

Year Group	Topic	Vocabulary Children should use			Adult vocabulary
Year 1	Working scientifically	Questions Answers Equipment Results Sort Explore Observe	Same Different Collect Measure Group Test Compare describe	Ruler Tape measure Metre stick Timers beaker	Collect Evidence Data Table/chart Classify Identify Observe changes over time Notice patterns Notice relationships
	Plants	Names of locally found plants/trees/vegetables	Leaf/leaves Flower Blossom Petal Fruit berry	Root Bulb Seed Trunk Branch Stem stalk	Wild plants Garden plants Flowering plants Deciduous Evergreen
	Animals incl humans	Names of common animals - fish, birds etc. Meat eaters Plant feeders Habitat Wild animals Pets Senses Hear/hearing See/seeing Touch/touching Taste/tasting	Body parts Mouth Head Body neck Arms Eyebrows Eyelashes Legs Elbows Knees Face Eyes Ears teeth	Wing Claw Tail Beak Fur Feather Fin scale	Amphibians Reptiles Mammals Carnivores Herbivores omnivores
	Everyday Materials	Object Material Wood Plastic Glass Metal Solid Liquid gas	Water Rock Rough Smooth Bright/shiny Dull/dim Absorbent waterproof	Bendy Stiff Soft Hard Squash Stretch See through	Textures Reflection Properties transparent
	Seasonal Changes	Season Autumn Spring Summer winter	Weather Rain Cloud Sunshine Snow Frost Ice Days Hours months	Light Dark Shadow Moon movement	Day length

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Year 2	Working scientifically	As Yr 1 plus: Chart/table Pictogram Tally chart Block diagram/chart Use comparatives: hotter/colder	Gather Order Notice Patterns Link ideas	Stopwatch Pipette syringe	Gather evidence Data Venn diagram Identify Classify Rank Notice relationships
	Plants	As Yr 1 plus: Seedling Shoot Fully grown	Growth Healthy Wither Soil earth	Water Light Hot/cold nutrients	Mature plant Temperature Germinate/germination Pollination Seed dispersal
	Animals incl humans	As Yr 1 plus: Adult Young Baby Toddler Child teenager	Grow Offspring Survival Basic needs - water, food, shelter, air	Common food types Hygiene Infection Exercise Healthy unhealthy	Develop Reproduction Life cycle Heart rate Nutrition
	Everyday Materials	As Yr 1 plus: Man made Natural Stretch Bend Twist squash	Suitable Use/useful Characteristics Properties Rigid Flexible Strong weak	Reflective Non-reflective Transparent Opaque Translucent Shape changes	Suitability Purpose
	Living things and their habitats	Living Alive Non-living Dead Move Grow Feed Breathe Have young Needs Shelter heat	Habitats Conditions Characteristics Adaptation Food Chain Micro-habitats Damp Dark etc	Carnivore Herbivore Omnivore Name local habitats - pond, woodland	Life processes Reproduce Respire Excrete Producer Consumer Sources of food Seashore Ocean Rainforest

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Year 3	Working scientifically	As KS1 plus: Scientific enquiry Similarities Differences Observations Keys Bar charts Changes over time	Identify Classify Evidence Conclusion Prediction Comparative test Fair test Data/results	Thermometer Data logger Magnifying glass microscope	Systematic Accurate Disprove Notice relationships
	Plants	As KS1 plus: Part Role Temperature absorb	Soil Well drained Fertiliser Nutrients Plant life cycle	Transported Pollination Seed Formation Seed dispersal	Structure Function Plant tissues Pores Competition for resources
	Animals incl humans	As KS1 plus: Nutrition Nutrients Dietary fibre Balanced diet Carbohydrate Protein Vitamins Minerals fat	Skeleton Muscles Support Protection movement	Brain Blood vessels Heart skull Ribs Spine Backbone Joints Sockets Bones tendons	Vertebrates Invertebrates Endoskeleton exoskeleton
	Rocks	Rock Stone Pebble Boulder Absorb water Lets water through	Soil Fossil Grains Crystals Layers Texture Molten magma	Name properties of rocks Name common rocks/soil types	Erosion Strata Particles Physical properties Porous Permeable impermeable
	Light	Light Light source Dark darkness	Refect Reflective Mirror Shadow Block/absorb Direction of light	Transparent Opaque Translucent Bright Dim Light beam sunlight	Speed of light Emit spectrum
	Forces & Magnets	Force Gravity Push/pull Direction of force Air resistance Streamlined Float/sink Friction Force-meter	Magnet Magnetic Force Strength Attract Repel Poles North pole South pole	Bar magnet Ring magnet Button magnet Horseshoe magnet Names of common magnetic/non- magnetic materials	Constant force Non constant force Newton meter newton

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Year 4	Working scientifically	As previous plus: Increase Decrease Accurate appearance			Notice relationships Systematic disprove
	Plants	As previous plus: Classification keys Environment Fish Reptiles Amphibians Mammals birds	Vertebrates Invertebrates Human impact Plant groups (trees, grasses, flowering and non flowering plants.	Name common invertebrates	Organism Population Deforestation Development Positive human impact Negative human impact Variation characteristics
	Animals incl humans	As previous plus: Digestive system Digestion Saliva Oesophagus Stomach Small intestine Large intestine Absorb into blood stream	Swallowing Chewing Rectum Anus Faeces Consumer Predator Prey producers	Canines Incisors Pre-molars Molars Cavities Dentine Plaque Pulp cavity Fluoride Tooth decay Gums Nerves enamel	Chemical enzymes Breakdown food Gastric juices Reabsorption of water
	States of Matter	Air Oxygen Powder Grain/granular Changes state Gaseous particles	Water vapour Water cycle Heating/cooling Degree Celsius Melt Freeze boil	Evaporation Condensation Energy transfer	Solidify Boiling point Precipitation Transpiration Forces of attraction
	Sound	Sound Sound source Noise Vibrate/vibration Travel Sound wave	Pitch Volume Loud/quiet Tune High/low Echo Tuning fork	Percussion String Brass woodwind	Strength of vibrations Reflection of sound
	Electricity	Electricity Electrical device Appliances Mains Plug Components Conductor insulator	Circuit symbol Cell Battery Wire Bulb switch Buzzer Motor connection	Electrical/simple circuit Complete circuit Closed circuit Open circuit Positive Negative Crocodile clip	Series circuit terminal

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Year 5	Working scientifically	As previous plus: Opinion Fact Variables Independent variable Dependant variable	Controlled variable precision Classification keys	Scattergraphs Line graphs Notice relationships support	Degree of trust Causal relationships refute
	Plants	As previous plus: Reproduction Asexual Sexual Germination pollination	Seed dispersal Seed formation Pollen Stigma stamen	Anther Filament Style Sepal Carpel insects	Plantlets - e.g spider plants Runners e.g strawberry plants
	Animals incl humans	As previous plus: Reproduction Sexual Birth Fertilisation Menstrual cycle	Puberty Eggs Egg cell Embryo Ovary placenta	Penis Testes Vagina uterus	Chromosomes Ovum Zygote Fallopian tubes Gestation hormones
	Properties and Changes of Materials	As previous plus: Solubility Electrical Conductivity Thermal conductivity New material Buoyancy suspension	Dissolve Solution Soluble Insoluble Solute Solvent Burning rusting	Gas given off Mixture Sieving Reversible Irreversible Hard to reverse	Combustion Oxidisation Chemical reaction Residue filtrate
	Earth & Space	Earth Planets Sun Solar system Moon Celestial body Sphere/spherical Rotation Phases of the moon Time zones	Spin Axis/axes Night/day Mercury Mars Neptune Venus Jupiter Saturn Pluto uranus	Orbit Elliptical orbit Revolve Shadow Clocks Sundials Asteroids Comets Galaxy Meteors Light years	Geocentric model Heliocentric model
	Forces	As previous plus: Mechanisms Air resistance Water resistance	Levers Pulleys Gears springs	Drag forces Transference of force and motion	

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Year 6	Working scientifically	As previous plus: systematic	Causal relationships	Refute Degree of trust	
	Living things and habitats	As previous plus: Organism Micro-organism	Bacteria Microbes fungus	Arachnid Mollusc Insect crustacean	
	Animals incl humans	As previous plus: Circulatory system Blood vessels Capillaries Arteries Veins Red blood cells White blood cells	Oxygen Carbon dioxide Lungs Air sacs Ventricles Aorta Wind pipe Diaphragm bronchi	Pulmonary Lifestyle Drugs Diet Heart rate Clotting plasma	Gaseous exchange Oxygenated Deoxygenated Respiratory system Aerobic respiration Trachea Haemoglobin Bronchioles Alveoli
	Evolution and Inheritance	Evolution Adaptation Genes DNA Chromosomes Evolutionary Change features	Inherit Inheritance Environmental conditions Fossil records Natural selection	Variation Reproduction Competition Environmental variations Survival of the fittest	Dominance recessive
	Light	As previous plus: Absorption transmission	Lenses Optic prism	Rainbow Refraction spectrum	
	Electricity	As previous plus: Series circuit	Terminal Voltage volume	Current resistance Circuit diagrams	Parallel circuits

Pennyhill Primary School

**Progression in Scientific
Vocabulary Document**

2019 - 2020

