

Autumn 1 Vocabulary

Family: people you live with and care for you.

Family tree: a diagram that shows all of your family.

Unique: we are all different and one of a kind.

Self Portrait: a picture that we do of ourselves.

Skeleton: this is the hard structure that supports the body of a living thing. It can be made of bones.

Body parts: examples would be hip, neck, shoulder, shin, leg, ankle, arm, elbow

Bones: bones make up our skeleton, such as skull, spine (backbone)

Muscles: our muscles allow us to move.

Autumn 2 Vocabulary

Autumn: the season after summer and before winter.

Season: each of the four divisions of the year.

Harvest: the process of gathering crops.

Conker: a hard, shiny dark brown nut which is grown on trees.

Fir Cone: the dry fruit of a fir tree or other conifer.

Acorn: the fruit of an oak tree.

Migration: the seasonal movement of animals from one region to another

Equator: an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.

Spring 1 Vocabulary

Traditional tale: a story that has been retold over many years. Sometimes called a fairy tale.

Setting: where a story takes place such as a forest, or a farm

Plot: it describes the events that make up a story

Character: a person or animal in a story

Fable: a short story that has a moral

Hero: usually the main character in a story. A hero is usually a character who is good.

Villain: the character who is the opposite of the hero. The villain is often mean.

Spring 2 Vocabulary

Pirate: a pirate is a sailor who attacks other ships at sea and steals their property.

Piracy: piracy is an act of attacking and robbing ships at sea.

Crew: lived and worked on the ship

Cutlass: a short sword with a slightly curved blade used by pirates.

Booty: treasure (like money or jewels) stolen by pirates.

Ocean: a big area of salt water.

Sloop: a type of ship that moved very quickly and easily. It was perfect for chasing another ship to steal from them.

Rigger: a big and heavy ship. It carried lots of loot, up to 20 cannons and 200 men.

North, east, south, west: simple directions on a compass.

Summer 1 Vocabulary

Life-cycle: the stages a living thing goes through as it grows, lives, spreads and dies.

Germinate: when a seed begins to grow after it has been asleep for a long time.

Flower: a part of a plant that is colourful and has petals.

Leaf: a part of a plant that is usually flat and green and attached to the stem or stalk.

Stem: the main body of the plant. Usually straight and pointing upwards.

Roots: the part of a plant that is usually underground. It helps to support the plant and gives the plant water and food from the ground.

Nutrients: the food that plants get from within the soil.

Summer 2 Vocabulary

Pupa: part of the change insect make to become an adult.

Metamorphosis: many insects go through 4 stages or changes: egg, larva, pupa and adult.

Eco-system: made up of living and non-living things in an area; plants, animals, insects, water, rocks etc.

Antennae: the feelers on top of insects head that help the to make sense of the world around them.

Thorax: the middle section of an insects body.

Exoskeleton: means 'outside skeleton'. It is the hard shell that supports and protects an insect's body.

Arachnid: all types of spiders (8 legs). Scorpions mites and ticks are also arachnids , they have 8 legs too!