

Topic – World War II

Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party from 1934 to 1945.	Winston Churchill	Prime Minister of the UK from 1940 to 1945
Surrender	Stop fighting or resisting someone.	Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of the UK from 1937 to 1940
Allies	The Allies were the armed forces that fought against Germany and Japan in WW2. They included the UK, the USA and France.	Ally	A country's ally is another country that has an agreement to support it, especially in war.
Battle of Britain	The Battle of Britain was a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe.	Ration Book / Rationing	a book issued by a government that allows a person to buy particular foods in times of food shortages, especially during or after a war / controlling the supply of food.
Luftwaffe	The German Air Force.	Blackout	War time ban on street lights.
Axis	The Axis were the armed forces that fought against the UK and the USA. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.	Blitz	The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz / originates from a German word 'Blitzkrieg' – 'lightning war'.
Economy	A country's economy is the wealth that it gets from business and industry.	Campaign	A planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time.
Gas Mask	a <i>mask</i> used to protect the wearer from inhaling airborne pollutants and toxic <i>gases</i> .	Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote political cause or point of view.
Military	Relating to or belonging to the army.	Nazi	A member of the far-right political party in Germany.
Air Raid	An attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped.	Evacuation / Evacuee	the action of evacuating a person or a place / someone moved away from danger.
Invasion	To try and take over a place by force.	Defend	Take action in order to protect something.

Science – Evolution and Inheritance, Living Things and their Habitats (plants)

adaptation	When things evolve or change to overcome challenges in their environment.	fossil	The remains or imprint of a prehistoric plant or animal, embedded in rock and preserved.
characteristics	The special features of a plant or animal.	habitat	Refers to a specific place or area in which plants or animals live.
endangered	Plant or animal at serious risk of extinction.	inherit	When qualities or characteristics are passed on to offspring from a parent or ancestor.
environment	A place that contains many habitats where there are both living and non-living things.	offspring	A person's child or children / an animal's young.
evolution	The way that living things change over time.	species	A group of plants or animals with similar characteristics.
extinction	The process of a particular thing ceasing to exist.	variation	A change of slight difference.
bacteria	A single celled microorganism.	microorganism or microbe	A minute organism, a simple form of life, that can only be seen through a microscope e.g. bacteria, mould, yeast, fungi, protozoa and viruses.
characteristics	Special qualities or appearances that make an individual or group of things different to others.	invertebrate	An animal that does not have a backbone or skeleton inside its body.
classify / classification	To place things in different categories or groups.	vertebrate	An animal with a backbone.
key (branching diagram)	A key is a series of questions about the characteristics of living things. A key is used to identify a living thing or decide which group it belongs to by answering 'yes' or 'no' questions.	species	A group of animals, plants or other living things that all share common characteristics and that are all classified as alike in some manner.