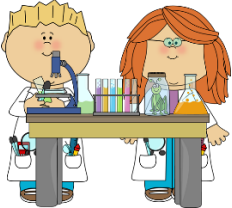


UKS2 Science vocabulary

<p>Observe</p> <p>When you observe a person or thing, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them.</p>	<p>Describe</p> <p>When you describe a person, object, event, or situation, you say what they are like or what happened.</p>	<p>Test</p> <p>When you test something, you try it, in order to find out what it is, what condition it is in, or how well it works.</p>
<p>Compare</p> <p>When you compare things, you consider them and discover the differences or similarities between them.</p>	<p>Explain</p> <p>If you explain something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood. If you explain something that has happened, you give people reasons for it.</p>	<p>Predict</p> <p>If you predict an event, you say what you think will happen. In science, this is often based on other knowledge that you have.</p>
<p>Measure</p> <p>When you measure something, you give it a particular value in numbers (e.g. length, weight, time etc).</p>	 <p>Working Scientifically</p>	<p>Data logger</p> <p>A data logger is an electronic device which measures and stores information, usually about light, temperature and sound.</p>
<p>Record</p> <p>When you record something in science, you keep an accurate account of the data you have collected.</p>	<p>Variables</p> <p>In science, a variable is a factor that can change in quality, quantity, or size.</p>	<p>Reliable</p> <p>Information that is reliable or that is from a reliable source is very likely to be correct.</p>
<p>Valid</p> <p>A valid argument, comment, or idea is based on sensible reasoning.</p>	<p>Results</p> <p>Results are numbers, information or data obtained from carrying out a test, trial, or investigation.</p>	<p>Graph</p> <p>A graph is a mathematical diagram which shows the relationship between two or more sets of numbers or measurements. Examples include, bar charts, line graphs and pictograms.</p>