

Succeeding together - fostering a love of learning, within a nurturing Christian community, to bring out 'the best in everyone'.

Science Vocabulary - by year group and strand

EYFS	
The Natural World	
Working Scientifically	Observe, watch, record, measure, changes, vibration, melting, travelling, shadow, attracting, transparent, floating
Plants	Flower, Petal, Stem, roots, soil, seeds, allotment, vegetable names, fruit names, tree names
Animals Including humans	Body parts, animal names, Vegetables, plants, flower, seed, tree, conker, leaf, pumpkin, grow, food, sunshine, toilet vocabulary (SRE Curriculum), Pet names, Zoo Animal Names, Farm Animal Names
Everyday Materials	Hard, soft, smooth, rough, water, mix, stir, walls, mud, roof, sand, stone, brick, squash, squeeze, pull, push, solid, liquid, material names
Seasonal Changes	Day, night, light, dark, Summer, Spring, Autumn, Winter, damp, dry, mist, long, short, suncream, protection.
Living things and their habitats	Habitats, lifecycles, food, nests, dens, hole,

Year 1	
Animals including humans	Birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates
	Feathers, scales, gills, fins, hair, land, water, backbone, skeleton
	Carnivores, herbivores, omnivores
	Meat, plants
	(Common parts/structures of animals)
	(Names of animals that can be found in the school grounds)
	(Names of animals that the children keep as pets)
Everyday materials	Types of materials : wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, fabric, sand, paper, flour, butter, milk, soil
	Properties of materials : hard/soft, stretchy/not stretchy, shiny/dull, rough/smooth, bendy/not bendy, transparent/not transparent, sticky/not sticky
	Verbs associated with materials: crumble, squash, bend, stretch, twist
	Senses: touch, see, hear, smell and taste
Plants	Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc
	Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.
	Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc
	Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs
Seasonal Changes	Seasons; spring, summer, autumn, winter

How can I say "I can't' when the Bible says: I can do everything through Him who gives me strength.' Philippians 4:13

Year, months, days
Hot, warm, mild, cold
Sunny
Cloudy
Rain, sleet, snow, hail, thunder, lightning, rainbow
Wet, damp, dry
Windy, breezy, gust
Temperature
Degrees Celsius
Thermometer
Weather vane
Anemometer

Year 2	
Animals including humans	Classification - Birds, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and invertebrates
	Classification - Carnivores, herbivores, omnivores
	Stages of growth of many insects – egg, larva, pupa, adult
	Names of some invertebrates – ladybirds, butterflies, dragonflies, etc
	Names of some amphibians – smooth newt, common frog, toad
	Stages of life –baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult
	Life processes – growth, nutrition (feeding), respiration (breathing is part of this)

Living things and their habitats	
Living timigs and their habitats	Habitat, micro habitat
	Pond, meadow, log pile, woodland, river, lake, beach, cliff
	Organism – plant, animal
	Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc
	Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.
	Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc
	Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs
	Invertebrates – snail, slug, woodlouse, spider, beetle, fly, etc
	Pond animals – pond skater, water slater, ramshorn snail, pond snail, leech, common frog, smooth newt, etc
Plants	Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc
	Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.
	Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc
	Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs
	Need of plants – water, light, heat, temperature
Uses of everyday materials	Types of materials : wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, fabric, sand, paper, flour, butter, milk, soil

Properties of materials : hard/soft, stretchy/not stretchy, shiny/dull, rough/smooth, bendy/not bendy, transparent/not transparent, sticky/not sticky
Verbs associated with materials: crumble, squash, bend, stretch, twist
Senses: touch, see, hear, smell and tast

Year 3	
Animals including humans	Nutrition
	Diet Vitamins, minerals, fats, proteins and carbohydrates
	Functions of skeletons – protect, support and aid movement
	ranctions of skeletons - protect, support and and movement
Forces and magnets	Magnets – bar and horseshoe
	Attract, repel
	North and south poles
	Magnetic
	Magnetic field
Light	Simple comparisons: dark, dull, bright, very bright
	Comparative vocabulary: brighter, duller, and darker
	Superlative vocabulary: brightest, dullest, and darkest
	Opaque, translucent, transparent
	Shadow – block, absence of light
	Reflect – bounce, mirror, reflection

How can I say "I can't' when the Bible says: I can do everything through Him who gives me strength.' Philippians 4:13

	See – light source
	Sun – sunset, sunrise, position
Plants	Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc
	Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.
	Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc
	Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs
	Parts of a flower – petal, stamen (anther + filament), carpel (stigma + style + ovary + ovule)
	Processes – pollination, fertilisation, germination
Rocks	Names of rocks – Chalk, limestone, granite, basalt, sandstone, flint, slate, shale, marble
	Types of rock – Sedimentary, metamorphic, igneous
	Types of minerals – Calcite, feldspar, topaz, diamond, talc, corundum
	Properties of rocks – Hard/soft, permeable/impermeable
	Processes – Heat, pressure, erosion, transportation, deposition, melt, solidify
	Size of rocks – Grain, pebbles
	Rock describing words – Crystals, layers
	Early areas of land – Gondwana, Pangea
	Land formations – Plates, volcanoes, mountains, valleys
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Year 4	
Animals including humans	Scientific Language
	Pupils should read and spell scientific vocabulary correctly and with confidence, using their growing word reading and spelling knowledge
	Digestive system –, oesophagus, stomach, acid, small intestine
	Protein, vitamin, mineral, carbohydrate, fats, energy, growth, repair. Saliva
	Teeth – Incisors, canines, premolars, molars
	Function
	Foodchain – producer, consumer, predator, prey
Electricity	Electricity
	Appliances: fridge, freezer, TV, computer, iron, kettle, etc
	Series circuit
	Components : battery, bulb (lamp), bulb (lamp) holder, buzzer, crocodile clip, leads, wires, switch
	Describing words: brighter, duller, slow, fast, quiet, loud
	Conductor, insulator
	Effects of electricity: Light, sound, movement, heat
	Switches – open, close

Living things and their habitats	Habitat, micro habitat
	Pond, meadow, log pile, woodland, river, lake, beach, cliff
	Organism – plant, animal
	Trees - deciduous, evergreen, ash, birch, beech, rowan, common lime, oak, sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, apple, willow, sycamore, fir, pine, holly, etc
	Wild flowering plants - cleavers, coltsfoot, daisy, dandelion, garlic mustard, mallow, mugwort, plantain, red clover, self heal, shepherd's purse, sorrel, spear thistle, white campion, white deadnettle and yarrow.
	Garden plants – crocus, daffodil, bluebells, etc
	Parts of plants – roots, branch, trunk, stalk, leaf, flower, petal, seeds, bulbs and twigs
	Invertebrates – snail, slug, woodlouse, spider, beetle, fly, etc
	Pond animals – pond skater, water slater, ramshorn snail, pond snail, leech, common frog, smooth newt, etc
Sound	Ways to create sound – bang, blow, shake, and pluck
	Loudness – quiet, quieter, quietest, loud, louder and loudest
	Pitch - low, lower, lowest, high, higher, and highest
	Vibrations
	Source
States of matter	States of matter - Solid, liquid and gas
	Examples of gases (at room temperature and pressure) – Oxygen, hydrogen, helium, carbon dioxide, methane
	Examples of liquids (at room temperature and pressure) – Water, milk, juice, petrol, oil

Examples of solids (at room temperature and pressure) –Wood, rocks, metal, plastic, glass, wool, leather, etc
Processes – Melting, condensation, evaporation, solidifying, freezing
Water cycle
Water vapour
Steam
Heating
Cooling

Year 5	
Animals including humans	Gestation
	Fetus
	Fertilisation
	Species
	Baby
	Toddler
	Adolescent
	Adult

	Elderly person
	Puberty
	Hormones
	Pituitary gland
	Testosterone
	Estrogen
Earth and Space	Day and night - Earth, axis, rotate
	Solar system – Star = Sun, Planets = Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune (Pluto was classified as Dwarf planet in 2006)
	Phases of the Moon - full moon, gibbous moon, half moon, crescent moon, new moon, waxing ,waning
	Moon's orbit: 29.5 days, lunar month
	Orbit, planets, revolve, sphere
Forces	Types of forces: gravity, friction, air resistance, upthrust, weight
	Measuring forces: Newton meter, Newtons (N)
	Particles
	Surface area
	Push, pull
	Balance
	Mass – grams and kilograms
	Mechanical devices – gears, levers, pulleys, springs

Living things and their habitats	Animals – amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, insects, fish Animal development – egg, larva, pupa, nymph, adult, metamorphosis Parts of a flower – petal, stamen (anther + filament), carpel (stigma + style + ovary + ovule) Processes – pollination, fertilisation, germination
Properties and changes of materials	Thermal conductivity – thermal conductor, thermal insulator Electrical conductivity – electrical conductor, electrical insulator Dissolving – Solvent, solution, solute, soluble, insoluble, solid, liquid, particles, suspensions Separating materials – Sieve, filter, evaporate, condense

Year 6		
Animals including humans	Circulatory system – heart, blood, veins, arteries, pulse, clotting	
	Diet – balanced, vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, sugars, fats	
	Drugs – caffeine, nicotine, alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, heroine	

	Lifestyle – healthy
Electricity	Electricity, Volts
	Series circuit
	Components: battery, bulb (lamp), bulb (lamp) holder, buzzer, crocodile clip, leads, wires, switch
	Describing words: brighter, duller, slow, fast, quiet, loud
	Conductor, insulator
	Resistance
	Effects of electricity: Light, sound, movement, heat
Evolution and inheritance	Evolution, evolve
	Natural selection
	Survival
	Reproduction
	Offspring, parents, siblings
	Environment
	Variation
	Fossils; ammonites, belemnites, micrasters, etc
Light	Simple comparisons: dark, dull, bright, very bright
	Comparative vocabulary: brighter, duller, and darker

	Superlative vocabulary: brightest, dullest, and darkest
	Opaque, translucent, transparent
	Shadow – block, absence of light
	Reflect – bounce, mirror, reflection
	See – light source
	Sun – sunset, sunrise, position
Living things and their habitats	Classification
	Vertebrate, invertebrate
	Kingdoms: animal, plant, 'micro-organism'
	Classes: amphibian, reptile, bird, mammal,
	Scales, feathers
	Flowering plant, non-flowering plant

