

Science Glossary

- Air resistance** - The force caused by the air pushing against a moving object.
- Arteries** - The tubes that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body.
- Bacteria** - Tiny organisms that can cause diseases.
- Boiling point** - The temperature at which a liquid becomes a gas.
- Carbon dioxide** - A gas that is found in the air.
- Carnivore** - An animal that only eats meat.
- Chlorophyll** - The green substance found in leaves which enables them to use the energy from sunlight in order to grow.
- Component** - Part of a circuit such as bulb or motor.
- Compress** - To make smaller by squeezing.
- Condense** - When a gas becomes a liquid after cooling.
- Consumer** - An organism that eats other organisms.
- Dissolve** - When a solid is absorbed into a liquid so that it cannot be seen.
- Drag** - The resistance to the motion of a body passing through air or fluid.
- Echo** - A sound bouncing back from a hard surface.
- Electrical circuit** - A complete route around which an electrical current flows.
- Evaporation** - The process by which a liquid changes into a gas.
- Filtering** - A method of separating a liquid from a solid.
- Food chain** - A diagram that shows what eats what.
- Force** - A pull, push, twist or squeeze.
- Freezing** - The point at which a liquid becomes a solid.
- Friction** - The force that stops things from moving freely when they rub against each other.
- Fuel** - A substance, such as coal or oil, that is burned to create energy.
- Germ** - A micro organism that causes disease.
- Gravity** - The force that pulls objects towards the centre of the earth.
- Habitat** - The natural home of a plant or animal.
- Herbivore** - An animal that only eats plants.
- Insoluble** - A solid that does not dissolve in a liquid.
- Irreversible** - A change that can never be reversed e.g. burning wood.
- Lens** - A curved object designed to focus light.

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Melting - The point at which a solid becomes a liquid.

Micro organism - A tiny organism that cannot be seen by the eye.

Mineral - A substance such as tin or salt that forms naturally in rocks and earth.

Optic nerve - The nerve that connects the brain to the back of the eye.

Orbit - The curved path of a planet or star.

Oxygen - A gas found in the air that is vital to survival.

Parallel circuit - An electrical circuit that provides two or more routes for the electricity to flow through.

Particles - Tiny parts that make up a substance.

Photosynthesis - The name given to the process by which green plants make energy from sunlight.

Planet - A round object in space which orbits a sun or star.

Pollination - The transfer of pollen from the stamen to the stigma, usually done by insects.

Pollution - Damage to our environment by substances that harm living things.

Pulse - The number of time that the heart beats in a minute.

Predator - An animal that kills and eats other animals.

Prey - The creatures that an animal hunts and eats.

Producer - An organism that produces its own food.

Pupil - Small round black holes at the centre of the eye that allow light to pass through to the retina.

Reflect - When light or heat bounces off a surface.

Retina - The layer of nerve cells at the back of the eye which collect images and sends them to the brain.

Series circuit - An electrical circuit that allows only one route for the electricity to flow.

Solar system - A group of planets moving around a sun.

Solidification - The point at which a liquid becomes a solid.

Soluble - A solid that dissolves in a liquid.

Solution mixture - Formed when a solid dissolves into a liquid.

Streamlined - Designed to reduce air or water resistance.

Vapour - A mass of tiny droplets in the air, like mist.

Veins - Blood vessels that carry blood around the body.

Vibration - A quick tiny movement backwards and forwards.

Virus - A very small micro organism that causes disease.