

<u>Science – Vocabulary Progression</u>

We want our children to be able to communicate their learning effectively, both orally and in writing, so our curriculum provides opportunities to gain a broad knowledge of ambitious and subject specific vocabulary.'

Whole School Curriculum Intent

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
EYFS For further information please see UW EYFS Document.	Humans	Everyday Materials	Changing States	Animals	Plants	Floating and Sinking Light and Dark
Year 1	Animals including humans (focus on humans) (3 lessons) animal – a living thing herbivore – an animal that just eats plants carnivore – an animal that just eats meat omnivore – an animal that just eats meat 	 Seasonal Changes spring – the season in which plants begin to grow summer – the warmest season of the year autumn – the season in which some trees lose their leaves winter – the coldest season of the year 	Materials (6 lessons) • Types of material such as: wood, metal, plastic, glass, rubber, rock, fabric, paper and brick Words to describe materials such as: hard, soft, rough, bumpy, smooth, fragile, strong, heavy, light	Animals including humans (focus on animals) (3 lessons) animal – a living thing herbivore – an animal that just eats plants carnivore – an animal that just eats meat omnivore – an animal that	Plants (8 lessons) plant – a living organism tree – a woody plant deciduous – a tree that loses its leaves annually evergreen – a tree the does not lose its leaves 	Seasonal Changes

 plants and animals mammal – a type of animal that has hair on its body and drinks milk bird – a type of animal with feathers, wings and a beak fish – a type of animal with scales, fins and lives in water reptile – a type of animal with scales that lives on land 	 rain – when water falls from the clouds sun – the bright sphere in the sky that provides light and warmth change – when something is different 	 plants and animals mammal – a type of animal that has hair on its body and drinks milk bird – a type of animal with feathers, wings and a beak fish – a type of animal with scales, fins and lives in water stem – the main stalk of a plant that 	b f f is
with scales that lives on land • amphibian – a		with scalesa plantthat lives onleaf – part oflanda plant thatamphibian – atypically flat	f is

	Animals including	Uses of Everyday	Living things and	Plants (5	
	humans (8	Materials (5	their habitats (6	lessons)	
	lessons)	lessons)	lessons)	• plant – a	
Year 2	 basic needs – the things humans need to survive diet – the food we eat exercise – moving our bodies hygiene - keeping clean illness – when we do not feel well/ feel sick/ have a disease medicine – something we might take to feel better offspring – the babies of an animal seven basic needs – movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, 	 Material Types of material such as: wood, metal, plastic, glass, rubber, rock, fabric, paper and brick Words to describe materials such as: hard, soft, rough, bumpy, smooth, fragile, strong, heavy, light 	 alive – something that is living dead – something that was living but is not anymore living – something that is alive habitat – the place in which a living thing lives microhabitat – a small habitat conditions – the state of something adapted – how something is adjusted food chain – a series of living things that feed from each other omnivore – an animal that 	 living organism tree – a woody plant flower – the seed-bearing part of a plant that is usually surrounded by brightly coloured petals roots – the part of the plant that attaches into the ground for support and nutrient collection stem – the main stalk of a plant leaf – part of a plant that is typically flat and hangs off the stem seed – a small 	

	excretion and nutrition • survive – to live			eats both plants and meat herbivore – an animal that just eats plants • carnivore – an animal that just eats meat	 plant that can grow another plant bulb – a fleshy base of a plant that can grow another plant 	
Year 3	 Rocks (6 lessons) rock – a solid material that makes up the surface of the Earth soil – a black or dark brown material on the upper layer of the Earth where plants grow fossil – the remains of a prehistoric animal embedded in rock appearance – what 	Forces and Magnets (6 lessons) • force – a push, pull, twist or turn caused when two objects interact with each other • magnet – an object or device that attracts iron or another magnetic material • contact – touching • non-contact – not touching	 Animals including humans (5 lessons) nutrition – food or nourishment skeleton – the framework of bones that supports the body of an animal muscles – a bundle of tissue in the body of an animal that can contract enabling movement 		 Plants (6 lessons) plant – a living organism tree – a woody plant flower – the seed bearing part of a plant that is usually surrounded by brightly coloured petals roots – the part of the plant that attaches into the ground 	 Light (6 lessons) light source - something that emits light dark - the absence of light reflect - a surface (or body) that throws back light without absorbing it shadow - an area where direct light from a light source cannot reach due to obstruction by an object opaque - opaque materials do not let any light pass through them. They block the light translucent - translucent materials let some light through, but scatter the light in all directions so

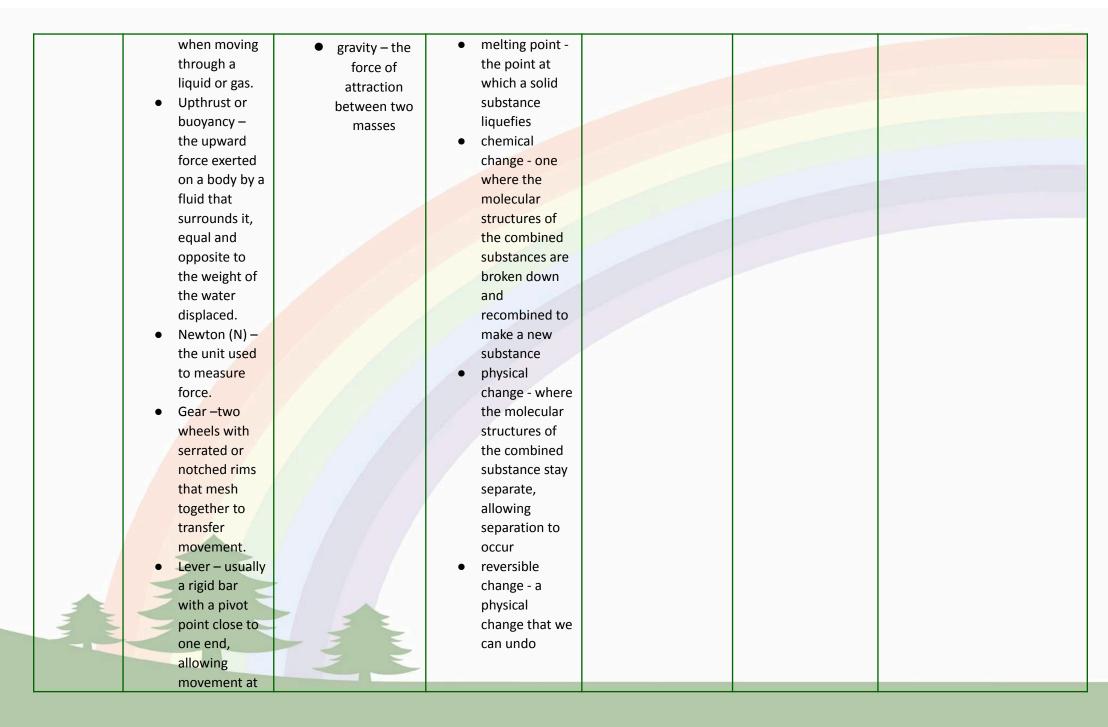
Nurture, Grow, Flourish.

something looks like • physical properties – a characteristic of an object	 attract – pull towards repel – push away magnetic– attracted to a magnet non-magnetic – not attracted to a magnet iron – a metal that can be made into a magnet 	 healthy – good for your health unhealthy – not good for your health diet – the food that an animal eats bones – a solid part of the skeleton vertebrate – an animal with a backbone (spine) invertebrate - an animal without a backbone (spine) 	 and nutrient collection stem – the main stalk of a plant leaf – part of a plant that is typically flat and hangs off the stem seed – a small part of a plant that can grow another plant bulb – a fleshy base of a plant that can grow another plant nutrients – something that provides nourishment to a living thin pollination – the transfer of pollen to allow 	 that they cannot see clearly through them transparent - transparent materials let light pass through them in straight lines so that you can see clearly through them luminous - giving off light, bright or shining
			the transfer	

				dispersal – to	
				distribute or spread	
				over a wide area	
	Animals including	States of Matter	Living Things and	Electricity (5	Sound (7 lessons)
	Humans (5	(7 lessons)	their Habitats (6	lessons)	 Vibrate/vibrations -
	lessons)	 change - to 	lessons)	• appliance – a	forward and backward
	Canines –	make different	 environment – 	device or	movement of an object
	ripping teeth	collection -	the conditions	piece of	(usually rapidly).
	Carnivore –	when water	(both living	equipment	 volume - how loud or
	animals that	flows back into	and	that has been	quiet a sound is.
	only eat other	rivers, streams	non-living)	made to	 pitch - how high or low
	animals	and lakes and	that surround	perform a	sound is.
	Digestion –	gets carried	an organism	specific task	 pinna - the outer
	the process of	back to sea	 classify – to 	 battery – a 	portion of the ear (ear
	breaking down	 condensation - 	arrange a	small item	flap).
	food into	when water	group of	used to	 cochlea - the sound
	simple	vapour cools	people or	power small	reception part of the
	chemicals for	and turns back	things in	appliances	inner ear.
Year 4	the body to	into water	classes or	● circuit – a	 ear drum - the
	absorb	evaporation -	categories	route through	membrane which
	Herbivore –	when water is	according to	which	collects sound from th
	animals that	heated and	shared	electricity	pinna and passes it to
	only eat plants	turns into	qualities or	flow	the inner ear.
	Incisor –	water vapour	characteristics	 components 	
	cutting teeth	freeze - when	 vertebrate – 	 the parts of 	
	Large	something is	an animal that	a circuit	
	intestines –	put at a very	has a	 conductor – 	
	where water is	low	backbone	allows	
	absorbed into	temperature	 invertebrate – 	electricity to	
	the blood	 gas - a state of 	an animal	flow through	
2	Molars –	matter that has	without a	it	
	grinding teeth	no defined	backbone	 current – the 	
		shape or	 exoskeleton – 	rate of flow	
		volume	a rigid external	of electricity	

 Oesophagus - food and where pipe Omnivore - samething is gut at a hot temperature animals that eat both plants and animals Peristalis - volume of the temperature device that of the tures animals that eat both plants and animals Peristalis - volume of the ture device that of the tures the tures of matter that of the tures tures to the tures tures to the tures tures the tures tur	 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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Image: Second				wires above	
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the mouth			which has		
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	one end of the lever to be converted into a smaller movement at the other, which effectively magnifies the force applied. • Pulley – a wheel with a grooved rim that allows the transfer of movement via a belt or band. • Animals including humans (6 lessons) • heart – a muscle that pumps blood around the	Evolution and Inheritance (6 Iessons) • Adaptation: When a plant or animal has changed in	irreversible change - a physical change that we cannot undo	Living things and their habitats (6 lessons) • classify – to arrange a group of people or	Electricity (5 lessons) • appliance – a device or piece of equipment that has been	 Light (6 lessons) dark – the absence of light reflect – a surface (or body) that throws back light without absorbing it
Year 6	body • lungs – spongy	changed in some way, usually over a		people or things in classes or	made to perform a	 shadow – an area where direct light from a light source cannot reach due
	air filled organs that	long period of time, to be		categories according to	specific task • battery – a small item	to obstruction by an object
	provide oxygen to the blood	better suited to the environment		shared qualities or characteristics	used to power small	 opaque – opaque materials do not let any
					appliances	

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 blood – a 	in which they	vertebrate –	 circuit – a 	light pass through them.
liquid that	live.	an animal that	route through	They block the light.
carries oxygen,	Environment:	has a	which	 translucent –
water and	the conditions	backbone	electricity	translucent materials let
nutrients	that surround	invertebrate –	flows	some light through, but
around the	an organism.	an animal	 components 	scatter the light in all
body	• Evolution: the	without a	 the parts of 	directions so that they
veins – carry	process by	backbone	a circuit	cannot see clearly
deoxygenated	which	exoskeleton –	 conductor – 	through them
blood to the	different kinds	a rigid external	allows	 transparent –
heart	of living	covering for	electricity to	transparent materials let
arteries –	organisms are	the body in	flow through	light pass through them
carry	believed to	some	it	in straight lines so that
oxygenated	have	invertebrate	 electrical – 	you can see clearly
blood away	developed	animals	something	through them
from the heart	from earlier	• vascular –	that uses	 luminous – giving off
hard man the	forms during	plants that use	electricity to	light, bright or shining
heart rate – the number of times our	the history of	roots and	work	 scattering – when light
heart beats per	the Earth.	stems to take	 insulator – 	is returned from a
minute	• Gene: A unit of	in water and	doesn't allow	surface
initia ce	heredity which	nutrients	electricity to	 absorption – when light
	is transferred	• non-vascular –	flow through	strikes a surface and is
	from a parent	plants that do	it	retained within it.
	to offspring	not use roots	mains power	
	and is held to	and stems to	 electricity 	refraction – the "bending" of
	determine	take in water	provided by	light when it passes from one transparent material to another.
	some	and nutrients	power	transparent material to another.
	characteristics	• taxonomy –	stations	
	of the	the scientific	• pylon – a	
	offspring.	process of	tower used	
	Natural	grouping or	for keeping	
	selection:	classifying	electrical	
	When the		wires above	
	fittest, most		the ground	

	 adapted organisms survive and multiply whilst the least adapted die out. Inheritance: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent to offspring. Organism: an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form. Species: a group of similar organisms that are able to reproduce. 		living organisms Also explain the terms; herbivore, carnivore, omnivore; the five main animal classification groups (mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians) and the five main microorganism groups (bacteria, viruses, protozoa, algae and fungi).	 renewable energy – energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power non-renewable energy – energy from a source that is depleted when used, such as coal, gas and oil 	
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