



Science Vocabulary Progression Map



NB: For Working Scientifically Vocab Progression please see Woking Scientifically Document

Year Group	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic	Topic
Reception	<u>Harvest</u> <u>Pumpkins</u>-large rounded orange-yellow fruit with a thick rind <u>growth</u>-the process of increasing in size. <u>Food</u>-any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth. <u>autumn</u>-the season after summer and before winter <u>Super Duper Me</u> <u>eyes</u>-a pair of organs that help living things see <u>nose</u>-the organ responsible for breathing and smelling , <u>mouth</u>-through which food is taken in and vocal sounds are released <u>hands</u>-part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb <u>feet</u>-lower part of the leg below the ankle, on which a person stands or walks. <u>senses</u>- helps the body find out information about its surroundings <u>feel</u>-the ability to sense things by touch <u>taste</u>-the ability to sense things by <i>putting an item in their mouth</i> <u>smell</u>- the ability to sense things by touch	<u>Winter</u> <u>Seasons</u>-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun. <u>Cold</u>-at a low or relatively low temperature, especially when compared with the human body <u>ice</u>-frozen water, a solid. <u>Melt</u>- when a solid is turned into a liquid by heat <u>Temperature</u>- how hot or cold something is. Measured in Fahrenheit and Celcius <u>Minus</u>- below 0 <u>snow</u>-a group of loosely connected ice crystals, rain-water that falls in drops from clouds in the sky <u>weather</u>-the temperature and other outside conditions (such as rain, cloudiness, etc.) at a particular time and place wind-natural movement of the air hail-frozen rain which fall in showers from cumulonimbus clouds <u>Sleet</u>-rain containing some ice	<u>Light and Dark</u> <u>Seasons</u>-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun <u>winter</u>- the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in the southern hemisphere from June to August. <u>Spring</u>- the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November. <u>Summer</u>-the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February. <u>Sunshine</u>-direct sunlight unbroken by cloud light-the brightness that lets you see things , sun-the star round which the earth orbits. <u>Space</u> <u>Astronauts</u>- a person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft <u>planets</u>- A planet is a celestial body that (a) is in orbit around the Sun	<u>Dinosaurs</u> <u>Herbivore</u>- an animal that feeds on plants. <u>Omnivore</u>- an animal that feeds on meat and plants <u>Carnivore</u>,-an animal that feeds on plants. <u>Predator</u>-an animal that naturally preys on others. common dinosaur names, <u>Prey</u>-an animal that is caught and killed by another for food. <u>Archaeology</u>- the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains. <u>Rocks</u>-the solid mineral material forming part of the surface of the earth and other similar planets, exposed on the surface or underlying the soil <u>fossils</u>-the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form. <u>Habitats</u>-the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.	<u>Save the Bees!</u> <u>Pollinate</u>-move the pollen from one plant to another, pollination-the transfer of pollen to allow fertilization. <u>Bees</u>-a stinging winged insect which collects nectar and pollen, produces wax and honey, and lives in large communities. <u>Pollen</u>- a powder, produced by the male part of a flower, that causes the female part of the same type of flower to produce seeds. <u>seeds</u>-the unit of reproduction of a flowering plant, capable of developing into another such plant. <u>Plants</u>-A plant is a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots. Wind-natural movement of the air <u>stem</u>-a long, thin part of a plant that gives it support, petal-coloured part that forms most part of the flower <u>flower</u>-the seed-bearing part of a plant dark- when there is no light <u>light</u>- brightness that allows us to see <u>sunshine</u>- direct sunlight unbroken by cloud <u>growth</u>-increasing in size , <u>water</u>- liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is the basis of the fluids of living organisms.	<u>Seaside</u> <u>Crabs</u>- a crustacean, found chiefly on seashores <u>water</u>- liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is the basis of the fluids of living organisms. <u>Habitat</u>- the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism., <u>pebbles</u>- a small stone made smooth and round by the action of water or sand. Sharks- a long-bodied marine fish <u>fish</u>- limbless cold-blooded vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water. <u>Mammals</u>- a warm-blooded vertebrate animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, females that make milk for their young and give birth to live young.



Science Vocabulary Progression Map



			solar system- the collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun Mars- Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun – a dusty, cold, desert world with a very thin atmosphere Venus-second planet from the sun Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun – a dusty, cold, desert world with a very thin atmosphere Earth- Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only place known in the universe where life has originated Mercury- Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System and the closest to the Sun Jupiter- Jupiter is the fifth planet from the Sun and the largest in the Solar System. It is a gas giant Saturn- Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, Neptune- Neptune orbits our Sun, a star, and is the eighth planet from the Sun at a distance, orbits- the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star Sun- the star round which the earth orbits.		The Very Busy People Vets- A vet is someone who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals Scientists- Someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science. Doctors- A doctor is someone who is qualified in medicine and treats people who are ill. Dentists- a person who is qualified to examine and treat people's teeth.	
Year 1	Animals Including Humans (Ourselves) Head- upper part of the body separated from the rest of the body by a neck, and containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs. Ears- the organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates eyes-a pair of organs that help living things see	Seasons (Autumn) Weather (sunny, rainy, windy, snowy etc.) Seasons (winter, summer, spring, Seasons-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's	Seasons (Winter) Seasons-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun winter- the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in the	Seasons (Spring) Seasons-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun winter- the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in	Animals Including Humans Leg- A person or animal's legs are the long parts of their body that they use to stand on ,claw, fin, scales, fur- hooves Tail- Back part of a body that is able to move Head- upper part of the body separated from the rest of the body by a neck, and containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs.	Seasons (Summer) Seasons-each of the four divisions of the year (spring, summer, autumn, and winter) marked by particular weather patterns and daylight hours, resulting from the earth's changing position with regard to the sun winter- the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in



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	nose-the organ responsible for breathing and smelling , mouth-through which food is taken in and vocal sounds are released hands-part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers, and thumb feet-lower part of the leg below the ankle, on which a person stands or walks. senses- helps the body find out information about its surroundings feel-the ability to sense things by touch taste-the ability to sense things by <i>putting an item in their mouth</i> smell- the ability to sense things by touch	changing position with regard to the sun winter- the coldest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from December to February and in the southern hemisphere from June to August. Spring- the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November. Summer-the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February. Sunshine-direct sunlight unbroken by cloud light-the brightness that lets you see things , sun-the star round which the earth orbits. Weather- the temperature and other outside conditions (such as rain, cloudiness, etc.) at a particular time and place Autumn-the season after summer and before winter Sun- The star round which the earth orbits. Sunset- the time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades Sunrise-the time in the morning when the sun appears or full daylight arrives. Day Length- How long between sunrise and sunset	the southern hemisphere from June to August. Spring- the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November. Summer-the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February. Sunshine-direct sunlight unbroken by cloud light-the brightness that lets you see things , sun-the star round which the earth orbits. Weather- the temperature and other outside conditions (such as rain, cloudiness, etc.) at a particular time and place Autumn-the season after summer and before winter Sun- The star round which the earth orbits. Sunrise-the time in the morning when the sun appears or full daylight arrives. Sunset- the time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades Day Length- How long between sunrise and sunset	Ears- the organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates Wing- Part of a bird used for flying. Has feathers on it. Paws-a clawed foot of an animal Beak- the hard, pointed part of a bird's mouth Feathers- one of the many soft, light things that cover a bird's body Teeth- hard white objects in your mouth, which you use for biting and chewing eyes--a pair of organs that help living things see mouth-through which food is taken in and vocal sounds are released Herbivore- an animal that feeds on plants. Omnivore- an animal that feeds on meat and plants Carnivore-,an animal that feeds on plants.	the southern hemisphere from June to August. Spring- the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November. Summer-the warmest season of the year, in the northern hemisphere from June to August and in the southern hemisphere from December to February. Sunshine-direct sunlight unbroken by cloud light-the brightness that lets you see things , sun-the star round which the earth orbits. Weather- the temperature and other outside conditions (such as rain, cloudiness, etc.) at a particular time and place Autumn-the season after summer and before winter Sun- The star round which the earth orbits. Sunrise-the time in the morning when the sun appears or full daylight arrives. Sunset- the time in the evening when the sun disappears or daylight fades Day Length- How long between sunrise and sunset
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Science Vocabulary Progression Map



			<u>Everyday Materials</u> Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through	<u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u> Object, material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabric, elastic, foil, card/cardboard, rubber, wool, clay, hard, soft, stretchy, stiff, bendy, floppy, waterproof, absorbent, breaks/tears, rough, smooth, shiny, dull, see-through, not see-through		<u>Plants</u> Leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, seed, trunk, branch, stem, bark, stalk, bud Names of trees in the local area Names of garden and wild flowering plants in the local area
Year 2	<u>Animals Including Humans</u> Offspring, reproduction, growth, child, young/old stages (examples - chick/hen, baby/child/adult, caterpillar/butterfly), exercise, heartbeat, breathing, hygiene, germs, disease, food types (examples – meat, fish, vegetables, bread, rice, pasta)	<u>Whole School STEM project</u> See working scientifically vocabulary)	<u>Uses of Everyday Materials</u> As year 1 materials plus: Names of materials – wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard Properties of materials – as for Year 1 plus opaque, transparent and translucent, reflective, non reflective, flexible, rigid Shape, push/pushing, pull/pulling, twist/twisting, squash/squashing, bend/bending, stretch/stretching	<u>Plants-Seeds to Seedlings</u> As for Year 1 plants plus: light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> Living, dead, never been alive, suited, suitable, basic needs, Food -any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth. , food chain, shelter, move, feed • Names of local habitats e.g. pond, woodland etc. • Names of micro-habitats e.g. under logs, in bushes etc.	<u>Plants- Growth and Care</u> As for Year 1 plants plus: light, shade, sun, warm, cool, water, grow, healthy
Year 3	<u>Animals Including Humans</u> As year 2 plus: Nutrition, nutrients, carbohydrates, sugars, protein, vitamins, minerals, fibre, fat, water, skeleton,	<u>Whole School STEM project</u> See working scientifically vocabulary)	<u>Plants-Functions and Transport</u> As for year 1 and 2 plus: Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)	Light Light, light source, dark, absence of light, transparent, translucent, opaque, shiny, matt, surface, shadow, reflect, mirror, sunlight, dangerous	Rocks and Fossils Rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, soil, peat, sandy/chalk/clay soil	<u>Plants-Growth and Care</u> As for year 1 and 2 plus: Photosynthesis, pollen, insect/wind pollination, seed formation, seed dispersal (wind dispersal, animal dispersal, water dispersal)



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	bones, muscles, joints, support, protect, move, skull, ribs, spine					
Year 4	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> As for Year 2 plus: Classification, classification keys, environment, habitat, human impact, positive, negative, migrate, hibernate	<u>Whole School STEM project</u> See working scientifically vocabulary)	States of Matter Solid, liquid, gas, state change, melting, freezing, melting point, boiling point, evaporation, temperature, water cycle	Sound Sound, source, vibrate, vibration, travel, pitch (high, low), volume, faint, loud, insulation	<u>Animals Including Humans</u> As Year 2 and 3 Digestive system, digestion, mouth, teeth, saliva, oesophagus, stomach, small intestine, nutrients, large intestine, rectum, anus, teeth, incisor, canine, molar, premolars, herbivore, producer, food chain <u>Herbivore</u> - an animal that feeds on plants. <u>Omnivore</u> - an animal that feeds on meat and plants <u>Carnivore</u> ,an animal that feeds on plants. <u>Predator</u> -an animal that naturally preys on others. common dinosaur names, <u>Prey</u> -an animal that is caught and killed by another for food.	Electricity Electricity, electrical appliance/device, mains, plug, electrical circuit, complete circuit, component, cell, battery, positive, negative, connect/connections, loose connection, short circuit, crocodile clip, bulb, switch, buzzer, motor, conductor, insulator, metal, non-metal, symbol
Year 5	Earth and Space Earth, Sun, Moon, (Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Mars, Uranus, Neptune), spherical,	<u>Whole School STEM project</u> See working scientifically vocabulary)	Materials- Properties and Testing Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve, solution, soluble, insoluble, filter,	Materials- Reversible and Irreversible Thermal/electrical insulator/conductor, change of state, mixture, dissolve,	Forces Force, gravity, Earth, air resistance, water resistance, friction, mechanisms,	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> <u>Plant vocab from Year 1, 2 and 3 plus:</u> Life cycle, reproduce, sexual, sperm, fertilises, egg, live young,



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	solar system, rotates, star, orbit, planets		sieve, reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material	solution, soluble, insoluble, filter, sieve, reversible/non-reversible change, burning, rusting, new material	simple machines, levers, pulleys, gears	metamorphosis, asexual, plantlets, runners, bulbs, cuttings
Year 6	<u>Light</u> All year 3 vocab plus: Light, plus straight lines, light rays	<u>Whole School STEM project</u> See working scientifically vocabulary)	<u>Living Things and Their Habitats</u> <u>All Year 2,3 and 4 vocab plus:</u> Vertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, insects, spiders, snails, worms, flowering, non-flowering	<u>Electricity</u> <u>All year 4 vocab plus:</u> Circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, cell, battery, bulb, buzzer, motor, switch, voltage	<u>Evolution and Inheritance</u> <u>All Living Things andf Their Habitats vocab plus:</u> Offspring, sexual reproduction, vary, characteristics, suited, adapted, environment, inherited, species, fossils	<u>Animals Including Humans</u> <u>All Animals Including Humans and Digestion vocab plus:</u> Heart, pulse, rate, pumps, blood, blood vessels, transported, lungs, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients,