



# I HAVE, who has ...?

This is a good revision game.

It can be played in any odd moments at the beginning or end of a science lesson, or at any other time you want a worthwhile activity, but do not have much time.

Each of the thirty-two cards in this set contains a scientific word that children should know, and use correctly in context, by the age of eleven. The words cover:

- Life processes and living things
- Materials and their properties
- Physical processes

The game is a fun way of helping children to recognise the words and understand their meaning.

## Managing the activity

- Cut the four game sheets into 32 individual cards.
- Give out a card to each member of the class. Any extra should also be given out.
- Give the children time to read the 'I have' statement and the definition of the next word.
- Choose a child to read out his or her card.

The child with the correct word for the definition then reads out that card ... and so on until all the cards have been used.

The children need to listen throughout, even when they have had their turn, to check that the correct definitions have been given.

This activity is self-checking – at the end! If the wrong definition is given somewhere along the line and is not corrected, someone will be left with his/her card unread, and someone may have read their card twice.

This game is not competitive but you could challenge the class by timing each round and seeing how quickly they can complete it.

Perhaps the children could estimate the time for completion before each round.

<b>root</b>	a word for the part of a plant that anchors it to the ground
<b>germination</b>	the word that describes when the root and shoot first appear from a seed
<b>photosynthesis</b>	the word that describes the process that a plant uses to make its own food
<b>seed dispersal</b>	a phrase that describes the process by which a plant distributes its seeds
<b>producer</b>	a word that describes the thing at the bottom of a food chain that a consumer eats
<b>predator</b>	a word for an animal that hunts its prey
<b>micro-organism</b>	the name of a life form which is so tiny that we cannot see it with the naked eye
<b>opaque</b>	a word that describes a material which will not let light through
<b>reversible</b>	a type of change that takes place when chocolate is heated until it melts
<b>condensation</b>	the word for the process that causes water droplets to form on the outside of a glass of iced water
<b>dissolving</b>	the word for the process that occurs when sugar mixes completely with water
<b>evaporation</b>	a word for the process in which water is taken into the atmosphere as water vapour
<b>melting</b>	the word that describes the change when water turns from a solid to a liquid
<b>solution</b>	the word that describes the mixture that you get when water and salt mix together completely
<b>freezing</b>	the word that describes the process when water changes from a liquid to a solid
<b>insulator</b>	the name for a material that will not allow heat or electricity to pass through it easily
<b>boiling</b>	the word that describes the process that takes place when water is heated and changes into a gas
<b>sieving</b>	the method by which rice can be separated from flour
<b>soluble</b>	the word that describes the property of sugar that allows it to dissolve in water
<b>conductor</b>	a material that will allow heat or electricity to pass through it easily
<b>filtration</b>	the method that you would use to separate sand and water
<b>insoluble</b>	the word for a substance that cannot be dissolved
<b>non-reversible</b>	the type of change that takes place when a material is burned
<b>force</b>	the scientific word for a push or a pull
<b>switch</b>	the name of the component that allows you to complete a circuit in a controlled way
<b>orbit</b>	a word that describes the motion of the Earth around the Sun
<b>newton</b>	the unit that is used for the measurement of a force
<b>gravity</b>	the force that pulls objects towards the centre of the Earth
<b>friction</b>	the type of force that resists movement between two surfaces
<b>rotate</b>	a word that describes the motion of the Earth as it turns on its axis
<b>vibrations</b>	the word that describes movements which cause sounds
<b>pollination</b>	the word that describes the transfer of pollen from one plant to another