



Subject vocabulary overview

Subject	Science	Lead person	Emily Trouton		
Year 1					
Plants	The Human Body: 5 Senses	Everyday Materials	Animal Groups	Animal Diets	Seasonal Changes
Leaves These are flat, thin and usually green. They catch sunlight to make energy. Flower The part of a plant that is often brightly coloured so that it attracts insects and birds. Root The part of the plant that grows under the ground which take in water and nutrients from the soil. Trunk Large main stem of a tree. Branch	Sight Your eyes let you see all the things that are around you. Hearing Your ears let you listen to all the things that are around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are. Touch Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it.	Object Something that can be used. Material What an object is made of. Bendy Can be folded easily. Dull Doesn't reflect light, doesn't look bright or shiny. Hard Not easily broken or bent. Soft	Amphibian Amphibians live in water as a baby and on land as they grow older. They have smooth slimy skin. Bird All birds have beaks, two legs, feathers and wings. Fish Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills. Mammal	Carnivore Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat). Herbivore Animals that only eat plants Omnivore Animals that eat both other animals and plants. Habitat The natural home of the animal or plant	Season – The way the year is divided into according to its weather. Autumn The season after summer and before winter Winter The coldest season of the year Spring The season after winter and before summer, when vegetation begins to appear.



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Part of a tree that grows out from the trunk. Stem This holds the plant up and carries water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and the flowers. Bark The outer covering of a tree trunk.	Taste Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes that you like and some that you don't. Smell You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not.	Easy to cut, fold or change the shape of. Rough Feels and looks uneven. Smooth Has no lumps or bumps. Waterproof It keeps water out and keeps things dry. Stretchy Can be pulled to make it longer or wider without breaking. Shiny Reflects light easily.	Mammals breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mothers milk as a baby. Humans are mammals. Reptile All reptiles breathe air. They have dry, scaly skin. Carnivore Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat). Herbivore Animals that only eat plants Omnivore Animals that eat both other animals and plants.	Summer The warmest season of the year Weather The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place. Temperature A measure of how hot or cold it is. Forecast What the weather may be like in the next few days. Climate The usual weather conditions in an area over a long period. Wind
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Subject vocabulary overview

					Air that is moving around us.
Year 2					
Growing Plants	Materials and their uses	Animal Needs	Local Habitats	Habitats and Micro-Habitats	Food Chains
Germination When the conditions are right, the seed soaks up water and swells, and the tiny new plant bursts out of its shell. Sprout When a plant sprouts its grows new shoots. Shoot A shoot grows upwards from the seed or plant to find sunlight. Sunlight All plants need light from the sun to grow well. Some	Absorbent Able to soak up liquid easily. Flexible Bends easily without breaking. Opaque Not clear. You cannot see through it. Property A characteristic of a material that can be observed. Non-reflective Does not reflect light.	Breathing This is what we do to get oxygen in our bodies. Exercise This is when you move your body physically to get fit and remain healthy. Our heartbeat increases when we exercise. Growth The process of getting bigger. Baby	Living Something that is alive, something that can grow, move and reproduce. Dead To stop living. Never alive Non-living and doesn't need air, water or nutrition to survive. Predator A wild animal that hunts or preys on	Environment The area in which something exists or lives. Habitat A place that an animal or plant lives. It provides the animal or plant with food, water and shelter. somewhere is. Microhabitat A small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitats	Food Chain The order in which living things depend on each other for food. Producer Name given to a living thing that produces its own food, rather than consuming another living Consumer A living thing that consumes (eats) another living thing



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plants need more or less sunlight depending on their habitat. Water All plants need water to grow. Without it seeds and bulbs will not germinate. Temperature This is how warm or cold something or somewhere is. Some plants like cooler or warmer temperatures. Nutrition Food or nourishment. Plants make their own food in their leaves using sunlight.	Reflective Reflects light. Rigid Unable to bend or be forced out of shape. Transparent Clear, see-through, lets light pass through. Translucent Almost see through, lets some light through.	A very young child Adult An animal that is fully grown. Life Anything that is able to do MRS GREN Food A substance that animals eat or drink to get energy and survive. Water A colourless liquid. Hygiene Keeping clean to prevent illnesses and the spread of disease.	other animals for food Prey An animal that is hunted or caught for food, usually by another animal Environment The area in which something exists or lives. Habitat A place that an animal or plant lives. It provides the animal or plant with food, water and shelter. Inhabitant The plant or animal that lives in the habitat	Adaptation Special body parts or behaviours that help a living thing survive in an environment Biodiversity The rich variety of life on Earth	for food, in order to get energy Predator A wild animal that hunts or preys on other animals for food Health Health is a state of physical, mental and social well-being. The absence of disease. Diet eating foods that contain nutrients in the correct amount.
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Subject vocabulary overview

Year 3					
Structure and function of plants	Light and Shadows	Rocks and Fossils	Animals and Humans	Forces and Magnets	The Bee Project
Roots These anchor a plant in place and are the part of the plant that we cannot see. The roots also absorb water and nutrients from the soil. Stem/trunk Transports water and nutrients around the plant. It also holds the leaves/flowers up in the air. Leaves They use sunlight and water to produce the plant's food. Photosynthesis The way in which plants make food in their leaves.	Absorb Take in or soak up. Dark The absence of light. Energy A supply of power. The ability to do work. Light A type of energy. We can see objects because our eyes can sense light. Light source Where light comes from, e.g. a candle/the Sun.	Minerals All rocks are made of minerals. Earth The planet we live on - it is mostly made of rock. Metamorphic Rocks are formed when other rocks are affected by great temperatures and pressures Igneous Rocks are formed when lava or magma cools, hardens, and forms new rocks.	Bones The hard parts inside your body which form your skeleton. Joints The place where two bones meet together. Muscles These are attached to the bones to help us move. Nutrition Food that is necessary for health and growth. Tendons Cords that join muscle to bones.	Attract To pull towards. Compass A device for finding directions by means of a magnetic needle pointing to the magnetic north. Contact force Forces that act when two or more objects touch each other, e.g. friction. Force A push or a pull. Friction	Abdomen The part of the body between the chest and the hips Antennae Sensory organs that help an insect perceive and navigate their environment Stinger The sharp, pointed part of certain animals and plants that sometimes carries a poison Thorax The part of an animal's body



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Pollen This is a very fine powder that is produced by the male part of the flower. Pollination When pollen is transferred to female parts of a flower. This can be done by wind or insects. Seed formation Seeds can develop after pollination. They can be found in berries or fruits. Seed dispersal A method of moving the seeds away from the parent plant so that the seeds have the best chance of survival. Germination When a seed sprouts a root and shoot and begins to grow.	Sources can be either natural or artificial. Mirror A shiny surface that reflects light in a regular way. Opaque A material that blocks light so that no light can get through at all. It forms a shadow. Reflect To throw back or bounce light from a surface. Shadow A dark shape/outline of something that is made when light is blocked.	Sedimentary Rocks are made when erosion, or the breaking down of the land around you, takes place, often forming layers. Soil Formed of fine rock particles. Magma Molten rock that remains underground. Lava Molten rock that comes out of the ground onto the surface. Permeable A material that lets water in.	Vitamins and minerals Substances found in foods which keep us healthy. These are also found in many fruits and vegetables	The force that acts when two objects touch each other. It is a contact force. Magnetic field The area around a magnet in which there is a magnetic force. Magnetic The pushing and pulling force that acts between two magnets or between a magnet and a magnetic material. Non-contact force Forces that do not need contact. They can act at a distance, e.g. magnetic force.	between its head and its midsection. Colonies Bees work and live together in large, organised groups called colonies. Larva An insect after it hatches from an egg and before it changes into its adult form Pupa An insect in a middle stage of its development, after it is a larva
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Subject vocabulary overview

Fertilisation When the male and female parts of the flower have mixed in order to make seeds for new plants.	Transparent Clear/see-through. A material that lets all light pass through. Translucent Almost see-through. A material that lets some light pass through. Attract To pull towards. Compass A device for finding directions by means of a magnetic needle pointing to the magnetic north. Contact force Forces that act when two or more objects touch each other, e.g. friction.	Non-permeable A material that does not let water in. .		Pole The end of a magnet where the magnetic field is the strongest. Repel To push backwards.	
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Subject vocabulary overview

	Force A push or a pull. Friction The force that acts when two objects touch each other. It is a contact force.				
Year 4					
States of Matter	Human body: Digestive System	Sound	Classifications of living things	Electricity	The History of Science
Change of state When a material changes from one state to another. Melting The change of state from solid to liquid. Freezing The change of state from liquid to solid. When a liquid becomes cold enough to turn solid, it freezes. The	Digestive system The organs in your body involved in the digestion of food. Digestion That is the way the body breaks down food so the body can absorb it. salivary glands Any of three pairs of glands in the mouth	Amplitude A measure of the strength of a sound wave. This is the size of the vibration. Energy Sound energy is the type of energy that we can hear. Frequency	Characteristic A quality or appearance that makes an individual or a group different from others. Classification Grouping things based on their characteristics so that they can be identified.	Battery A single portable electricity supply. Bulb Part of a circuit that gives out light. Cell The scientific name for more than one battery. Circuit	Prehistoric Any time that occurred before Human societies developed writing systems. Civilisations A large group of people who share certain advanced ways of living and working



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freezing point of water is 0°C. Melting point The temperature at which a solid becomes a liquid. The melting point of water is 0°C. Boiling point The temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas. Water boils when it is heated to 100°C. Evaporation The change from a liquid to a gas at the surface of the liquid. Condensation The process when a gas changes into a liquid, caused by cooling. Water cycle	and digestive system that secrete saliva for digestion. Saliva Mostly made of water and helps to chew, taste and swallow food. It contains enzymes which help to break down the food we eat. Oesophagus The tube that leads from the mouth through the throat to the stomach. Stomach The organ into which food passes from the oesophagus for mixing and digestion before passing to the small intestine.	How many vibrations are made in one second. Insulation A material that is used to block out sounds. Medium A material that allows the transfer of energy from one place to another, e.g solids, liquids and gases. Pitch How high or low a sound is. It depends on the frequency of the sound. Sound source Where the sound comes from. The sound source is what	Consumer A consumer eats producers or other consumers in a food chain. Environment The conditions in which a living things exists. Soil, climate and other living things all count as part of the environment. Invertebrate An animal that does not have a backbone. Examples are snails, worms, spiders and insects. Migrate The long-distance movement of animals,	The path followed by an electric current. Electricity must flow in a circuit to do useful work. Components The items that make up a circuit. Conductor A material that electricity can travel through. Insulator A material that electricity cannot travel through. Mains The electricity that comes from a socket in the wall. Rechargeable	Mummification The process of making a body into a mummy using salt. Papyrus The ancient Egyptians made a kind of paper from the stalks of a reed called papyrus, or paper plant Philosophy Philosophy is the study of humans and the world by thinking and asking questions. Aqueducts A large system for carrying water from one place to another. Hygiene
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Subject vocabulary overview

<i>The never-ending process of water moving from the oceans, up into the atmosphere, and back to the Earth and oceans.</i> <i>Temperature</i> <i>The measure of how hot or cold something is. It is measured in degrees Celsius (°C) with a thermometer.</i> <i>Precipitation</i> <i>Water falling to the ground from a cloud. It can be in the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.</i> <i>Runoff</i> <i>When water travels over the top of the ground and back into a stream, river or sea.</i>	<i>Small intestine</i> <i>The main site of the digestion of food into small molecules which are absorbed into the body.</i> <i>Large intestine</i> <i>Takes water and some minerals from leftover food material and creates solid waste.</i> <i>Muscle</i> <i>Produce movement around the body by tightening and relaxing.</i> <i>Enamel</i> <i>The hard material that covers the outside of our teeth.</i>	<i>produces the vibrations.</i> <i>Vibration</i> <i>Something moving backwards and forwards very quickly.</i> <i>Volume</i> <i>How loud or quiet a sound is. It depends on the amplitude of the sound wave.</i> <i>Wave</i> <i>An invisible wave which moves through different mediums.</i>	<i>usually due to a change in the seasons.</i> <i>Predator</i> <i>A predator is an organism that eats another organism. Examples are lions, bears and foxes.</i> <i>Prey</i> <i>Prey is the organism that a predator eats. Examples are zebras, fish and rabbits.</i> <i>Producer</i> <i>An organism that makes its own food, such as a plant.</i> <i>Vertebrate</i> <i>An animal that has a backbone. These are; fish, amphibians,</i>	<i>A battery that we can put electricity back into.</i> <i>Switch</i> <i>A component that turns a circuit on or off.</i> <i>Wires</i> <i>Used to connect components together.</i>	<i>The practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease</i> <i>Gravity</i> <i>An invisible force that pulls objects toward each other.</i> <i>Aristotle</i> <i>He is often described as the first real scientist, theorising the Earth is round.</i> <i>Brahmagupta</i> <i>A mathematician who developed the number zero in the 7th century.</i> <i>Nikolaus Copernicus</i> <i>A Polish astronomer who theorised the Earth and other</i>
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Subject vocabulary overview

			reptiles, birds and mammals.		planets moved around the sun. Isaac Newton The first scientist to explain gravity. Galileo Galilei An Italian scientist who proved Copernicus's theory about the Earth and other planets orbiting the Sun.
Year 5					
Properties and changes of materials	Earth and Space	Forces and Movement	Human Life Cycle and Reproduction	Life Cycles	The Scientific Method
Absorbent Able to soak up liquid very easily. Electrical conductor Allows electricity to pass through.	Earth The planet that we live on. It is the third planet from the Sun. Sun	Forces All forces involve a push or pull. Gravity A pulling force exerted by the Earth	Adolescence The time in a young person's life between childhood and adulthood. Cell	Mammary glands Glands in females that produce milk for offspring to feed from.	Hypothesis A prediction or educated guess that can be tested and can be used to guide further study



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electrical insulator Does not allow electricity to pass through. flexible Bends easily without breaking. Opaque Not clear. Blocks all light so that none can get through. Property A characteristic of a material that can be observed. Non-reflective Does not reflect light off the surface. Reflective Reflects light off the surface. Rigid Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.	The Sun is the star at the centre of our solar system. Moon The moon is the only natural satellite of the Earth. Planets Large round objects, made of rock or gas, that move around the sun. Solar system The sun and all the planets that orbit around it. Star A huge ball of glowing gas in space. Rotate	and anything else that has mass. Earth's gravitational pull The pull that the Earth exerts on and object, pulling it towards Earth's centre. This force keeps objects on the ground. Weight The measure of the force of gravity on an object. Mass The measure of how much matter is inside an object. Friction A force that acts between two surfaces	Every organism, or living thing, is made up of structures called cells. A cell is the smallest unit with the basic properties of life. Egg A single female reproductive cell. Fertilisation What happens when a female's egg joins together with a male's sperm. Foetus An animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born. Gamete	Marsupials A group of mammals that are known for carrying their young in a pouch Offspring The child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant. Embryo An animal that is just starting to develop Metamorphosis A dramatic change that some animals and insects go through during their life cycles. larva/ larvae (plural) An insect after it hatches from an egg	Independent variable A variable that stands alone and isn't changed by the other variables you are trying to measure. Dependent variable Something that depends on other factors. We measure this variable. Data Describes information. Data can be numbers or words and we collect data in research. Accurate Something is exact or true. Accurate measurements are
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Subject vocabulary overview

<i>Transparent</i> Clear, see-through, lets light pass through. <i>Translucent</i> Almost see-through, lets some light pass through. <i>Waterproof</i> Does not let water pass through it.	When an object rotates it turns (spins) on its axis. <i>Orbit</i> The curved path that an object follows going around a star or a planet. <i>Celestial body</i> A natural object that exists outside the Earth's atmosphere, e.g. stars, planets, asteroids, comets and meteoroids	or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other. <i>Air resistance</i> The type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object. <i>Water resistance</i> The type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object. <i>Streamlined</i> When an object is shaped like this, it minimises the effects of air resistance. <i>Mechanism</i>	The male or female reproductive cell, that is an egg or sperm cell. <i>Gestation</i> The length of time a mammal carries her offspring inside her body before giving birth. <i>Metamorphosis</i> A process some animals go through to become adults. It is a series of physical changes. <i>Sexual reproduction</i> The process where a living thing creates another organism like itself. In humans, a sperm cell from a male fertilises an egg	and before it changes into its adult form <i>moulting</i> To shed outer skin (exoskeleton) to be replaced by a new growth <i>nymp</i> The young stage of some kinds of invertebrates, especially insects <i>pupa</i> An insect in a middle stage of its development, after it is a larva <i>asexual</i> A type of reproduction where new individuals come	using the correct tools. <i>Conclusion</i> Sums up what has been found out during an investigation. <i>Precision</i> Precise measurements are those that have been repeated and are similar
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Subject vocabulary overview

		Parts which work together in a machine.	from a female to produce a baby. Sperm A single male reproductive cell.	from a single organism fertilisation The joining of an egg and a sperm Ovaries Ovaries make, store, and release eggs Testes Two oval-shaped organs that make male sex cells called sperm after puberty	
Year 6					
Human body: Circulatory System	Light and seeing things	Electricity	Evolution and Inheritance	Living things: further classification	Preparing for Secondary Science
Artery Carry blood away from the heart under pressure. Capillaries	Light source Where light comes from, e.g. a candle, the Sun.	Battery A container consisting of one or more cells where chemical energy is converted	Variation The differences between the individuals in a species.	Adaptation Animals and plants are adapted to their environment. Their	Indicator Substances that change colour when they are added to



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<i>Delicate blood vessels that deliver blood, nutrients and oxygen to cells throughout the body</i> Veins <i>One type of blood vessel that has the job of carrying deoxygenated blood and carbon dioxide away from the body's tissues and back to the heart</i> Blood Vessels <i>A system of tubes that carry the blood throughout the body.</i> Blood <i>Brings oxygen and nutrients to all the parts of the body so they can keep working.</i> Plasma	Mirror <i>A shiny surface that reflects light in a regular way.</i> Opaque <i>Not clear. Blocks all light so that one goes through.</i> Reflect <i>To throw back or bounce light from a surface.</i> Shadow <i>A dark shape or outline of something that is made when light is blocked.</i> Transparent <i>Clear, see-through, lets all light pass through.</i>	<i>into electricity and used as a source of power.</i> Bulb <i>A glass bulb which provides light by passing an electrical current through a filament.</i> Buzzer <i>An electrical device that makes a buzzing sound and can be used for signalling</i> Cell <i>A device containing electrodes that is used for generating current.</i> Circuit <i>A complete and closed path around which a circulating</i>	Genes <i>Carry the information that determines your traits which are features or characteristics that are passed on to you, or inherited, from your parents</i> Species <i>A group of living things that naturally produce young with other members of the same group but not with those of other groups.</i> Natural selection <i>A process by which a species changes over time in response to changes in the environment, or competition between</i>	<i>bodies are suited to the way they live.</i> Characteristic <i>A distinguishing trait, feature or quality.</i> Environment <i>The conditions in which a living thing exists.</i> Evolution <i>The way in which plants and animals have changed over millions of years.</i> Fossil <i>The naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived long ago.</i> Inherited	<i>acidic or alkaline solutions.</i> Chromatography <i>A technique used to separate soluble substances that have been mixed together.</i> Photosynthesis <i>The process in which green plants use sunlight to make their own food.</i> Chlorophyll <i>The green pigment located inside plants, the building blocks of plants.</i> Energy transformation <i>When energy changes from one form to another.</i>
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Subject vocabulary overview

A light-yellow liquid that contains platelets, red blood cells and white blood cells. Platelets They stop bleeding by forming a clot. Red blood cells Carry fresh oxygen all over the body White blood cells They protect you against illness and disease. Carbon dioxide A colourless gas produced by animals and people breathing out. Cardiovascular Relating to the heart and blood vessels. Deoxygenated	Translucent Almost see-through, lets some light pass through but it is scattered. Incident ray A ray of light that hits a surface, Reflected ray A ray of light that has bounced back after hitting a surface. The law of reflection The law states that the angle of the incident ray is equal to the angle of the reflected ray. Refraction When light bends as it passes from one medium to another,	electric current can flow. Conductor A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through. Current A flow of electricity which results from the movement of electrically charged particles. Electricity A form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles. Filament A conducting wire or thread with a high melting point that forms part of an	organisms, in order for the species to survive. Evolution The process by which living things can gradually change over time. Mary Anning She was famous for finding fossils. She lived by the sea in Dorset. Mary was the first person to find a whole Ichthyosaurus skeleton Charles Darwin An English scientist who studied nature. He is known for his theory of evolution by natural selection.	The way a trait or characteristic is passed to offspring from their parents. Mutation A mistake or a change in a living thing's DNA. Offspring A person's child/children or an animal's young. Palaentologist Scientists that study the remains of plants or animals that lived millions of years ago. Species A group of closely related organisms that are very similar	
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Subject vocabulary overview

<i>To be depleted of oxygen.</i> <i>Heart</i> <i>The muscular organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body.</i> <i>Oxygenated</i> <i>To be enriched with oxygen.</i>	<i>e.g. from air to water.</i> <i>Visible spectrum</i> <i>Light that is visible to the human eye. It is made up of a colour spectrum.</i> <i>Cell</i> <i>The basic structural unit of living things.</i> <i>Unicellular</i> <i>Organism made of a single cell.</i> <i>Multicellular</i> <i>Organism made of many cells.</i> <i>Taxonomy</i>	<i>electric bulb.</i> <i>Motor</i> <i>A machine powered by electricity that supplies motive power for a vehicle or other moveable device.</i> <i>Switch</i> <i>A device for making and breaking the connection in an electric circuit.</i> <i>Voltage</i> <i>An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire. It is measured in volts.</i>	<i>Alfred Wallace</i> <i>He was a naturalist and a geographer who is best known for his work on the theory of natural selection</i>	<i>to each other. We are the human species.</i> <i>Variation</i> <i>A change or a small difference.</i>	
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Subject vocabulary overview

	<i>The study of classification.</i>				
	<i>Taxonomist A biologist who studies classification.</i>				