

Bishopton Primary School
Science Vocabulary Progression Overview



Year Group	Topic	Vocabulary children should use			Adult vocabulary
YEAR 1	Working Scientifically	Questions Answers Equipment Results Sort Explore Observe Observing Similar Equipment Identify	Similarities Ruler Measure Metre stick Beaker	Collect Record Sort Group Test Compare Describe Different Differences Diagram	Collect Evidence Data Table Chart Classify Identify Observe changes of time Notice patterns Notice relationships Secondary source Communicate
	Plants	Names of locally found garden plants / wild plants / flowering plants / trees Vegetable Name of plants grown	Leaf / leaves Flower Blossom Petal Fruit Berry Names of vegetables grown	Root Bulb Seed Trunk Branch Stem stalk	Wild plants Garden plants Flowering plants Deciduous Evergreen
	Animals including 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 Scales	Amphibians Reptiles Mammals Carnivores Herbivores Omnivores
	Everyday Materials	Object Material Wood Plastic Glass	Water Rock Rough smooth Bright / shiny	Bendy Stiff Soft Hard Squashing	Textures (describing words for different textures) Reflection Properties Transparent

YEAR 2

		Metal Solid Liquid Gas	Dull / dim Absorbent Waterproof	Stretching See through Names of common materials	
	Seasonal changes	Season Autumn Winter Spring Summer	Weather Names of common weather features Days Hours Months Year	Light Dark Shadow Sun Day Night Moon movement	Day length
	Working Scientifically	As Yr 1 plus: Chart Table Pictogram Tally chart Block diagram / graph	Gather Order Notice patterns Link ideas	Use comparatives – hotter/ cooler, older / younger etc	Gather Evidence Data Venn diagram Identify Classify Rank Notice relationships
	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 Predator Prey Energy Name micro- habitats – log, bush Describes conditions – damp, dark etc	Food chain Carnivore Herbivore Omnivore Name local habitats – pond, woodland	Life processes Reproduce Respire Excrete Producer Consumer Sources of food Seashore Ocean Rainforest Micro-habitat Conditions Depends on/suited to
	Plants	As Yr 1 plus: Seedling Shoot Fully grown	Growth Healthy Soil Earth	Water Light Temperature Hot/cold Nutrients	Mature plant Temperature Germinate / germination Pollination Seed dispersal
	Animals including humans	As Yr 1 plus: Adult Young Baby Toddler Child Teenager	Grow Offspring Survival Basic needs – water, food, air	Food types – name common eggs Hygiene Infection Exercise Unhealthy	Develop Reproduction Life cycle Heart rate Nutrition

	Uses of everyday materials	As Yr 1 plus: Man-made Natural Describe features of change – pushing / pulling	Suitable Use / useful Characteristics Properties Rigid Flexible Strong Weak Waterproof Absorbent	Reflective Non-reflective Transparent Opaque Translucent Shape Changes	Suitability purpose
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Year 3	Working scientifically	As KS1 plus: Scientific enquiry Similarities Differences Observations Keys Bar charts Thermometer Data logger	Changes over time Identify Classify Evidence Conclusion Prediction Magnifying glass	Comparative tests Fair test Careful Present Data Record Diagrams Drawings Results Bar chart Support Not support	Systematic Accurate Disprove Notice relationships
	Plants	As KS1 plus: Part Role Temperature Absorb	Soil Well-drained Fertiliser Nutrients Plant life cycle reproduction	Transported Transportation Pollination Seed formation Seed dispersal	Structure Function Plant tissues Pores Competition for resources
	Animals including 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 Let water through Sediment Igneous	Soil Fossil Grains Crystals Layers Texture Molten magma	Name properties of ..such as hard, soft Name common rocks/soil types, marble,	Erosion Strata Particles Physical properties Porous Permeable / impermeable

		Metamorphic Sedimentary	Organic matter	chalk, clay, sandy	
	Light	Light Light source Names of light sources, torch etc Dark / darkness	Reflect Reflective Mirror Shadow Block / absorb Direction of light	Transparent Opaque Translucent Bright Dim Light beam sunlight	Speed of light Emit Light spectrum
	Forces and 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 Horse-shoe magnet Name common magnetic and non- magnetic materials	Constant force Non constant force Newton meter Newton
Year 4	Working Scientifically	As previous plus: Increase Decrease Accurate Appearance			Notice relationships Systematic Disprove
	Living things and their habitats	As previous plus: Classification keys Environment Habitat Fish Reptiles Amphibians Mammals Birds	Vertebrates Invertebrates (plus examples of each) Human impact Plant groups (trees, grasses, flowering and non- flowering plants)	Name some common invertebrates	Organism Population Deforestation Development Pollution Positive human impact Negative human impact Variation characteristics
	Animals including Humans	As previous plus: Digestive system digestion Saliva Oesophagus Stomach	Mouth Tongue Swallowing Chewing Rectum Anus Faeces Nutrients	Canines Incisors Pre-molars Molars Cavities Dentine Plaque Pulp-cavity	Chemical enzymes breakdown food Gastric juices Reabsorption of water

		Small intestine Large intestine Absorb into blood stream	Consumer Predator Prey Producers	Fluoride Tooth decay Gums Nerves Enamel	
	States of Matter	As previous plus: Air Oxygen Powder Grain / granular Changes state Gaseous Particles	Water vapour Water cycle Heating /cooling Degree Celsius Melt Freeze Boil	Evaporation Condensation Energy transfer Solid Liquid Gas	Solidify Boiling point Precipitation Transpiration Forces of attraction
	Sound	Sound Sound source Noise Vibrate / vibration Travel Sound wave	Pitch Volume Loud / quiet Tone Tune High / low Echo Tuning fork	Insulation Instrument Percussion String Brass Woodwind Tunes instrument	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

Year 5

	Working Scientifically	As previous plus: Opinion Fact Variables Independent variable	Dependent variable Controlled variable precision	Classification keys Scatter graphs Line graphs Notice relationships Support Evidence Biology Physics Chemistry	Degree of trust Causal relationships Refute Variables – control, dependent and independent
	Living things and their habitats + Animals including Humans	As previous plus: Reproduction Sexual Asexual Germination Pollination Birth Fertilisation Menstrual cycle Puberty	Seed dispersal Seed formation Pollen Stamen Stigma Anther Filament Style Sepal Carpel	Insect Eggs Live young Offspring Egg Cell Embryo Ovary Placenta Penis Testes/ testicles Vagina Uterus Gestation	Plantlets eg: spider plants Runners eg: strawberry plants Chromosomes Ovum 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 Filtering Sieving Reversible change Irreversible change Hard to reverse	Combustion Oxidisation Chemical reaction Residue Filtrate
	Earth and Space	Earth Planets Sun Solar system Moon Celestial body Sphere / spherical Rotation Spin Phases of moon	Axis / axes Night / day Mercury Mars Neptune Venus Jupiter Saturn Pluto Uranus Time zones Stars	Orbit Elliptical orbit Revolve Shadow clocks Sundials Asteroids Comets Galaxy Meteors Light years Constellation	Geocentric model Heliocentric model

Year 6

			Phases of the moon		
	Forces	As previous plus: Mechanisms Air resistance Water resistance Gravity	Levers Pulleys Gears Springs Newton	Drag forces Friction Transference of force and motion	
	Working Scientifically	As previous plus: Systematic Quantitative measurements	Causal relationships	Refute Degree of trust	
	Living things and their habitats	As previous plus: Organism Micro-organism Characteristic Classification	Bacteria Microbes fungus	Name invertebrates : arachnid, mollusc, insect and crustacean	
	Animals including 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 vein / artery	Lifestyle Drugs Diet Heart rate Clotting Plasma Oxygenated / deoxygenated Respiratory system Transport	Gaseous exchange Aerobic respiration Trachea Haemoglobin Bronchioles Alveoli
	Evolution and inheritance	Evolution Adaptation Genes / genetics DNA Chromosomes Evolutionary change features	Inherit Inheritance Environmental conditions Fossil records Natural selection Survival	Variation Reproduction Competition Environmental variations Survival of the fittest	Dominance Recessive
	Light	As previous plus: Absorption Transmission	Lenses Optics Prism Rainbow Refraction spectrum	Pupil Cornea Iris Sclera Retina Optic nerve Lens	

	Electricity	As previous plus: Series circuit Parallel circuits	Terminal Voltage volume	Current Resistance Circuit diagrams	
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