

SCIENCEBUSTERS

This pupils' game is similar to a familiar TV quiz game. Questions in this version cover many aspects of the KS2 science teaching programme, making it both a good test of vocabulary and a useful revision exercise.

Organising the quiz

The playing grids [[7.7ohp.pdf](#)] need to be printed in colour onto OHT sheets. There are twenty spaces on the grids, each containing a different letter of the alphabet. Each team must answer a series of questions correctly to win a line that starts in one zone and reaches the other zone of the same colour. Team 1 plays top to bottom, Team 2 plays left to right. A session consists of the best of three games using the different grids.

Since Team 1 could complete a line by correctly answering only four questions, make a rule that a completed line must have a minimum of five counters.

Playing the quiz

The quizmaster chooses the first letter. The first team to put up a hand answers. If the answer is incorrect the opposing team has a chance to answer. Shouting out automatically disqualifies the team from answering that question. If the answer is correct the same team chooses another letter. If the answer is incorrect the quizmaster chooses the next letter and the opposing team tries to answer the letter. Thereafter the teams choose all the letters.

The quizmaster keeps track of the questions answered correctly by marking the hexagons of the OHT playing grid with shaped counters, a different shape for each team. There need to be about twelve counters of each shape.

Good luck!

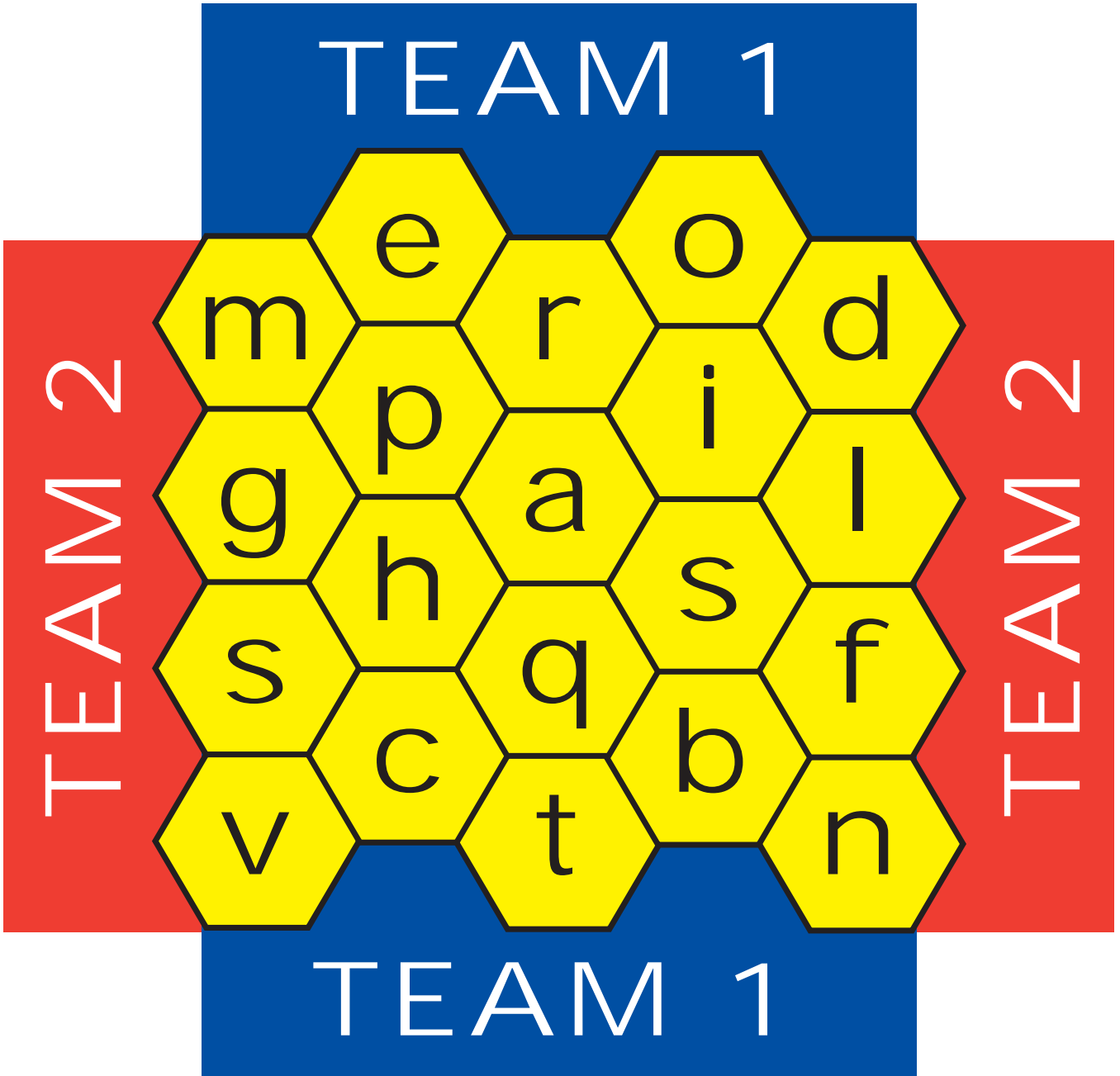
acid	sour-tasting substance that gives lemons their sharp flavour
air resistance	interfering with the way in which objects move through the air
amplify	to make a sound louder
animal	one kingdom of living organisms
anther	the male part of a flower where pollen develops
artery	a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart
bacteria	one type of very small organism
battery	a component that provides energy to an electrical circuit
biceps	a muscle in the arm
biodegradable	a material that rots naturally
blood	the system that transports nutrients and oxygen to the cells of the body
boiling	the way we can change liquid water to a gas
breathing	the process of taking air in and out of the lungs
carbohydrate	food for energy
carbon dioxide	a gas we exhale
carnivore	meat eater
cell	smallest unit of a living thing
circuit	the path of an electric current
comet	dusty lumps of rock and ice orbiting the Sun
condensation	cooling a liquid to become a solid
consumers	animals and plants that eat other living things
day	the length of time it takes for the Earth to rotate once on its axis
density	the mass of a material relative to its size
diaphragm	a muscle which contracts so that we can inhale
diet	the range of food that we eat
digestion	breaking down food inside the body
dilute	not concentrated
dissolving	a substance mixing completely with a liquid to make a solution
drugs	substances which affect how living cells function
ears	organs which help us to hear by collecting sound waves
Earth	the planet we live on
echo	sound reflected from smooth, hard surfaces
elasticity	the springiness of a material
environment	the surroundings and conditions in which plants and animals live
evaporation	the process by which a liquid becomes a gas
excretion	removing waste from the body
exercise	one way of keeping healthy
extinction	the death of a species
eye	the organ through which we see

fertilisation	male and female sex cells joining together
flower	the part of a plant that contains the reproductive cells
food chain	the order that living things are eaten in
food web	many food chains linked together
force	a push or a pull
fossil	remains of living things preserved in rock
freezing	the process that changes liquid water into ice
friction	a force caused when one surface moves over another surface
fungi	non-green plants, including mushrooms
galaxy	an enormous cluster of dust, stars and gases in space
gas	a state of matter with no fixed shape or volume
germination	the start of growth from a plant seed
gravity	the pull of the Earth
green plants	plants which 'make their own food' by photosynthesis
growth	a life process by which animals and plants get bigger
habitat	where an organism lives
hardness	a property of materials, tested by scratching
healthy	being well
hearing	the process by which the ear collects sound waves
heart	the organ that pumps blood around the body
herbivore	a plant eater
insulation	material to prevent cooling
invertebrate	an animal without a backbone
investigation	a scientific way of finding something out
iris	the part of the eye that surrounds the pupil
iron	a magnetic metal which conducts heat and electricity well
irreversible	changes to materials that are permanent
leaves	the parts of plants that collect energy from the Sun
lens	found in spectacles and eyes to help us see better
life cycle	the process that an animal goes through from birth to death
light	comes from the Sun and flames
liquid	a state of matter with a fixed volume but no fixed shape
loudness	the strength of a sound
luminous	something that gives out light
magnetism	the force of attraction or repulsion between certain materials
mass	the amount of matter something is made of
melting	what solids do when they are heated
microscope	the equipment we use to magnify very small things
mirrors	flat, shiny surfaces that reflect images
mixture	something containing different substances

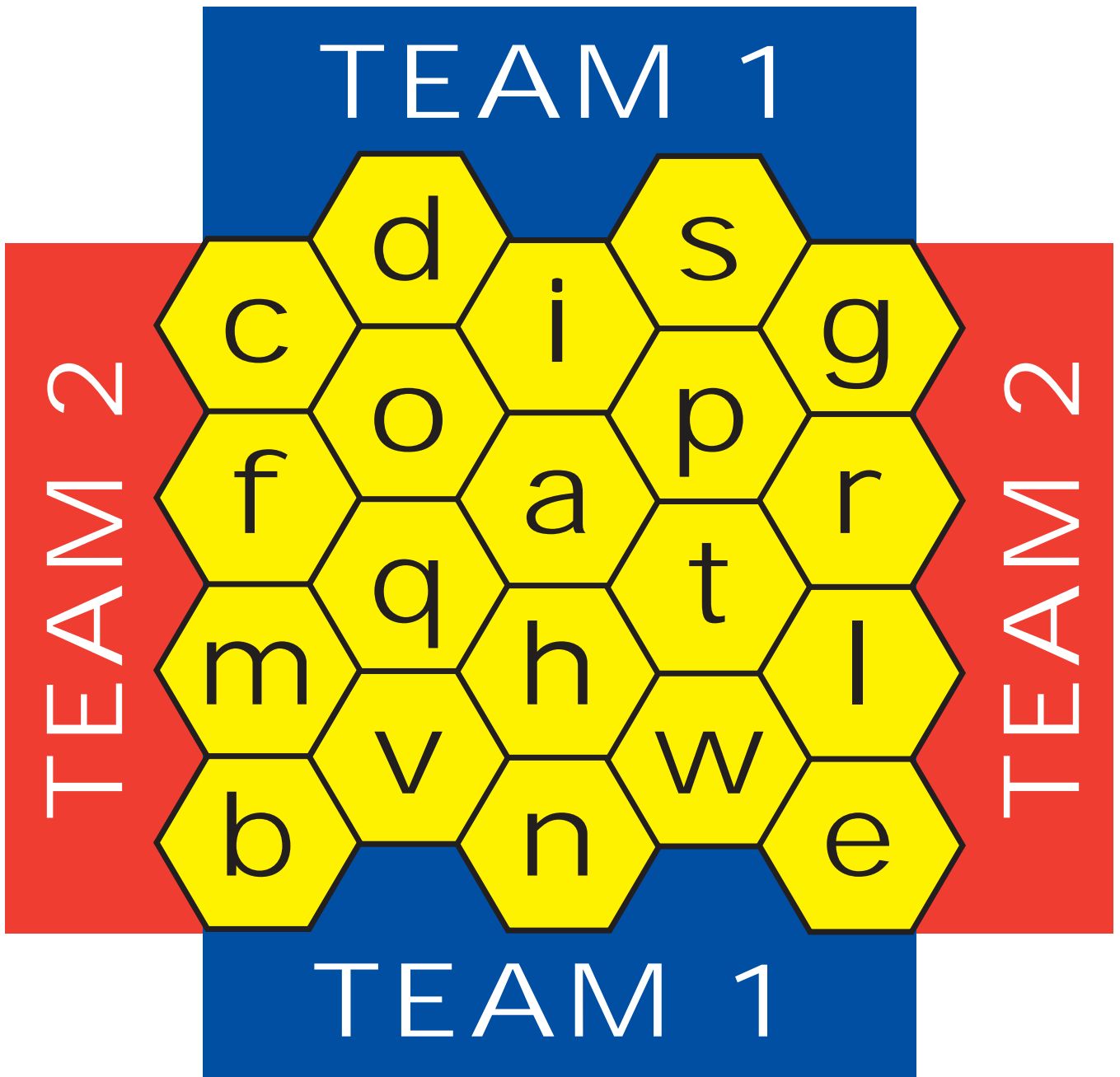
month	the time it takes for the Moon to orbit the Earth
Moon	the Earth's satellite
muscles	parts of the body which help it to move
music	pleasant sounds
Neptune	a planet in our Solar system
newton	a measure of force
night	the time when part of the Earth faces away from the Sun
nocturnal animals	animals that are active by night
nutrients	types of food
nutrition	taking in food
omnivore	an organism that eats both animals and plants
opaque	does not let light shine through
organ	a plant or body part that does a particular job
organism	a living thing
oxygen	the gas we need from air
ozone layer	a region of the stratosphere
photosynthesis	the process plants use to make food
pitch	describes the highness or lowness of a sound
planets	bodies that orbit the Sun
plants	one kingdom of living organisms
pollen	where the male sex cell is found in a plant
pollution	unnatural materials in the environment, such as smoke
predator	an animal that hunts others for food
prey	an animal that gets eaten
protein	the type of food we need for growth and repair
rainbow	formed when light passing through raindrops is scattered
recycling	reprocessing something to use again
reflection	when light striking an object is turned back from the surface of that object
refraction	when light bends as it travels from one substance to another
reproduction	making another living thing
reversible	a reaction that can go either way
rock	large piece of stone
seed	the part that grows a new plant
shadow	formed behind something opaque when a light strikes it
skeleton	the bones of the body
soil	weathered and eroded rocks
Solar system	the nine planets that orbit the Sun and the Sun
solid	a state of matter with a definite shape and volume
solution	a liquid in which something is dissolved
sound	produced by vibrations

steam	the gas of boiling water
Sun	the star at the centre of the Solar system
switch	a gap in an electric circuit that can be opened and closed
temperature	a measure of how hot something is
thermal conductor	something that conducts heat energy well
thorax	section of the body between neck and abdomen
time	measured in months, weeks, days, hours and minutes
translucent	lets some light pass through, but is not transparent
transparent	allows light to pass through and can be seen through
variation	differences between individuals
veins	tubes that carry blood to the heart
vertebrate	an animal with a backbone
vision	the process of seeing
vitamin	a type of nutrient
voltage	a measure of the amount of energy flowing around a circuit
volume	the amount of space an object takes up
waste products	can be a nuisance and cause pollution
waterproof	water does not pass through a material that is this
waves	the ways in which sound and light travel
weight	the force pulling down on something because of gravity
water resistance	water pushing back at you as you move through it
wood	a natural material that can be used to make paper and furniture
work	what is done when a force makes something move

A



B



C

