Attleborough Primary School

Achieve Collaborate Flourish

Science Progression of Vocabulary

National Curriculum Programme Of Study / EYFS						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Living things – plants Grow Lifecycle Roots Shoots stem leaves, buds flower Water Light warmth, temperature soil, compost	**Plants** Common Wild plants Garden plants Deciduous Evergreen Tree Trunk Branches Leaf leaves Root Bud Flower Blossom Petals Stem Fruit Vegetables Bulb seed	**Plants** water light temperature grow healthy germination reproduction	**Plants** <u>Structure</u> Flowering plants Roots Stem Trunk Leaves Flowers <u>Function</u> Nutrition Support Reproduction <u>Requirements for life</u> Air light water nutrients soil grow fertiliser <u>life cycle</u> flower pollination seed formation seed dispersal			

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Body parts. Backbone, skeleton, soft body, shell. hibernate, migrate. Predator, prey. Nocturnal. Adult/parent, baby. Lifecycle: Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, butterfly. Birds (owl, duck), insects/bugs/minibeasts (ladybird, woodlouse, bee, wasp, spider,tarantula, earthworm, snail,locust, cricket, millipede, butterfly, caterpillar), fish, reptiles (snake, tortoise, gecko), amphibians, mammals		**Living things and their habitats** Living Dead Alive Habitats Micro-habitat Food Food chain Sun-grass-cow-human Healthy Shelter Logs Leaf litter Seashore Woodland Ocean Rainforest Conditions Hot – warm – cold Dry – damp – wet Bright – shade - dark		**Living things and their habitats** Environment Flowering Non-flowering Plants Animals Vertebrate Environment Dangers <u>Vertebrate</u> Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds Mammals <u>Invertebrates</u> Snails Slugs Worms Spiders Insects <u>Plants</u> Flowering plants Grasses Non-flowering Mosses Ferns <u>Human impact</u> Nature reserves Garden – parks – ponds Population Development Litter deforestation	**Living things and their habitats** Life Cycles Mammals Amphibian Insect Bird Life process Reproduction Plants Animals Vegetable garden Flower border Sexual Asexual Rainforest Oceans Desert Prehistoric Similarities differences	**Living things and their habitats** Micro-organisms Plants Animal Classification Classify Invertebrates Insects Spiders Snails Worms Vertebrates Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds Mammals **Evolution and inheritance** Living things Change Fossils Offspring Vary Not identical Characteristics Variation Evolution Adaption Inherit Inheritance Adapt Environment Extreme Conditions Advantageous Disadvantageous

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Healthy Exercise Food Safe Clothes Toilet Similar Different	**Animals including humans** Common animals Fish Amphibians Reptiles Birds Mammals Pets <u>Carnivores</u> Meat cat – dog – lion – tiger – fox – shark – eagle – hawk – snake <u>Herbivores</u> Plants Cow – hamster – tortoise – rabbit <u>Omnivores</u> Badger – human – bear – chickens <u>Body parts</u> Head – neck – shoulders – arms – elbow – chest – legs – knees – face – ears – eyes – hair – mouth – teeth.	**Animals including humans** Offspring Grow Adults Nutrition Reproduce Survival Water – food – air Exercise Hygiene Egg – chick – chicken Egg – caterpillar – pupa – butterfly Spawn – tadpole – frog Lamb – sheep Baby – toddler – child – teenager - adult	**Animals including humans** Nutrition Vitamins Minerals Fat Protein Carbohydrates Fibre Water Skeletons – support – protection Skull – brain Ribs – heart – lungs Movement Joint Muscles – move, pull, contract, relax diet	**Animals including humans** Human digestive system Mouth Tongue – mixes, moistens, saliva Teeth Incisors – cutting, slicing Canines – ripping, tearing Molars – chewing, grinding Oesophagus Transports Stomach digestion Acid Enzymes Small intestine – absorbs, vitamins, water Large intestines – compacts Carnivore Herbivore Brush Floss Sugar Food chain Sun Producers Prey Predators	**Animals including humans** Human development Baby – toddler – child – teenager – adult Puberty Gestation Length Mass Grow / ing	**Animals including humans** <u>Human internal organs</u> Heart, lungs, liver, kidney, brain Skeleton – skeletal Muscle muscular Digest Digestion <u>Human circulatory system</u> Heart – blood – vessels – blood Impact Diet Exercise Drugs Lifestyle Nutrients Water Damage Alcohol substances

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Materials Object recycling. Properties Waterproof strong/weak, hard/soft. Bubble wrap, foil, plastic, fabric, paper, straw, sticks, bricks, metal, glass purpose	**Everyday materials** <u>Material</u> Wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, rock <u>Properties</u> Hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, shiny, dull, rough, smooth, bendy, brittle, waterproof, absorbent	**Uses of everyday materials** Material Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard Squashing, bending, twisting, stretching Metal Coins, cans, cars, table legs Wood Matches, floors, telegraph pole Spoon – plastic, wood, metal Rubber waterproof	**Rocks** Appearance Physical properties Hard, soft Shiny, dull Rough, smooth Absorbent, waterproof Fossil Sedimentary rock Soil Rock Organic matter Buildings Grave stones Grains crystals	**States of matter** Solid, liquid, gas Iron, ice Melt Freeze Liquid Evaporate, evaporation Condense, condensation Container Changing state Chocolate, butter, cream Heated Cooled Degrees Celsius Thermometer Water cycle Evaporate Condense Temperature Melt Warm, cool Water vapour	**Properties and changes of materials.** Properties Hardness, solubility, transparency, conductive Electrical, thermal Magnetic Separate Solid, liquid, gas Filtering, sieving, evaporating Reversible changes Dissolving, mixing, melting Irreversible New material, burning, rusting Magnetism Electricity chemical .	

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Seasons: - Spring (growth, baby animals) - Summer - Autumn (Harvest) - Winter • Weather: - Sun, rain, wind, snow, ice, frost, sleet, hail. - Cold/warm/hot • Day length, day light.	**Seasonal Changes** season summer winter autumn spring day daytime weather wind rain snow hail sleet fog sun hot warm cold		**Light** light see dark reflect surface natural star Sun Moon shadow blocked solid artificial torch candle lamp sunlight dangerous protect eyes	**Sound** vibrate vibration vibrating air medium ear hear sound volume pitch faint fainter loud louder string percussion woodwind brass insulate	**Earth and Space** Earth Sun Moon planets stars solar system Mercury Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune Pluto rotate day, night Aristotle Ptolemy Galileo Copernicus Brahe Alhazen orbit axis spherical hemisphere season tilt	**Light** light travels straight reflect reflection light source object shadows mirrors periscope rainbow filters

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Television Computer Electricity Home house				**Electricity** appliances electricity electrical circuit cell wire bulb buzzer danger electrical safety sign insulators wood, rubber, plastic, glass conductors metal water switch open closed		**Electricity.** voltage brightness volume switches danger series circuit working safely with electricity electrical safety sign circuit diagram switch bulb buzzer motor recognised symbols

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pull Push Float sink			**Forces and Magnets** force push pull open surface magnet magnetic attract repel magnetic poles North South		**Forces** gravity air resistance water resistance friction surface force effect move accelerate decelerate stop change direction brake mechanism pulley gear spring theory of gravitation Galileo Galilei Isaac Newton	

Working Scientifically

Reception	Year 1 and 2	Year 3 and 4	Year 5 and 6
question answer observe equipment sort diagram / picture compare describe group record	question answer observe observing equipment identify classify sort diagram chart map data compare contrast describe biology chemistry physics group record	research relevant questions scientific enquiry comparative and fair test systematic careful observation accurate measurements equipment thermometer data logger data gather record classify present record drawings labelled diagrams keys bar charts tables oral and written explanations conclusion predictions differences similarities changes evidence improve secondary sources guides keys construct interpret	plan variables measurements accuracy precision repeat readings record data scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graph and line graphs predictions further comparative fair test report and present conclusions, causal relationships, explanations, degree of trust, oral and written display and presentation evidence support, refute ideas or arguments identify, classify and describe patterns systematic quantitative measurements