

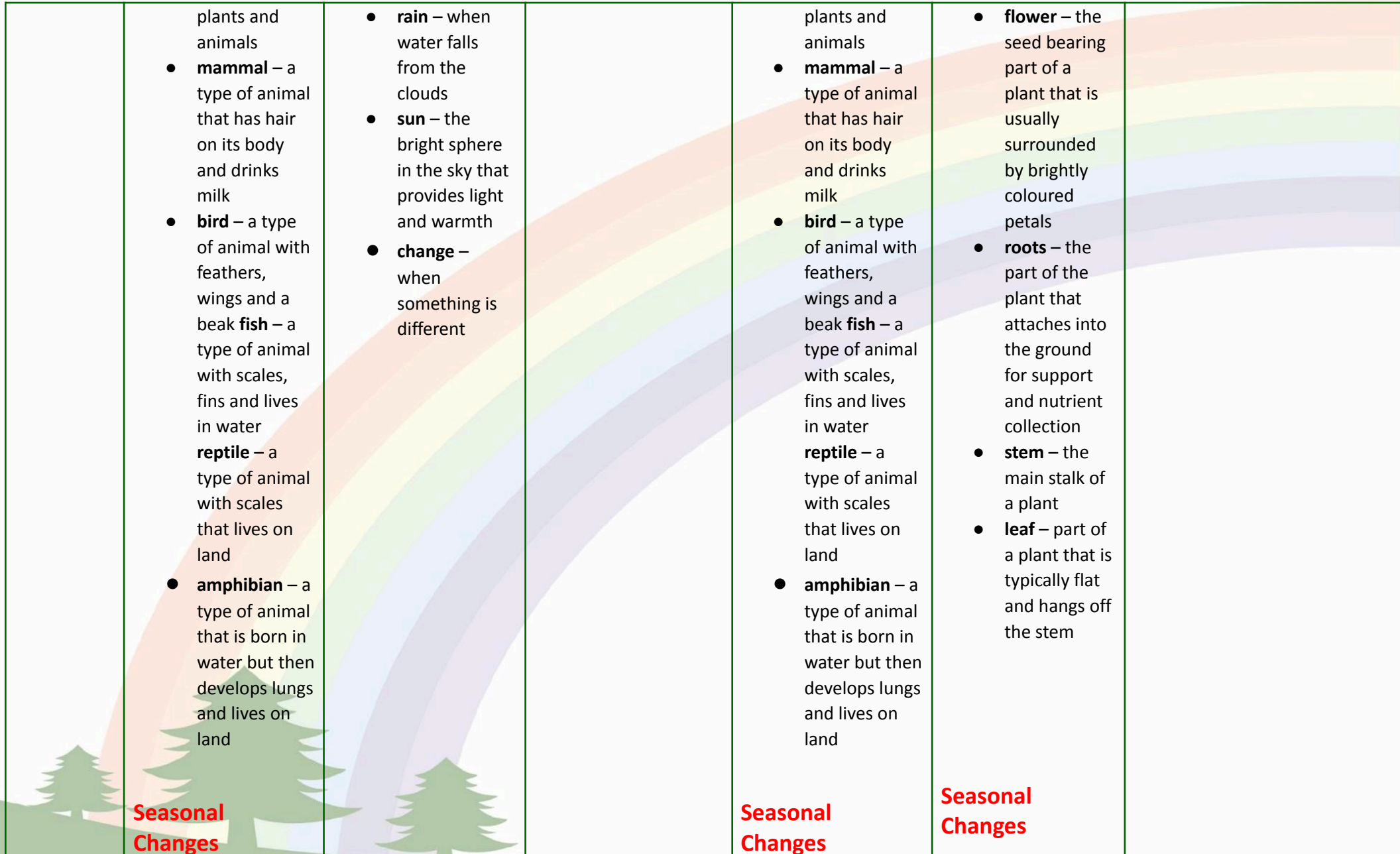


Science – Vocabulary Progression

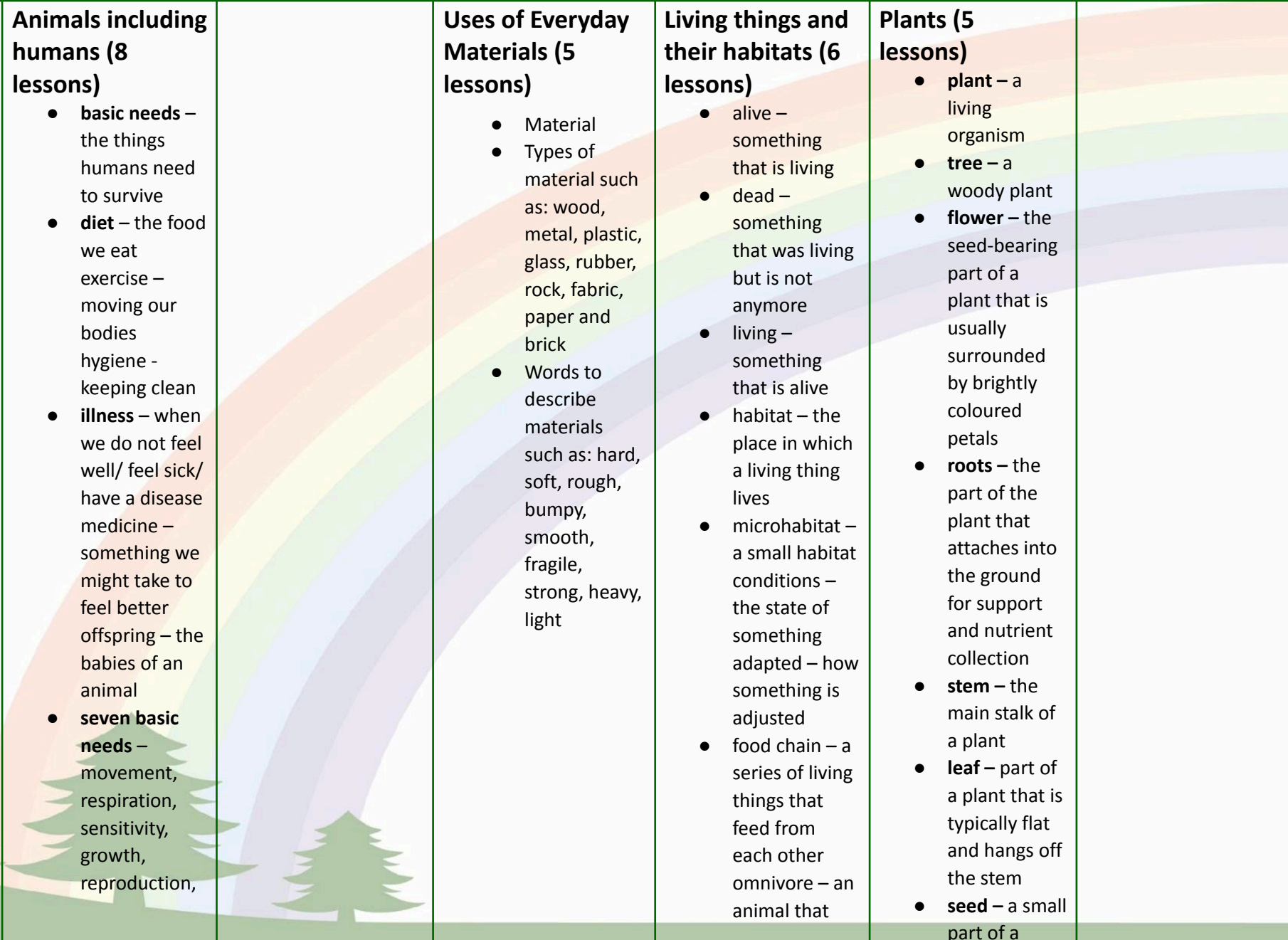
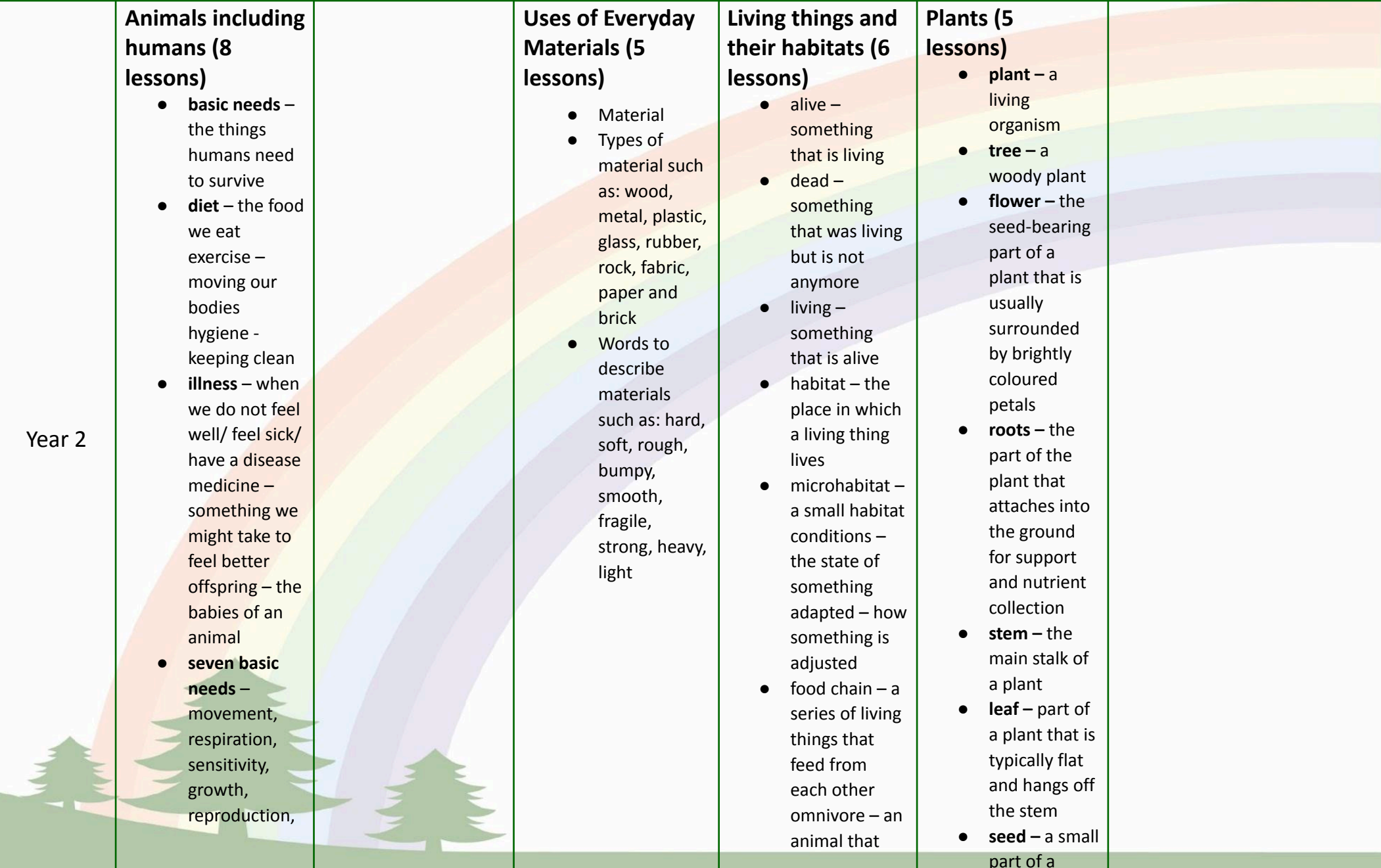
'We want our children to be able to communicate their learning effectively, both orally and in writing, so our curriculum provides opportunities to gain a broad knowledge of ambitious and subject specific vocabulary.'

Whole School Curriculum Intent

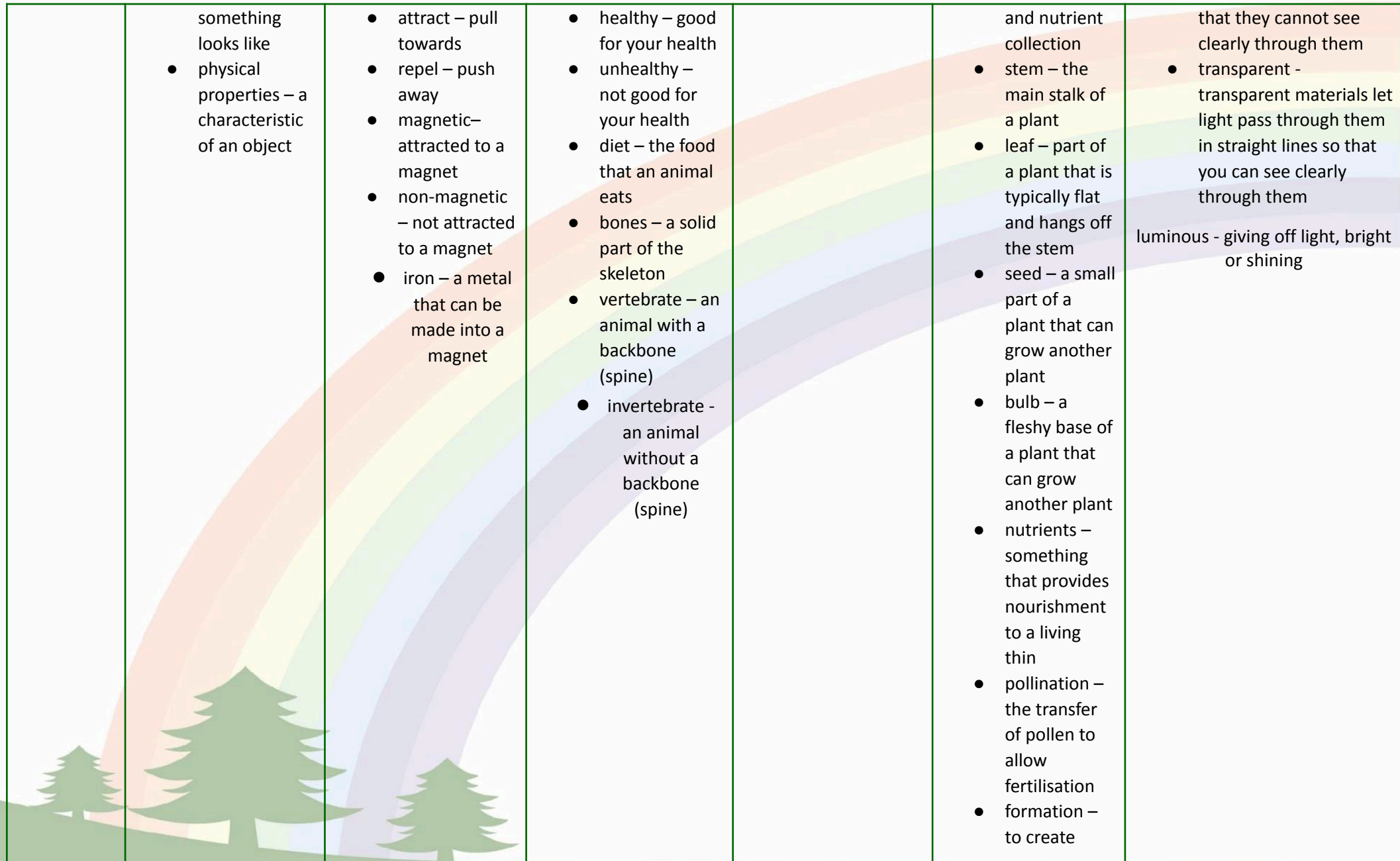
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
EYFS For further information please see UW EYFS Document.	Humans	Everyday Materials	Changing States	Animals	Plants	Floating and Sinking Light and Dark
Year 1	<p>Animals including humans (focus on humans) (3 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● animal – a living thing ● herbivore – an animal that just eats plants ● carnivore – an animal that just eats meat ● omnivore – an animal that eats both 	<p style="color: red;">Seasonal Changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Materials (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types of material such as: wood, metal, plastic, glass, rubber, rock, fabric, paper and brick <p>Words to describe materials such as: hard, soft, rough, bumpy, smooth, fragile, strong, heavy, light</p> <p style="color: red;">Seasonal Changes</p>	<p>Animals including humans (focus on animals) (3 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● animal – a living thing ● herbivore – an animal that just eats plants ● carnivore – an animal that just eats meat ● omnivore – an animal that eats both 	<p>Plants (8 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p style="color: red;">Seasonal Changes</p>



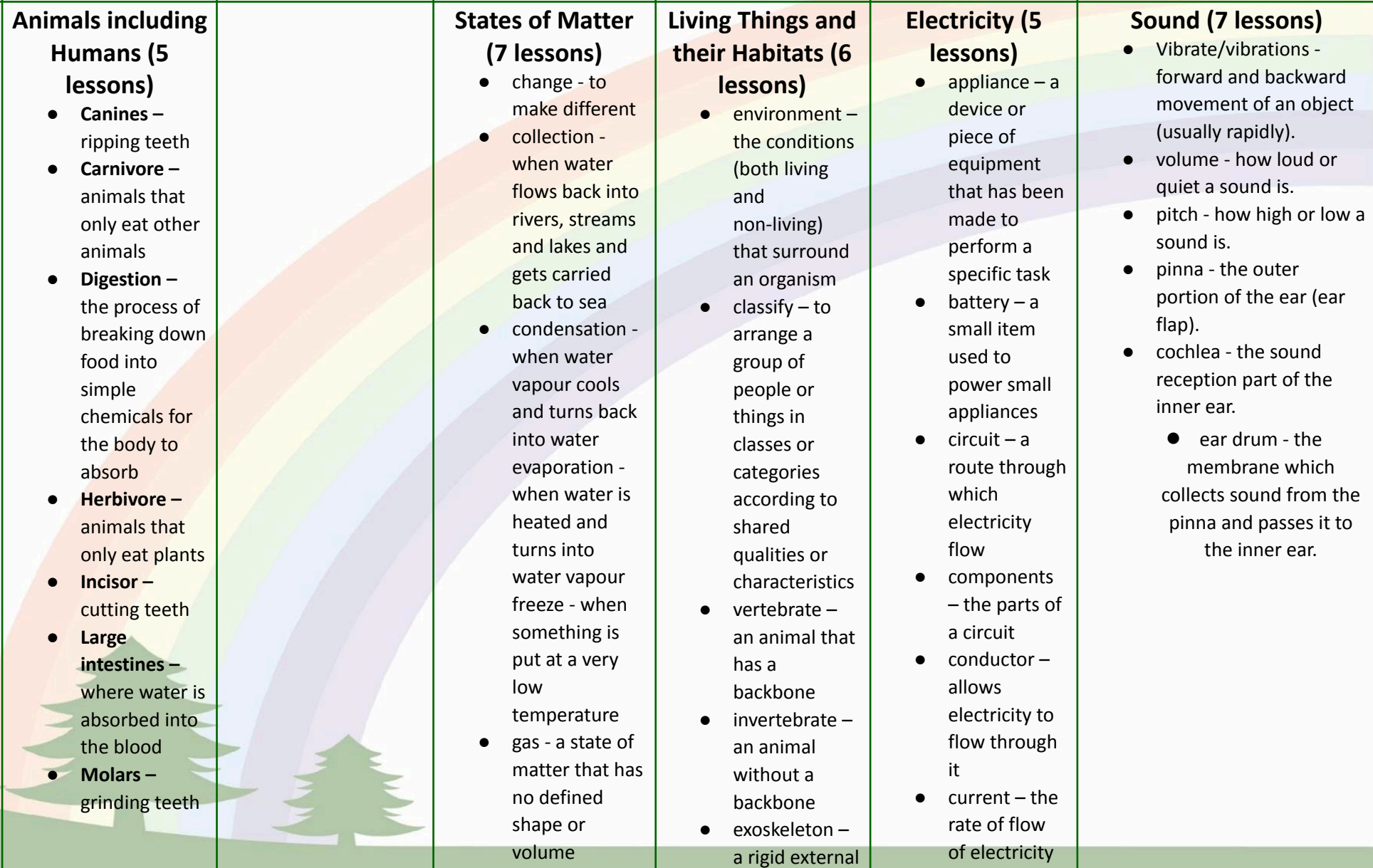
<p>plants and animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● mammal – a type of animal that has hair on its body and drinks milk● bird – a type of animal with feathers, wings and a beak● fish – a type of animal with scales, fins and lives in water● reptile – a type of animal with scales that lives on land● amphibian – a type of animal that is born in water but then develops lungs and lives on land <p>Seasonal Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● rain – when water falls from the clouds● sun – the bright sphere in the sky that provides light and warmth● change – when something is different			<p>plants and animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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● amphibian – a type of animal that is born in water but then develops lungs and lives on land <p>Seasonal Changes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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 <p>Seasonal Changes</p>	
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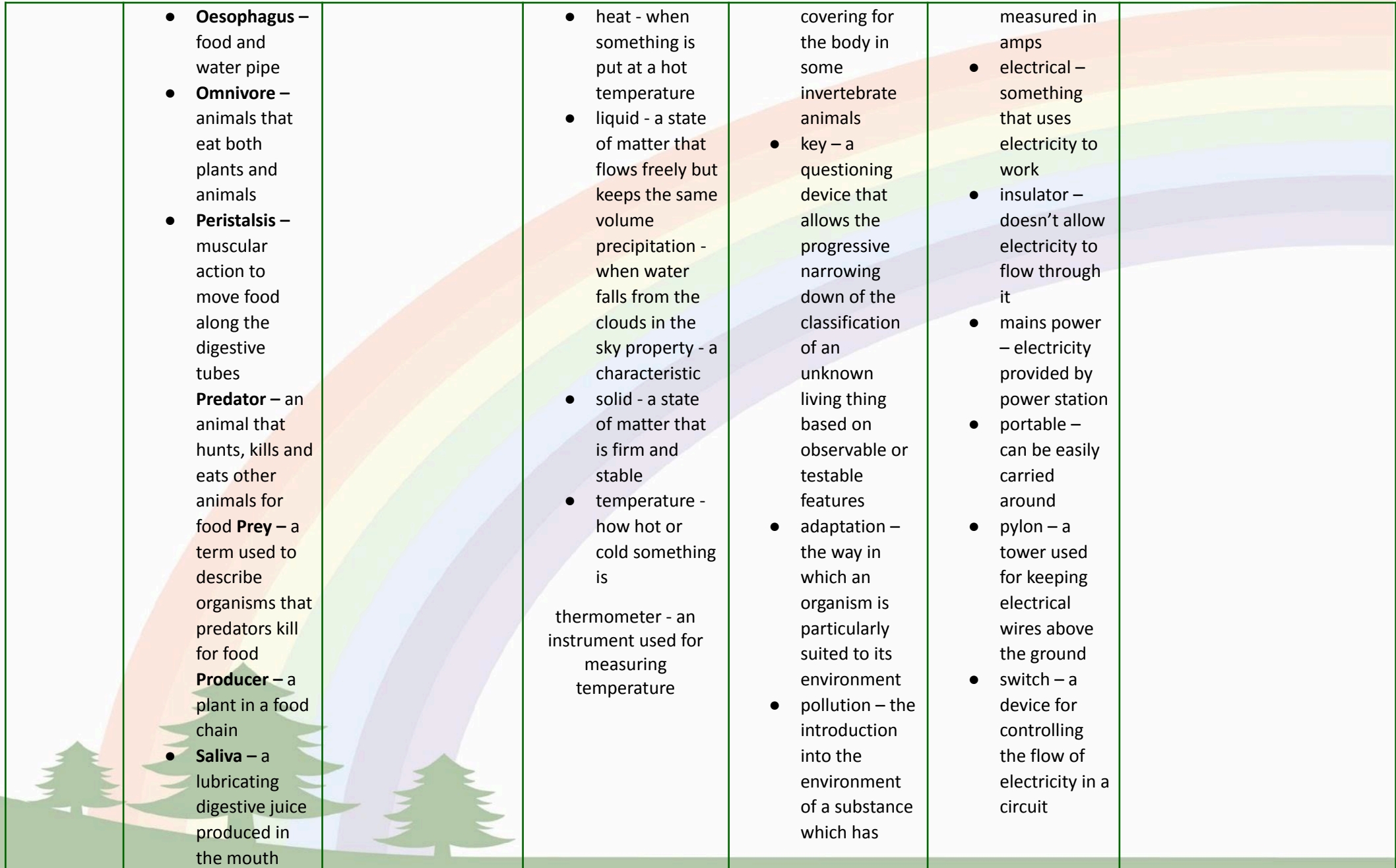
<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Animals including humans (8 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● basic needs – the things humans need to survive ● diet – the food we eat ● exercise – moving our bodies ● hygiene - keeping clean ● illness – when we do not feel well/ feel sick/ have a disease ● medicine – something we might take to feel better ● offspring – the babies of an animal ● seven basic needs – movement, respiration, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, 		<p>Uses of Everyday Materials (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Living things and their habitats (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Plants (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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 part of a 	
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	<p>excretion and nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● survive – to live 			<p>eats both plants and meat</p> <p>herbivore – an animal that just eats plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● carnivore – an animal that just eats meat 	<p>plant that can grow another plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● bulb – a fleshy base of a plant that can grow another plant 	
Year 3	<p>Rocks (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Forces and Magnets (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Animals including humans (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	<p>Plants (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 for support 	<p>Light (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 	




	<p>something looks like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical properties – a characteristic of an object	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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)		<p>and nutrient collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 thing• pollination – the transfer of pollen to allow fertilisation• formation – to create	<p>that they cannot see clearly through them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• transparent - transparent materials let light pass through them in straight lines so that you can see clearly through them <p>luminous - giving off light, bright or shining</p>
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					<p>dispersal – to distribute or spread over a wide area</p>	
<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Animals including Humans (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Canines – ripping teeth ● Carnivore – animals that only eat other animals ● Digestion – the process of breaking down food into simple chemicals for the body to absorb ● Herbivore – animals that only eat plants ● Incisor – cutting teeth ● Large intestines – where water is absorbed into the blood ● Molars – grinding teeth 		<p>States of Matter (7 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● change - to make different ● collection - when water flows back into rivers, streams and lakes and gets carried back to sea ● condensation - when water vapour cools and turns back into water ● evaporation - when water is heated and turns into water vapour ● freeze - when something is put at a very low temperature ● gas - a state of matter that has no defined shape or volume 	<p>Living Things and their Habitats (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● environment – the conditions (both living and non-living) that surround an organism ● classify – to arrange a group of people or things in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics ● vertebrate – an animal that has a backbone ● invertebrate – an animal without a backbone ● exoskeleton – a rigid external 	<p>Electricity (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● appliance – a device or piece of equipment that has been made to perform a specific task ● battery – a small item used to power small appliances ● circuit – a route through which electricity flow ● components – the parts of a circuit ● conductor – allows electricity to flow through it ● current – the rate of flow of electricity 	<p>Sound (7 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vibrate/vibrations - forward and backward movement of an object (usually rapidly). ● volume - how loud or quiet a sound is. ● pitch - how high or low a sound is. ● pinna - the outer portion of the ear (ear flap). ● cochlea - the sound reception part of the inner ear. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ear drum - the membrane which collects sound from the pinna and passes it to the inner ear.




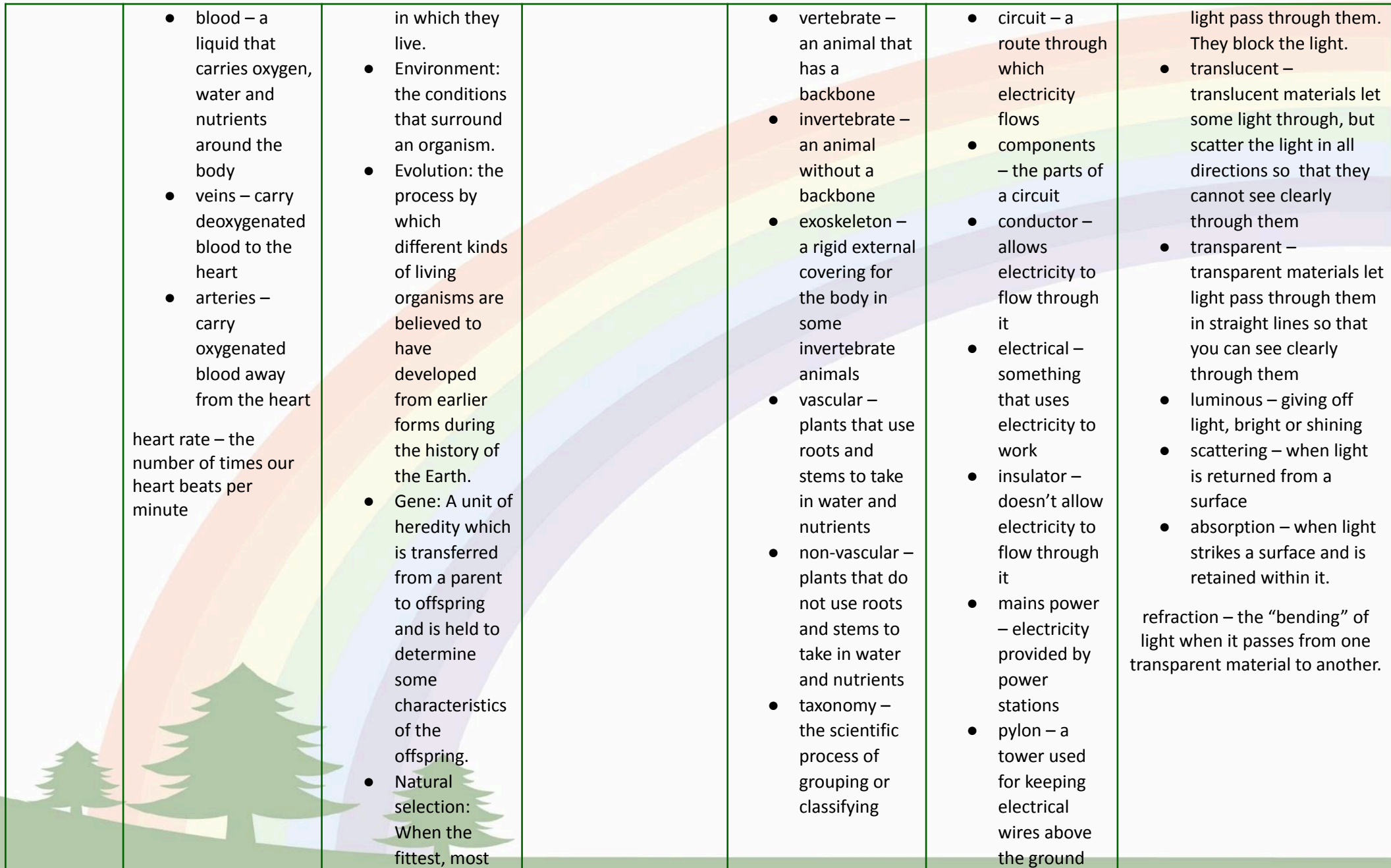
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Oesophagus – food and water pipe● Omnivore – animals that eat both plants and animals● Peristalsis – muscular action to move food along the digestive tubes <p>Predator – an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals for food</p> <p>Prey – a term used to describe organisms that predators kill for food</p> <p>Producer – a plant in a food chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Saliva – a lubricating digestive juice produced in the mouth		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● heat - when something is put at a hot temperature● liquid - a state of matter that flows freely but keeps the same volume <p>precipitation - when water falls from the clouds in the sky</p> <p>property - a characteristic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● solid - a state of matter that is firm and stable● temperature - how hot or cold something is <p>thermometer - an instrument used for measuring temperature</p>	<p>covering for the body in some invertebrate animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● key – a questioning device that allows the progressive narrowing down of the classification of an unknown living thing based on observable or testable features● adaptation – the way in which an organism is particularly suited to its environment● pollution – the introduction into the environment of a substance which has	<p>measured in amps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● electrical – something that uses electricity to work● insulator – doesn't allow electricity to flow through it● mains power – electricity provided by power station● portable – can be easily carried around● pylon – a tower used for keeping electrical wires above the ground● switch – a device for controlling the flow of electricity in a circuit	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Small intestines – where food is broken down and nutrients are absorbed into the blood ● Stomach – a rounded vessel in the body where acid and digestive juices break down food 			harmful effects		
<p>Year 5</p> 	<p>Forces and Magnets (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Force – a push or pull that acts upon an object that can cause it to move, change shape or change direction. ● Friction – the force that acts upon one surface when it moves 	<p>Earth and Space (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● orbit – the rotation that one body in space takes around another when under gravitational influence ● axis – an imaginary line going through a central body that most bodies in 	<p>Properties and Changes of Materials (7 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● soluble - a substance that will dissolve in water ● insoluble - a substance that will not dissolve in water ● saturation - the point at which no more solute 	<p>Living things and their habitats (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fertilisation – the point at which the sperm from the pollen meets the egg in the ovary ● pollination – the process by which the pollen reaches the stigma ● pollen – granule that 		<p>Animals including humans (4 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● birth – when your life starts as a physically separate being ● conception/fertilisation – when the egg and the sperm meet to begin the development of a fetus ● death – when the life cycle ends ● develop – to grow to become more mature or advanced ● egg – the female sex cell

	<p>against another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Gravity – a pull force that acts at a distance.● Pull – to move something towards.● Push – to move something away.● Repel – to push away.● Resistance – an opposing or slowing force.● Drag – the frictional force experienced by an object moving through a fluid or air.● Streamlined – a shape which minimises the profile presented by an object in order to minimise the resistance it encounters	<p>space rotate around</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● day – length of time the Earth takes to rotate on its axis once● month – the length of time the Moon takes to complete one orbit around the Earth (not exactly equal to a calendar month)● planet – a non-luminous body that orbits a star● solar system – the name given to the Sun and all the bodies orbiting around it● year – the period the Earth takes to complete one orbit of the Sun	<p>can be dissolved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● solution - a soluble solid is dissolved in liquid to form a solution● filtration - the collection of larger particles in a mixture● boiling - the process by which molecules of a liquid change to vapour (much faster change than evaporation)● condensing - the change of vapour into a liquid● evaporation - change from a liquid to a vapour● freezing - the change of a liquid to a solid	<p>delivers the male genetic material to the female seed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● stamen – the male part of the flower, comprising of the anther and filament● pistil – the female part of the flower consisting of the stigma, style and ovary● seed dispersal – the method used by a plant to spread out its seeds (usually by wind, water or animals) <p>reproduction – the combining of genetic material from two individuals to produce new life</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● foetus – a baby that is still developing in the womb● puberty – a time in the human life cycle when the body goes through changes to become an adult● sperm – the male sex cell <p>womb – an organ in which the foetus grows and develops</p>
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	<p>when moving through a liquid or gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Upthrust or buoyancy – the upward force exerted on a body by a fluid that surrounds it, equal and opposite to the weight of the water displaced.● Newton (N) – the unit used to measure force.● Gear – two wheels with serrated or notched rims that mesh together to transfer movement.● Lever – usually a rigid bar with a pivot point close to one end, allowing movement at	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● gravity – the force of attraction between two masses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● melting point - the point at which a solid substance liquefies● chemical change - one where the molecular structures of the combined substances are broken down and recombined to make a new substance● physical change - where the molecular structures of the combined substance stay separate, allowing separation to occur● reversible change - a physical change that we can undo			
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	<p>one end of the lever to be converted into a smaller movement at the other, which effectively magnifies the force applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pulley – a wheel with a grooved rim that allows the transfer of movement via a belt or band. 		<p>irreversible change - a physical change that we cannot undo</p>			
<p>Year 6</p> 	<p>Animals including humans (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● heart – a muscle that pumps blood around the body ● lungs – spongy air filled organs that provide oxygen to the blood 	<p>Evolution and Inheritance (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adaptation: When a plant or animal has changed in some way, usually over a long period of time, to be better suited to the environment 		<p>Living things and their habitats (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● classify – to arrange a group of people or things in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics 	<p>Electricity (5 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● appliance – a device or piece of equipment that has been made to perform a specific task ● battery – a small item used to power small appliances 	<p>Light (6 lessons)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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



<ul style="list-style-type: none">● blood – a liquid that carries oxygen, water and nutrients around the body● veins – carry deoxygenated blood to the heart● arteries – carry oxygenated blood away from the heart <p>heart rate – the number of times our heart beats per minute</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Environment: the conditions that surround an organism.● Evolution: the process by which different kinds of living organisms are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the Earth.● Gene: A unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristics of the offspring.● Natural selection: When the fittest, most	<p>in which they live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● vertebrate – an animal that has a backbone● invertebrate – an animal without a backbone● exoskeleton – a rigid external covering for the body in some invertebrate animals● vascular – plants that use roots and stems to take in water and nutrients● non-vascular – plants that do not use roots and stems to take in water and nutrients● taxonomy – the scientific process of grouping or classifying	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● circuit – a route through which electricity flows● components – the parts of a circuit● conductor – allows electricity to flow through it● electrical – something that uses electricity to work● insulator – doesn't allow electricity to flow through it● mains power – electricity provided by power stations● pylon – a tower used for keeping electrical wires above the ground	<p>light pass through them. They block the light.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● translucent – translucent materials let some light through, but scatter the light in all directions so 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● scattering – when light is returned from a surface● absorption – when light strikes a surface and is retained within it. <p>refraction – the "bending" of light when it passes from one transparent material to another.</p>
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		<p>adapted organisms survive and multiply whilst the least adapted die out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inheritance: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent to offspring.• Organism: an individual animal, plant or single-celled life form. <p>Species: a group of similar organisms that are able to reproduce.</p>		<p>living organisms</p> <p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• renewable energy – energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power <p>non-renewable energy – energy from a source that is depleted when used, such as coal, gas and oil</p>	
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