



RECEPTION/EYFS				
PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	SEASONAL CHANGE (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)	USE OF EVERYDAY MATERIALS	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Evergreen/ Coniferous</b> - keep leaves	<b>Fish</b> - an animal with gills and fins that lives in water.	<b>Season</b> - a time of year that has particular weather	<b>Material</b> - matter from which a thing is or can be made	<b>Identify</b> - notice
<b>Trunk</b> - stem of a tree, from which its branches grow.	<b>Amphibian</b> - They begin life by having an aquatic gill - breathing stage followed before they move to land and breathe with their lungs.	<b>Spring</b> – time after winter and before summer. New plants begins to appear	<b>Elastic</b> - stretchy	<b>Observe</b> - watch
<b>Branches</b> - part of a tree which grows out from the trunk	<b>Mammal</b> - an animal with hair or fur. Females feed their young with milk	<b>Summer</b> – the warmest part of the year	<b>Absorbent</b> - substance that soaks up liquid easily	
<b>Leaf</b> – often green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem	<b>Carnivore</b> - an animal that eats meat	<b>Autumn</b> - a time when the temperatures are dropping and the trees begin to lose their leaves	<b>Waterproof</b> - won't let water in	
<b>Root</b> - the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support	<b>Herbivore</b> - an animal that doesn't eat meat	<b>Winter</b> – the coldest part of the year		
<b>Fruit</b> - the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.	<b>Reptile</b> - animal with scaly skin that lays soft-shelled eggs			
<b>Vegetable</b> - a plant or part of a plant used as food,	<b>Bird</b> – an animal with feathers, wings and a beak which can often fly.			
<b>Seed</b> - the part of a plant that can create new plants				
<b>Stem</b> - the main body or stalk of a plant				
<b>Bulb</b> - a rounded part of a plant used for storage that is underground.				



YEAR 1				
PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	SEASONAL CHANGE (NORTHERN HEMISPHERE)	USE OF EVERYDAY MATERIALS	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Common wild plants</b> – not grown/planted by people	<b>Fish</b> - a cold-blooded animal with gills and fins that lives in water.	<b>Season</b> - a time of year that has particular weather	<b>Material</b> - matter from which a thing is or can be made	<b>Identify</b> - notice
<b>Garden plants</b> - grown/planted by people	<b>Amphibian</b> - a cold-blooded animal. They begin life by having an aquatic gill-breathing stage followed before they move to land and breathe with their lungs.	<b>Spring</b> - season after winter and before summer, in new plants begins to appear	<b>Properties</b> - a quality of something	<b>Classify</b> - group
<b>Deciduous</b> – loose leaves	<b>Mammal</b> - a warm-blooded animal with hair or fur. Females feed their young with milk, and most give birth to live young.	<b>Summer</b> – the warmest part of the year	<b>Elastic</b> - stretchy	<b>Record</b> - write down
<b>Evergreen/ Coniferous</b> - keep leaves		<b>Autumn</b> - a time when the temperatures are dropping and the trees begin to lose their leaves	<b>Absorbent</b> - substance that soaks up liquid easily	<b>Observe</b> - watch
<b>Trunk</b> - stem of a tree, from which its branches grow.	<b>Carnivore</b> - an animal that eats meat	<b>Winter</b> – the coldest part of the year		<b>Waterproof</b> - won't let water in
<b>branches</b> - part of a tree which grows out from the trunk	<b>Herbivore</b> - an animal that doesn't eat meat		<b>Biology</b> - the study of living things <b>Chemistry</b> - the study of the way matter is made up, the investigation properties and reactions. <b>Physics</b> - the study of the facts about matter and motion	
<b>leaf</b> – often green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem	<b>Reptile</b> - a cold-blooded animal with scaly skin that lays soft-shelled eggs			
<b>Root</b> - the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support	<b>Bird</b> - a warm-blooded animal with feathers, wings and a beak which can often fly.			
<b>Plant</b> - a living thing absorbing water through its roots and using sunlight to create food.				
<b>Fruit</b> - the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.				
<b>Vegetable</b> - a plant or part of a plant used as food				
<b>Seed</b> - the part of a plant that can create new plants				
<b>Stem</b> - the main body or stalk of a plant				
<b>Bulb</b> - a rounded part of a plant used for storage that is underground.				



YEAR 2				
PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS	USE OF EVERYDAY MATERIALS	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Survival</b> - able to live	<b>Habitat</b> - where something lives	<b>Material</b> - matter from which a thing is or can be made	<b>Identify</b> - notice
<b>Growth</b>	<b>Air</b> - Gas around us	<b>Energy</b> - something that gives us physical power	<b>Properties</b> - a quality of something	<b>Classify</b> - group
<b>Deciduous</b> – loose leaves	<b>Water</b> - liquid in seas, lakes and rain	<b>Predator</b> - a wild animal which hunts or <b>preys</b> on other animals for food	<b>Elastic</b> - stretchy	<b>Record</b> - write down
<b>Evergreen/Coniferous</b> - keep leaves	<b>Food</b> - something that's eaten	<b>Prey</b> - animals eaten by others	<b>Absorbent</b> - substance that soaks up liquid easily	<b>Observe</b> - watch
<b>Trunk</b> - stem of a tree, from which its branches grow.	<b>Offspring</b> - babies		<b>Waterproof</b> - won't let water in	<b>Diagram</b> - drawing
<b>Branches</b> - part of a tree which grows out from the trunk	<b>Exercise</b> - healthy physical activity		<b>Opaque</b> - can't be seen through/doesn't let light through	<b>Biology</b> - the study of living things
<b>Leaf</b> – often green and blade-like, that is attached to a stem	<b>Hygiene</b> - a way of preventing disease		<b>Transparent</b> - can be seen through/does let light through	<b>Chemistry</b> - the study of the way matter is made up, the investigation properties and reactions.
<b>Root</b> - the part of a plant which attaches it to the ground or to a support	<b>Muscles</b> - parts of the body that allow us to move			<b>Physics</b> - the study of the facts about matter and motion
<b>Plant</b> - a living thing absorbing water through its roots, and using sunlight to create food.	<b>Skeleton</b> - framework of bone			
<b>Fruit</b> - the sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food.				
<b>Vegetable</b> - a plant or part of a plant used as food				
<b>Seed</b> - the part of a plant that can create new plants				
<b>Stem</b> - the main body or stalk of a plant				
<b>Bulb</b> - a rounded part of a plant used for storage that is underground.				



YEAR 3					
PLANTS	ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	ROCKS	FORCES AND MAGNETS	LIGHT	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Nutrient</b> - something that provides nourishment	<b>Bone</b> - hard, white material that makes up the skeleton	<b>Fossil</b> - remains/ impression of ancient plants / animals preserved in rock.	<b>Magnetic</b> - an invisible force that pulls metal towards itself	<b>Reflection</b> - when a light ray hits a surface and bounces off	<b>Identify</b> - notice
<b>Reproduction</b> - producing babies	<b>Skull</b> - bones of the head that protect the brain	<b>Granite</b> - a hard rock	<b>Force</b> - strength or energy		<b>Classify</b> - group
<b>Transportation</b> - moving from one place to another	<b>Nutrition</b> - nourishment	<b>Sandstone</b> - a rock containing sand	<b>Contact</b> - when two things touch		<b>Record</b> - write down
<b>Dispersal</b> - spreading		<b>Marble</b> - a hard, streaky rock	<b>Attract</b> - pull toward itself		<b>Observe</b> - watch
<b>Pollination</b> - transfer of pollen from one plant to another	<b>Exercise</b> - healthy physical activity	<b>Pumice</b> - a lightweight volcanic rock	<b>Repel</b> - to force something away		<b>Diagram</b> - drawing
<b>Flower</b> - the seedbearing part of a plant	<b>Hygiene</b> - a way of preventing disease	<b>Absorbent</b> - substance that soaks up liquid easily	<b>Friction</b> - rubbing together causing heat		<b>Biology</b> - the study of living things
	<b>Muscles</b> - parts of the body that allow us to move		<b>Poles</b> - the opposite ends of an object		<b>Chemistry</b> - the study of the way matter is made up, the investigation properties and reactions.
	<b>Skeleton</b> - framework of bone			<b>Physics</b> - the study of the facts about matter and motion	



YEAR 4					
ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS	STATES OF MATTER	ELECTRICITY	SOUND	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Oesophagus</b> - tube from mouth to stomach (NOT windpipe/trachea)	<b>Vertebrates</b> - animals with spines	<b>Solid</b> - matter that holds its shape. Particles held rigidly	<b>Electric Cell</b> - a device that changes energy to electricity	<b>Vibration</b> - moving back and forth very quickly	<b>Conclusion</b> - a summary
<b>Stomach</b> - an organ that digests and churns food	<b>Invertebrates</b> - animals without spines	<b>Liquid</b> - matter that fills a container. Particles can move more than a solid but less than a gas	<b>Battery</b> - one or more electric cells creating power	<b>Pitch</b> - how high/low a tone is.	<b>Prediction</b> - What we think will happen
<b>Small intestine</b> - tube from stomach to large intestine which absorbs nutrients from food		<b>Gas</b> - matter that fills an area completely. Particles can move freely	<b>Circuit</b> - a path for transmitting an electric current		
<b>Large intestine</b> - tube from small intestine to rectum that absorbs water/nutrients and makes poo			<b>Conductor</b> - something that transmits electricity/heat		
<b>Incisor</b> - teeth at front of mouth that can cut			<b>Insulators</b> - something that does not transmit electricity, heat or sound		
<b>Molar</b> - teeth at the back of mouth for grinding					
<b>Canine</b> - pointy teeth for tearing					



**YEAR 5 VOCABULARY LIST**

<b>ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS</b>	<b>LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS</b>	<b>MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES</b>	<b>EARTH AND SPACE</b>	<b>FORCES</b>	<b>WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY</b>
<b>Womb/uterus</b> - where baby's grow before birth in mammals	<b>Vertebrates</b> - animals with spines	<b>Soluble</b> - can dissolve in water,	<b>Axis of rotation</b> - an imaginary line passing through centre of the Earth as it spins	<b>Resistance</b> - a slowing force	<b>Conclusion</b> - a summary
<b>Foetus</b> - an unborn offspring of a mammal which is more than 8 weeks old.	<b>Invertebrates</b> - animals without spines	<b>Solution</b> – a mixture of a liquid and a dissolved solid	<b>Phases of the moon</b> - when the moon appears as different shapes	<b>Gravity</b> - a force that pulls an object towards the centre of a planet	<b>Prediction</b> - What we think will happen
<b>Gestation</b> - period of time in which a baby grows in the uterus before birth	<b>Offspring</b> - babies	<b>Dissolve</b> - when a solid breaks down into a solution in water	<b>Star</b> - fixed luminous point in night sky (NOT a burning ball of fire)	<b>Lever</b> - rigid bar used to move something	<b>Variable</b> - not having a fixed pattern
<b>Puberty</b> - a time when young people experience bodily changes to prepare them for adulthood.	<b>Reproduction</b> - creating offspring	<b>Evaporate</b> - when a liquid turns into a gas.	<b>Constellation</b> - pattern of stars in groups	<b>Gear</b> - toothed wheel that works with others to increase force	<b>Systematic</b> - methodical
<b>Embryo</b> - an unborn collection of cells that is growing into a foetus.				<b>Newton</b> - unit of force	<b>Refute</b> - disprove
					<b>Quantitative</b> - can be measured with numbers



YEAR 6					
ANIMALS INCLUDING HUMANS	LIVING THINGS AND THEIR HABITATS	EVOLUTION AND INHERITANCE	LIGHT	ELECTRICITY	WORKING SCIENTIFICALLY
<b>Circulatory system</b> - the network of blood vessels around the body	<b>Organism</b> - living thing made of one or more cells.	<b>Evolution</b> - change of characteristic in a species over several generations	<b>Refraction</b> - the change of a direction of a beam of light	<b>Volt</b> - a measurement of the force of an electrical current	<b>Conclusion</b> - a summary
<b>Valve</b> - a flap that helps to keep blood moving the correct way through a vein	<b>Micro-organism</b> - a microscopic organism	<b>Adaptation</b> - a process of change so that a living thing is better suited to its environment	<b>Spectrum</b> - a range of colours	<b>Amp</b> - unit of electrical current	<b>Prediction</b> - What we think will happen
<b>Blood vessel</b> - a tiny tube that carries blood		<b>Characteristic</b> - a defining quality			<b>Variable</b> - not having a fixed pattern
<b>Vein</b> - a blood vessel that carries blood towards the heart					<b>Systematic</b> - methodical
<b>Artery</b> - a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart					<b>Refute</b> - disprove
<b>Oxygenated</b> - full of oxygen					<b>Quantitative</b> - can be measured with numbers
<b>Deoxygenated</b> - depleted of oxygen					