



Science Vocabulary

	Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Working Scientifically	question: when, where, who, why, what, how. test, table, pictogram observe, pattern because, then and next. objects, change	instructions, equipment, measure, distance, height, weight, time materials, living things, sorting, grouping, features, information, results, venn diagram	scientific, prediction investigation measurements, timers observations, accuracy hand lenses, data patterns, relationships thermometer	prior knowledge comparative, fair test data logger, readings standard units features, connections labelled diagrams evidence, conclusion	enquiry, method, results variable, constant. comparative test comparison, connection pictorial representation keys, timeline	relevant, specialised prior understanding intervals, systematic cause and effect. classification keys complexity, models justify conclusions	research, hypothesise controlling variables sensors: light (lux) precise, standard units terminology, validate methodology scatter graph
Living things and Habitats	body parts - head, arm, leg, nose, eye, ear, mouth, hands and feet health/wellbeing regular physical activity healthy eating toothbrushing, 'screen time', sleep routine pedestrian germs, decay, dead parent, baby (names) animal- wings, fins etc wild, domestic survive, shelter living, change, growth identify plant features: flower, leaf, twig, seed, trunk, branch, roots, stem.	five senses - see, hear, smell, touch, taste mammals, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, fish, birds. observable features structures carnivores, herbivores, omnivores common plant names eg: daisy, daffodil, grass; oak, holly, etc.. evergreen, deciduous basic plant parts - root, stem, leaf, flower, petal, fruit, seed. bulb.	human, offspring life cycle, stage - baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult, elderly. personal hygiene balanced diet obesity, tooth decay mental health habitat - rainforest, woodland, ocean, beach desert, park, mountain suited, cacti microhabitat food chain, source minerals, nutrients, transported, xylem photosynthesis germinate seeds, bulbs	nutrition: balanced diet carbohydrates, proteins hydrated organs skeleton - skull, ribs, spine, humerus, ulna, radius, pelvis, femur, tibia. fibula. Muscles - biceps, triceps, abdominals, trapezius, gluteals, hamstrings, quadriceps, deltoids, gastrocnemius, latissimus dorsi, pectorals. endoskeletons exoskeletons	digestive system digesting, absorbing nutrients, food web oesophagus, stomach, small intestines, large intestines, rectum. Saliva, excretion, anus teeth: incisors, canines, premolars, molars. oral hygiene natural influences human influences destruction, pollution environment adaptation, extinct primary/secondary/ tertiary consumer- prey top/apex predator interdependence	adolescent, puberty transition, maturity reproduction. personal hygiene embryo juvenile, adolescent amphibian larva, pupa species sexual, asexual. germination stamen, filament, anther, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule, sepal pollen, pollination dispersal bulb, corm, rhizome	circulatory system oxygen blood vessels: arteries, veins, capillaries. lumen gases: oxygen, carbon dioxide infection. living organisms classification kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species classify living things, including microorganisms classification keys
Materials	material - wood, plastic, glass, fabric, metal, stone. properties melt harden - solidify, freeze heated cooled	materials - rock, brick physical properties: hard; soft; stretchy; stiff; rough; smooth; opaque; transparent; bendy; rigid; waterproof natural man-made, recyclable	squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, heating, cooling, mixing decay suitable purposes	rock: sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic. sandstone, limestone magma, lava, crystals, pumice, granite, slate, marble, Earth's crust tectonic plates, eroded fossil, organism, preserved, prehistoric soils: clay, sand, silt	solids, liquids, gases flow helium change of state – reversible, irreversible water vapour melting, freezing evaporation condensation. precipitation	solubility, transparency conductivity, radiation conduction, convection, electrical/thermal conductor/insulator separate: filtering, sieving, evaporating dissolve, solvent, solute solution, precautions chemical reaction	fossilised, species evolve, evolution ancestry genetic comparison genetic material inherit, gene, selective breeding adaptation natural selection generation
Physical	weather - sunny, rainy, windy, cloudy, warm, cold, snow, rainbow flooding, waves. shadow, light source electricity, electrical, batteries, rules, safe push, pull, twist, roll, slide, bounce, float, sink, surface, light, hollow, heavy, dense	seasons: spring, summer, autumn, winter seasonal weather - sunshine, hail, wind, snow, frost, fog, lightning, storm typical, varies daylight forces require direct contact, whereas other force	temperature thermometer windsock rain gauge chemicals	dark, light Surface reflected, reflectors, reflective opaque translucent, transparent friction magnetic, magnets attract, repel poles opposite	vibrate, vibrations sound wave, pitch, volume, sound source electricity, energy, power appliances, power source, series circuit, component: cell, wires, lamp, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch positive/negative terminal, current, electrical conductor/insulator	orbit, axis, rotate, anti-clockwise, Solar System: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune spherical, mass, compress gravity, gravitational pull friction, oppose, minimise air/water resistance mechanisms: levers, pulleys, gears mechanical advantage	spectrum, droplet, prism, phenomena, reflected, refraction source: natural, artificial absorbed, scattered, cornea, lens, retina, optic nerve, distortion, laser, voltage, volts (V) electrons symbols, electrical components