing over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying things, carrying out fair-tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information

Updated 2015