



"We believe, we achieve, we succeed in God's family"

THANKFULNESS ● COMMUNITY ● COMPASSION ● TRUTHFULNESS ● COURAGE ● FORGIVENESS

Science Vocabulary Progression

| WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|--|
| EYFS | KS1 | LKS2 | UKS2 |
| | aim answers block diagrams changes compare describe difference different enquiry equipment experience explore findings gather group identify (name) investigate measure notice observe patterns pictograms questions record same | accurate bar chart chart classify comparative test conclusion (What have we found out?) criteria data develop diagram evaluate evidence explanation key making a test fair method observations plan (What will we do?) practical enquiry prediction (What do you think will happen?) primary sources questioning reasoning relationships results (What happened?) | accuracy and precision bar graphs causal relationship degree of trust dependent variable independent variable justify line graphs refute repeat results scatter graphs support variables (what do we change, what do we keep the same, how and what are we measuring?) |

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| similarity simple tables sort sorting diagrams tally charts test What will we do? (plan) What do you think will happen? (prediction) What happened? (results) What have we found out? (conclusion) | secondary sources standard units table What do we change, what do we keep the same, what are we measuring? |
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BIOLOGY – animals including humans

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| <p>Animal diets: carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.</p> <p>Human body parts: e.g. body, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, nose, hair, mouth, teeth, hands, feet</p> <p>Names of animal groups: fish, reptiles, birds.</p> | <p>Names of animal groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals.</p> <p>Animal diets: carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.</p> <p>Human and animal body parts: e.g. body, head, neck, arms, elbows, legs, knees, face, ears, eyes, nose, hair, mouth, teeth, hands, feet, tail, wings, feathers, fur, beak, fins, gills.</p> <p>Human senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste.</p> <p>Exploring senses: loud, quiet, soft, rough.</p> <p>Other: human, animal, pet.</p> | <p>Being born and growing: Young, offspring, live young, grow, develop, change, hatch, lay, fly, crawl, talk.</p> <p>Young and adult names: e.g. lamb and sheep, kitten and cat, duckling and duck.</p> <p>Life cycle stages: e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult; frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog.</p> <p>Survival and staying healthy: basic needs, survive, food, air, exercise, diet, nutrition, healthy, balanced diet, hygiene, germs.</p> <p>Food groups: fruit and vegetables, proteins, dairy and alternatives, carbohydrates, oil and spreads, fat, salt, sugar.</p> | <p>Food groups and nutrients: fibre, fats (saturated and unsaturated), vitamins, minerals.</p> <p>Skeletons and muscles: skeleton, muscles, tendons, joints, protection, support, organs, voluntary muscles, involuntary muscles, biceps, triceps, contract, relax, bone, cartilage, shell, vertebrate, invertebrate, endoskeleton, exoskeleton, hydrostatic skeleton.</p> <p>Names of human bones: e.g. skull, spine, backbone, vertebral column, ribcage, pelvis, clavicle, scapula, humerus, ulna, pelvis, radius, femur, tibia, fibula.</p> | <p>Digestive system: digest, digestion, tongue, teeth, saliva, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, gall bladder, small intestine, duodenum, large intestine, rectum, anus, faeces, organ.</p> <p>Types of teeth and dental care: molar, premolar, incisor, canine, wisdom teeth, tooth decay, plaque, enamel, baby (milk) teeth.</p> <p>Food chains and animal diets: decomposer, food web.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: producer, consumer, prey, predator, excretion, habitat.</p> | <p>Process of reproduction: gestation, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, sperm, egg, cells, clone.</p> <p>Changes and life cycle: embryo, foetus, uterus, prenatal, adolescence, puberty, menstruation, adulthood, menopause, life expectancy, old age, hormones, sweat.</p> <p>Changing body parts: e.g. breasts, penis, larynx, ovaries, genitalia, pubic hair.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: reproduction, reproduce, types of animals and animal groups, fertilisation.</p> | <p>Circulatory system: circulation, heart, pulse, heartbeat, heart rate, lungs, breathing, blood vessels, blood, pump, transported, oxygenated blood, deoxygenated blood, oxygen, arteries, veins, capillaries, chambers, plasma, platelets, white blood cells, red blood cells.</p> <p>Lifestyle: drug, alcohol, smoking, disease, calorie, energy input, energy output.</p> <p>Other: water transportation, nutrient transportation, waste products.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide.</p> |

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| | | Previously introduced vocabulary: water. | Other: energy. Previously introduced vocabulary: movement. | | | |
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BIOLOGY – Plants

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|--|--|---|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Tree Trunk Branch Leaves Flowers Stem Petals Fruit Roots Bulb Seed Fruit Vegetable | Names of common plants: wild plant, garden plant, evergreen tree, deciduous tree, common flowering plant, weed, grass. Name some features of plants: e.g. flower, vegetable, fruit, berry, leaf/leaves, blossom, petal, stem, trunk, branch, root, seed, bulb, soil. Name some common types of plant e.g. sunflower, daffodil. | Growth of plants: germination, shoot, seed dispersal, grow, food store, life cycle, die, wilt, seedling, sapling. Needs of plants: sunlight, nutrition, light, healthy, space, air. Name different types of plant: e.g. bean plant, cactus. Names of different habitats: e.g. rainforest, desert. Previously introduced vocabulary: water, temperature, warm, hot, cold, habitat. | Water transportation: transport, evaporation, evaporate, nutrients, absorb, anchor. Life cycle of flowering plants: pollination (insect/wind), pollen, nectar, pollinator, seed formation, seed dispersal (animal /wind/water), reproduce, fertilisation, fertilise, stamen, anther, filament, carpel (pistil), stigma, style, ovary, ovule, sepal, carbon dioxide. Previously introduced vocabulary: life cycle. | | | |

BIOLOGY – Living Things and their Habitats

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|--------|--|--------|---|---|---|
| Dead Alive Minibeast Food Woodland Sea shore | | Living or dead: living, dead, never living, not living, alive, never been alive, healthy. Habitats including microhabitats: depend, | | Living things: organisms, specimen, species. Grouping living things: classification, classification keys, classify, characteristics. | Reproduction: asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, gestation, metamorphosis, gametes, tuber, runners/side branches, plantlet, cuttings, | Classifying: Carl Linnaeus, Linnaean system, flowering and non-flowering plants, variation. |

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| | | <p>shelter, safety, survive, suited, space, minibeast, air.</p> <p>Life processes: movement, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, nutrition, excretion, respiration.</p> <p>Food chains: food sources, food, producer, consumer, predator, prey.</p> <p>Names of habitats and microhabitats: e.g. under leaves, woodland, rainforest, sea shore, ocean, urban, local habitat.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: senses, carnivore, herbivore, omnivore, seed, water, names of materials.</p> | | <p>Names of invertebrate animals: snails and slugs, worms, spiders, insects.</p> <p>Invertebrate body parts: e.g. wing case, abdomen, thorax, antenna, segments, mandible, proboscis, prolegs.</p> <p>Environmental changes: environment, environmental dangers, adapt, natural changes, climate change, deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, invasive species, endangered species, extinct.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide, fish, bird, mammal, amphibian, reptile, skeleton, bone, vertebrate, invertebrate, backbone, names for animal body parts, names of common plants, photosynthesis.</p> | <p>embryo, adolescent, penis, vagina, egg, pregnancy, gestation.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: life cycle, pollination, offspring, fertilise, fertilisation, sepal, filament, anther, stamen, pollen, petal, stigma, style, ovary, carpel, ovule, stem, bulb, roots, mammal, adult, baby, sperm, cells, live young.</p> | <p>Microorganisms: bacteria, single-celled, microbes, microscopic, virus, fungi, fungus, mould, antibiotic, yeast, ferment, microscope, decompose.</p> |
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BIOLOGY – Evolution and Inheritance

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| | | | | | | <p>Evolution and inheritance: evolve, adaptation, inherit, natural selection, adaptive traits,</p> |

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| | | | | | | <p>inherited traits, mutations, theory of evolution, ancestors, biological parent, chromosomes, genes, Charles Darwin.</p> <p>Other: selective breeding, artificial selection, breed, cross breeding, genetically modified food, cloning, DNA.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: classification, offspring, characteristics, habitat, environment, adapt, variations, human, fossil, suited, cells, names of different habitats, names of animals and their body parts, species, sedimentary rock, lava, igneous rock, metamorphic rock, magma, heat, fossilisation.</p> |
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PHYSICS – Seasonal Changes

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| <p>Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, seasonal change.</p> <p>Moon Sun</p> | <p>Seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter, seasonal change.</p> <p>Weather: e.g. sun, rain, snow, sleet, frost, ice, fog, cloud, hot/warm, cold, storm, wind,</p> | | | | | |

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| Day length: night, day, daylight. | thunder, weather forecast. Measuring weather: temperature, rainfall, wind direction, thermometer, rain gauge. Day length: night, day, daylight. | | | | | |
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PHYSICS – Forces

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---|--------|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| Earth Moon Planet Space Sun Star | | | <p>How things move: move, movement, surface, distance, strength.</p> <p>Types of forces: push, pull, contact force, non-contact force, friction.</p> <p>Magnets: magnetic, magnetic field, magnetic force, bar magnet, horseshoe magnet, ring magnet, magnetic poles (north pole, south pole), attract, repel, compass.</p> <p>Magnetic and non-magnetic materials: e.g. iron, nickel, cobalt. Previously introduced vocabulary: metal, names of materials.</p> | | <p>Types of forces: air resistance, water resistance, buoyancy, upthrust, Earth’s gravitational pull, gravity, opposing forces, driving force.</p> <p>Mechanisms: levers, pulleys, gears/cogs.</p> <p>Measurements: weight, mass, kilograms (kg), Newtons (N), scales, speed, fast, slow.</p> <p>Other: streamlined, Earth.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: air, heat, moon.</p> | |

PHYSICS – Light

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| | | | <p>Light and seeing: dark, absence of light, light source, illuminate, visible, shadow, translucent, energy, block.</p> <p>Light sources: e.g. candle, torch, fire, lantern, lightning.</p> <p>Reflective light: reflect, reflection, surface, ray, scatter, reverse, beam, angle, mirror, moon.</p> <p>Sun safety: dangerous, glare, damage, UV light, UV rating, sunglasses, direct.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: opaque, transparent, sunlight, sun.</p> | | | <p>Reflection: periscope.</p> <p>Seeing light: visible spectrum, prism.</p> <p>How light travels: light waves, wavelength, straight line, refraction.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: names and properties of materials, absorb</p> |
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PHYSICS – Sound

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| <p>Loud Quiet Volume Sound</p> | | | | <p>Parts of the ear: eardrum.</p> <p>Making sound: vibration, vocal cords, particles.</p> <p>Measuring sound: pitch, volume, amplitude, sound wave, quiet, loud, high, low, travel, distance.</p> | | |

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| | | | | Other: soundproof, absorb sound. | | |
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PHYSICS – Earth & Space

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| | | | | | <p>Solar system: star, planet.</p> <p>Names of planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus.</p> <p>Shape: spherical bodies, sphere.</p> <p>Movement: rotate, axis, orbit, satellite.</p> <p>Theories: geocentric model, heliocentric model, astronomer.</p> <p>Day length: sunrise, sunset, midday, time zone.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: Sun, moon, shadow, day, night, heat, light, reflect.</p> | |

PHYSICS – Electricity

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|--|--------|--|
| | | | | Electricity: mains-powered, battery-powered, mains electricity, plug, appliances, devices. | | Flow and measure of electricity: voltage, amps, resistance, electrons, volts (V), current. |

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| | | | | <p>Circuits: circuit, simple series circuit, complete circuit, incomplete circuit.</p> <p>Circuit parts: bulb, cell, wire, buzzer, switch, motor, battery.</p> <p>Materials: electrical conductor, electrical insulator.</p> <p>Other: safety.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: names of materials.</p> | | <p>Circuits: symbol, circuit diagram, component, function, filament.</p> <p>Variations: dimmer, brighter, louder, quieter.</p> <p>Types of electricity: natural electricity, human-made electricity, solar panels, power station.</p> <p>Other: positive, negative.</p> |
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CHEMISTRY – Materials

| EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| | <p>Names of materials: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, cardboard, rubber, fabric.</p> <p>Properties of materials: hard, soft, shiny, dull, stretchy, rough, smooth, bendy, not bendy, transparent, opaque, waterproof, not waterproof, absorbent, not absorbent, sharp, stiff.</p> <p>Other: object.</p> | <p>Changing shape: squash, bend, twist, stretch.</p> <p>Properties of materials: e.g. strong, flexible, light, hard-wearing, elastic.</p> <p>Other: suitability, recycle, pollution.</p> | <p>Types of rock: sedimentary rock, igneous rock, metamorphic rock.</p> <p>Properties of rocks: permeable, semi-permeable, impermeable, durable.</p> <p>Names of rocks: e.g. marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate.</p> <p>Formation of rocks and fossils: natural, human-made, magma, lava, molten rock, sediment, erosion, fossilisation, layers, bone, fossil.</p> <p>Soil: sandy, chalky, clay, peaty, loamy, topsoil,</p> | <p>States of matter: solids, liquids, gases, particles.</p> <p>State change: evaporate, condense, melt, freeze, heat, cool, melting point, freezing point, boiling point, water vapour.</p> <p>Water cycle: precipitation, evaporation, condensation, ground run-off, collection, underground water, bodies of water (sea, river, stream), water droplets, hail.</p> <p>Other: atmosphere.</p> | <p>Properties of materials: thermal conductor /insulator, magnetism, electrical resistance, transparency.</p> <p>Mixtures and solutions: dissolving, substance, soluble, insoluble.</p> <p>Changes of materials: reversible change, physical change, irreversible change, chemical change, burning, new material, product.</p> <p>Separating: sieving, filtering, magnetic attraction.</p> | |

subsoil, bedrock,
mineral, organic matter,
compost.

Other: palaeontology.

Previously introduced
vocabulary: soil, water,
air.

Previously introduced
vocabulary:
temperature, rain,
cloud, snow, wind, sun,
hot, cold, absorb,
carbon dioxide.

Previously introduced
vocabulary: electrical
conductor/insulator,
bulb, translucent.