



Animals including Humans							
Year 0	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>face hair leg human knee animal arm fish elbow birds back head toes ear hands eye fingers mouth nose head eyes nose mouth ears hands fingers feet toes arm leg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Names of animal groups: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals.</li> <li>Animal diets: carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Human senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste.</li> <li>Exploring senses: loud, quiet, soft, rough.</li> <li>Other: human, animal, pet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being born and growing: Young, offspring, live young, grow, develop, change, hatch, lay, fly, crawl, talk.</li> <li>Young and adult names: lamb and sheep, kitten and cat, duckling and duck.</li> <li>Life cycle stages: e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult; frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, frog.</li> <li>Survival and staying healthy: basic needs, survive, food, air, exercise, diet, nutrition, healthy, balanced diet, hygiene, germs.</li> <li>Food groups: fruit and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food groups and nutrients: fibre, fats (saturated and unsaturated), vitamins, minerals.</li> <li>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</li> <li>Names of human bones: e.g. skull, spine, backbone, ribcage, pelvis, clavicle, scapula, humerus, ulna, pelvis, radius, femur, tibia, fibula.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: movement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digestive system: digest, digestion, tongue, teeth, saliva, salivary glands, oesophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, gall bladder, small intestine, duodenum, large intestine, rectum, anus, faeces, organ.</li> <li>Waste products</li> <li>Types of teeth and dental care: molar, premolar, incisor, canine, wisdom teeth, tooth decay, plaque, enamel, baby (milk) teeth.</li> <li>Food chains and animal diets: decomposer, food web.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process of reproduction: gestation, asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, sperm, egg, cells, clone.</li> <li>Changes and life cycle: embryo, foetus, uterus, prenatal, adolescence, Changing body parts: e.g. breasts, penis, larynx, ovaries, pubic hair.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: reproduction, reproduce, types of animals and animal groups, fertilisation.</p> <p>puberty, menstruation, adulthood, life expectancy, old</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>waste products.</p> <p>transportation, nutrient transportation,</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: carbon dioxide.</p>

# Science Vocabulary Overview



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			<p>vegetables, proteins, dairy and alternatives, carbohydrates, oil and spreads, fat, salt, sugar.</p> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: water.</p>		<p>producer, consumer, prey, predator, excretion, habitat.</p>	<p>age, hormones, sweat.</p>	
Plants							
<p>tree petals trunk fruit branch roots leaves bulb flowers seed stem Plant Grow Change Fruit Vegetable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Names of common plants:</u> wild plant, garden plant, evergreen tree, deciduous tree, common flowering plant, weed, grass.</li> <li>• <u>Name some features of plants:</u> e.g. vegetable, fruit, berry, leaf/leaves, blossom, petal, stem, trunk, branch, root, soil.</li> <li>• <u>Name some common types of plant</u></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Growth of plants:</u> germination, shoot, grow, food store, life cycle, die, wilt, seedling, sapling.</li> <li>• <u>Needs of plants:</u> sunlight, nutrition, light, healthy, space, air.</li> <li>temperature</li> <li>• <u>Names of different habitats:</u> e.g. rainforest, desert.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Water transportation:</u> transport, evaporation, evaporate, nutrients, absorb, anchor.</li> <li>• <u>Life cycle of flowering plants:</u> pollination (insect/wind), pollen, nectar, pollinator, seed formation, seed dispersal (animal/wind/water), reproduce, fertilisation, fertilise, stamen, anther, filament, carpel (pistil), stigma, carbon dioxide</li> </ul>				

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>daffodil.</li> </ul>	vocabulary: water, warm, hot, cold,	life cycle. germination, shoot, seed dispersal, grow, food store, die, wilt, seedling, sapling.			
Living Things and Their Habitats							
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food sources, food, producer, consumer, predator, prey. carnivore, herbivore, omnivore</li> <li><u>Names of habitats and microhabitats:</u> e.g. under leaves, woodland, rainforest, sea shore, ocean, urban, local habitat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Living or dead:</u> living, dead, never living, not living, alive, never been alive, healthy.</li> <li><u>Habitats including microhabitats:</u> depend, shelter, safety, survive, suited, space, minibeast, air.</li> <li><u>Life processes:</u> movement, sensitivity, growth, reproduction, nutrition, excretion, respiration.</li> <li><u>Food chains:</u></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>changes:</u> environment, environmental dangers, adapt, natural changes, climate change, deforestation, pollution, urbanisation, invasive species, endangered species, extinct.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Reproduction:</u> asexual reproduction, sexual reproduction, gestation, metamorphosis, tuber, runners/side branches, plantlet, cuttings, embryo, adolescent, penis, vagina, egg, pregnancy, gestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Classifying:</u> plants, variation.</li> <li><u>Microorganisms:</u> bacteria, single-celled, microbes, microscopic, virus, fungi, fungus, mould, antibiotic, yeast, ferment, microscope, decompose.</li> </ul>
		senses, , seed, water, names of materials.			carbon dioxide, fish, bird, mammal, amphibian, reptile, skeleton, bone, vertebrate, invertebrate, backbone, names for animal body parts, names of common plants.	Previously introduced vocabulary: life cycle, pollination, offspring, fertilise, fertilisation, sepal, filament, anther, stamen, pollen, petal, stigma, style,	flowering and non-flowering

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						ovary, carpel, ovule, stem, bulb, roots, mammal, adult, baby, sperm, cells, live young.	
Evolution and Inheritance							
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Evolution and inheritance</u>: evolve, adaptation, inherit, natural selection, adaptive traits, inherited traits, mutations, theory of evolution, ancestors, biological parent, chromosomes, genes, Charles Darwin.</li> <li>• <u>Other</u>: selective breeding, artificial selection, breed, cross breeding, genetically modified food, cloning, DNA.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: classification, offspring, characteristics, habitat, environment, adapt, variations, human, fossil, suited, cells, names of different habitats,</p>



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	push, pull,			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>How things move:</u> move, movement, surface, distance, strength.</li> <li>• <u>Types of forces:</u> contact force, non-contact force, friction.</li> <li>• <u>Magnets:</u> magnetic, magnetic field, magnetic force, bar magnet, horseshoe magnet, ring magnet, magnetic poles (north pole, south pole), attract, repel, compass.</li> <li>• <u>Magnetic and non-magnetic materials:</u> e.g. iron, nickel, cobalt.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: metal, names of materials.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Types of forces:</u> air resistance, water resistance, buoyancy, upthrust, Earth's gravitational pull, gravity, opposing forces, driving force.</li> <li>• <u>Mechanisms:</u> levers, pulleys, gears/cogs.</li> <li>• <u>Measurements:</u> weight, mass, kilograms (kg), Newtons (N), scales, speed, fast, slow.</li> <li>• <u>Other:</u> streamlined, Earth.</li> </ul> <p>Previously introduced vocabulary: air, heat, moon.</p>	
Light							
	Dark, light			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Light and seeing:</u> dark, absence of light, light source, illuminate, visible, shadow, translucent, energy, block.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Reflection:</u> periscope.</li> <li>• <u>Seeing light:</u> visible spectrum,</li> <li>• <u>How light travels:</u> light waves,</li> </ul>	

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Light sources</u>: e.g. candle, torch, fire, lantern, lightning.</li> <li>• <u>Reflective light</u>: reflect, reflection, surface, ray, scatter, reverse, beam, angle, mirror, moon.</li> <li>• <u>Sun safety</u>: dangerous, glare, damage, UV light, UV rating, sunglasses, direct.</li> </ul> <p>opaque, transparent, sunlight, sun. push, pull,</p>			<p>wavelength, straight line, refraction.</p> <p>names and properties of materials, absorb. prism.</p>
Sound							
	Quiet loud				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Parts of the ear</u>: eardrum.</li> <li>• <u>Making sound</u>: vibration, vocal cords, particles.</li> <li>• <u>Measuring sound</u>: pitch, volume, amplitude, sound wave, decibels quiet, loud, high, low, travel, distance.</li> </ul> <p>soundproof, absorb sound.</p>		

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Earth and Space							
	Earth Moon Planet space Sun star		Space Camp Constellation astronomer  Planets Space Sun Star Earth Moon			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Solar system</u>: star, planet.</li> <li>• <u>Names of planets</u>: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus.</li> <li>• <u>Shape</u>: spherical</li> <li>• <u>Movement</u>: orbit, satellite rotate, axis,.</li> <li>• astronomer.</li> <li>• <u>Day length</u>: sunrise, sunset, midday, time zone.</li> <li>: Sun, moon, shadow, day, night, heat, light, reflect.</li> </ul>	
Electricity							
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Electricity</u>: mains-powered, battery-powered, mains electricity, plug, appliances, devices.</li> <li>electrical safety hazard</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Flow and measure of electricity</u>: voltage, amps, resistance, electrons, volts (V), current.</li> <li>• <u>Circuits</u>: symbol, circuit diagram, component, function, filament.</li> </ul>



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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Circuits</u>: circuit, simple series circuit, complete circuit, incomplete circuit.</li> <li>components</li> <li>• <u>Circuit parts</u>: bulb, cell, wire, buzzer, switch, motor, battery.</li> <li>• <u>Materials</u>: electrical conductor, electrical insulator.</li> </ul> <p>: names of materials.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Variations</u>: dimmer,</li> <li>• <u>Types of electricity</u>: natural electricity, human-made electricity, solar panels, power station.</li> <li>• <u>Other</u>: positive, negative.</li> </ul> <p>Previous Vocab-see Year 4 brighter, louder, quieter.</p>
<b>Materials</b>							
	material metal wood rock plastic hard glass soft paper fabric material smooth shiny rough, wet, dry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Names of materials</u>: wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, paper, cardboard, rubber, fabric.</li> <li>• <u>Properties of materials</u>: hard, soft, shiny, dull, stretchy, rough, smooth, bendy, not bendy, transparent, opaque,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Changing shape</u>: squash, bend, twist, stretch.</li> <li>• <u>Properties of materials</u>: e.g. strong, flexible, light, hard-wearing, elastic.</li> <li>• recycle, pollution.</li> <li>• Natural</li> <li>• artificial</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Types of rock</u>: sedimentary rock, igneous rock, metamorphic rock.</li> <li>• <u>Properties of rocks</u>: permeable, semi-permeable, impermeable, durable.</li> <li>• <u>Names of rocks</u>: e.g. marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate.</li> <li>• <u>Formation of rocks and fossils</u>: natural, human-made,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>States of matter</u>: solids, liquids, gases, particles.</li> <li>• <u>State change</u>: evaporate, condense, melt, freeze, heat, cool, melting point, freezing point, boiling point, water vapour.</li> <li>• <u>Water cycle</u>: precipitation, evaporation,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Mixtures and solutions</u>: dissolving, substance, soluble, insoluble.</li> <li>• <u>Changes of materials</u>: reversible change, physical change, irreversible change, chemical change,</li> </ul>	

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		waterproof, not waterproof, absorbent, not absorbent, sharp, stiff.		magma, lava, molten rock, sediment, erosion, fossilisation, layers, bone, fossil. • <u>Soil</u> : sandy, chalky, clay, peaty, loamy, topsoil, subsoil, bedrock, mineral, organic matter, compost. soil, water, air.	condensation, ground run-off, collection, underground water, bodies of water (sea, river, stream), water droplets, hail. temperature, rain, cloud, snow, wind, sun, hot, cold,	burning, new material, product. • <u>Separating</u> : sieving, filtering, magnetic attraction. materials	
Working Scientifically							

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
Question words: What How Where When Why Look See Same Different Try Test Ideas Explore Find out Group Sort Objects Compare Think Happen Know Show Say/tell Draw Put Stick/glue/paste Sort/order	aim answers block diagrams changes compare describe difference different enquiry equipment experience explore findings gather group identify (name) investigate measure notice observe	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	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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	<p>patterns</p> <p>pictograms</p> <p>questions</p> <p>record</p> <p>same</p> <p>similarity</p> <p>simple tables</p> <p>sort</p> <p>sorting diagrams</p> <p>tally charts</p> <p>test</p> <p>What will we do? (plan)</p> <p>What do you think will happen? (prediction)</p> <p>What happened? (results)</p> <p>What have we found out? (conclusion)</p>	<p>prediction (What do you think will happen?)</p> <p>primary sources</p> <p>questioning</p> <p>reasoning</p> <p>relationships</p> <p>results (What happened?)</p> <p>secondary sources</p> <p>standard units</p> <p>table</p> <p>What do we change, what do we keep the same, what are we measuring?</p>	
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