



The Pines School Vocabulary Development – Science

The 'Working Scientifically' works as a progressive vocabulary.

Each Phase should have and still use where necessary, the vocabulary in the previous Phases and may use some vocabulary, where appropriate, from the next Phase.

EYFS may also use and discuss KS1 vocabulary.

The columns determine which vocabulary is more appropriate for each year group (and is in no way exhaustive) when the programme of study is visited both years.

These all must be familiar to children at the end of the phase (except extra vocabulary added to aid with planning), however, can be used as deemed appropriate over the 2-year cycle.

	EYFS	Years 1 & 2		Years 3 & 4		Years 5 & 6	
Working Scientifically	Comment Question Ideas Choose Equipment Technology Look closely Similarity Difference Change Talk about Draw Create Why How Experience Environment Explain	Questioning Notice Observe Group Describe Patterns Test Tables Compare Diagram Discuss Identify Results	Explore Find out Research Sort Study Change over time Measure Record Gather Data Contrast Discover Classify Biology Chemistry Physics	Function Relationships Predict Decide Design Investigate Recognise Gather Present Answer Chart Conclusion	Interactions Enquiry Suggest Fair Observe patterns Variable Intervals Accuracy Process Key Graph Interpret Analyse	Phenomena Control (variable) Construct Demonstrate Precision Represent Give reasons Use evidence Determine Indicate	Systematically Independent Dependent (variable) Repeat readings Develop Average Associate Hypothesis Extend Degree of trust
	Animal Human Body Grow Baby Child Adult Exercise Food Healthy Eating Sleeping Clean Health	Human Body Sense Sight Smell Sound Hearing Taste Touch Texture Amphibian Bird Fish Mammal Reptile Carnivore Herbivore	Humans Baby Toddler Child Teenager Adult Offspring Reproduction Growth Animals E.g. egg, chick, chicken egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly spawn, tadpole, frog Survival Basic needs Food	Humans Animals Nutrition Malnutrition Diet Meals Eat Water Hydrated Dehydrated Food groups Carbohydrates Protein Fibre Fats Vitamins Minerals Skeletons Vertebrates Invertebrates Endoskeleton Exoskeleton Hydrostatic Functions Support Protection Brain Hearts Lungs Muscles Tendons Fiber Tissue	Humans Digestive system Functions Mouth Teeth Tongue Salivary glands Oesophagus Stomach Small intestines Large intestines Rectum Colon Anus Liver Pancreas Gallbladder Appendix Acids Enzymes Swallow Chew Waste Canine Incisor Premolar Molar Milk teeth Gums Enamel	Humans Old age Growth Baby Toddler Child Teenager Adolescent Adult Ageing Life expectancy Changes Development Puberty Hormones Length Mass Womb Gestation Embryo	Human Animal Functions Internal organs Digestive system Muscular system Skeletal system Circulatory system Respiration Heart Valve Left Right Atrium Ventricle Pulmonary Blood White blood cells Red blood cells Plasma Water, Salt, Protein Platelets Blood vessels Artery Vein Capillaries Lungs Oxygenated

Animals including humans		Omnivore	Water	Movement	Root	Foetus	Deoxygenated
		Pets	Air	Joint	Dentine		Trachea
		Wild	Health	Pull	Pulp		Bronchus
		Habitat	Hygiene	Contract	Sugary foods		Bronchiole
			Exercise	Relax	Healthy foods		Air sacs (alveoli)
			Variety		Dentist		Diaphragm
					Toothbrush		Absorbed
					Toothpaste		Oxygen
					Floss		Carbon Dioxide
					Damage		
					Plaque		Water
					Decay		Nutrients
					Filling		Transported
					Herbivores		
					Carnivores		Lifestyle
					Omnivores		Health
							Impact
					Food chain		Diet
					Sun		Exercise
					Energy		Harmful
					Producer		Damaged
					Consumer		Substances
					Predator		Drugs
					Prey		Medicinal
					Hunt		Legal
					Decomposer		Illegal
					Scavenger		
		Names of body parts head, neck, arm, elbow, leg, knee, thumb, foot, toe, hand, finger, shoulder face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth, nose Names of common animals Mammals – human, mouse, dog, cow, cat, rabbit, horse, lion, elephant, sheep Birds – robin, chicken, seagull, magpie, crow, parrot, budgerigar, penguin Fish – goldfish, tuna, shark, eel, clownfish, cod, haddock, sardine, mackerel Reptiles – snake, tortoise, turtle, lizard, alligator, crocodile, gecko Amphibians – frog, toad, newt, salamander		Names of bones (basic) skull, neck bone, shoulder blade, upper arm bone, backbone (spine), hip, finger bones, ankle bones, foot bones, lower jaw, breast bone, rib, wrist, elbow bone, forearm bone, thigh bone, knee cap, shin bone, calf bone Names of bones (scientific) cranium, cervical vertebrae, clavicle, humerus, vertebral column, pelvis, phalanges, talus, metatarsals, mandible, sternums, thoracic cage, carpal, olecranon, radius, ulna, femur, patella, tibia, fibula Names of muscles Heart, tongue, diaphragm, jaw muscle, biceps, triceps, pectoral (chest), abdominal (stomach), quadriceps (thigh), hamstring, calf (lower leg), gluteus maximus (bottom)			
Plants	Plant	Wild	Bulbs	Structure	Growth	Life process	Receptacle
		Garden	Seeds	Flowering plant	Nutrients	Reproduction	Male
	Tree	Deciduous	Germination	Roots	Soil	Germinate	Stamen
	Grow	Evergreen	Growth	Stem	Room to grow	Pollinate	Anther
	Fruit	Flowering	Survival	Trunk	Fertiliser	Fertilise	Filament
			Mature	Leaves	Needs vary	Photosynthesis	Female
	Vegetable	Blossom	Reproduction	Flowers		Dispersal	Pistil
		Branch			Transported		Stigma
	Water	Bud	Water	Functions	Transpiration	Plant	Style
		Bulb	Light	Support	Xylem	Flower	Ovary
	Light	Flower	Temperature	Anchor	Vessels	Stem	Ovule
		Leaves	Store of food	Nutrition	Evaporation	Petal	Phloem
	Warmth	Petals	Healthy	Reproduction		Leaf	Xylem
		Roots	Environment	Make own food	Life cycle	Root	
	Soil	Seed			Pollination	Sepal	Parent plants
		Stem		Life	Seed	Seed	Tuber
		Trunk		Air	formation	Fruit	Bulb
				Light	Seed dispersal	Pollen	Cuttings
				Water	Seedling		
					Germination		
		Common Tree Examples oak, ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, elder, pine, hawthorn, holly, cherry, birch, beech, willow Common Wild Plant Examples daffodil, bluebell, tulip, snowdrop, dandelion, rose, poppy, daisy, buttercup, foxglove, lavender				(Forms part of Living Things and Habitats)	

Electricity	Electricity		Electricity	Motor	Circuit	Brightness
	Plug		Electrical	Lamp	Series	Volume
	Safety		Appliances	Battery	Voltage	Loudness
	Energy		Device	Conductors	Current	Variations
	On		Circuit	Metals	Components	Symbols
	Off		Loop	Copper	Function	Diagram
	Wire		Series	Aluminium	Cells	
			Components	Gold		
Light & Sound	Light		Light	Sound	Light	
	Dark		Light	Sound	Light	Opaque
	Sun		Dark	Vibration	Travel	Transparent
	Eyes		Absence	Wave	Straight lines	Translucent
	See		Reflected	Travel	Direction	Reflective
			Surfaces	Ear	Visible	Shadows
	Sound		Mirror	Pitch	Reflect	Cast
	Noise		Sun	High	Reflection	
Earth & Space	Earth		Danger	Low	Eye	Absorb
	World		Eyes	Volume	Natural	Scatter
	Space		Protections	Loud	Artificial	Mirrors
	Stars			Quiet	Emits	Periscope
	Rocket		Shadows	Decibels		Rainbows
	Astronaut		Light source	Sound source		Coloured filters
	Sun		Blocked	Distance		Spectrum
	Moon		Distance	Fainter		
	Planets		Changes	Louder		
			Patterns	Insulation		
				Instruments		
Earth & Space	Earth				Earth	Day
	World				Planets	Night
	Space				Sun	
	Stars				Solar System	Geocentric model
	Rocket				Spherical	Heliocentric model
	Astronaut				Movement	Physics
	Sun				Orbit	
	Moon				Rotation	
	Planets				Axis	Astronomical clock
					Moon	Stars
					Celestial body	Constellations
					Phases	Sundial
					New	Shadow
					Full	
					Waxing	Mercury
					Waning	Venus
	Crescent	Mars				
	Gibbous	Jupiter				
	Quarter	Saturn				
		Uranus				
		Neptune				

Seasonal Changes	Weather	Seasons Spring Summer Autumn Winter Year Months	Temperature Hot Cold Sunny Wind Rain Overcast Hail Sleet Fog Cloud Snow		
	Sun				
	Rain				
	Wind	Change			
	Snow	Day length			
	Cold	Day light			
	Warm	Weather			
	Hot	Sunrise			
	Day	Day Light Sunset Moon Night Dark	Baby animals Hibernation Migration Deciduous Leaves		
Evolution & Inheritance				Fossils Palaeontologists	Variation Survival Competition
				Inhabited Extinct	
				Living things	Adapted Adaptation
				Species	Advantage
				Parents	Disadvantage
				Produce	Habitat
				Offspring	Environment
				Breeds	Conditions
				Dominant	Suited
				Sexual	Animals
				Asexual	Plants
				Reproduction	Natural
				Characteristics	selection
				Identical	Evolution
				Inherited	Biologist
				Mutation	