



Vocabulary Progression for Science



	Biology Animals, including humans (Y1&2) Living things and their habitats (Y2)	Biology Plants (Y1&2)	Chemistry Everyday materials (Y1) Uses of everyday materials (Y2)	Physics Seasonal change (Y1)
F1	Living things Animal Pet People Body parts (head, eyes, ears, mouth, nose, arms, legs, hands, feet, fingers, toes) Boy Girl Healthy eating Exercise	Plant Seed	Material Hard Soft	Day Night Sun Moon Star Earth

F2	<p>Human</p> <p>Minibeast – A small invertebrate animal such as an insect or spider</p> <p>Male</p> <p>Female</p> <p>Body parts (face, hair, knee, elbow, back, teeth)</p>	<p>Flower</p> <p>Petals</p> <p>Leaves</p> <p>Bulb</p>	<p>Natural – existing and occurring in nature, not man-made</p> <p>Shiny</p> <p>Dull</p> <p>Rough</p> <p>Smooth</p>	<p>Season</p> <p>Spring</p> <p>Summer</p> <p>Autumn</p> <p>Winter</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Hibernate</p>
Y1	<p>Animals, including humans</p> <p>British wildlife</p> <p>Fish</p> <p>Amphibians – animals that live on land and water, breathe with lungs and gills, are cold-blooded, have webbed feet and moist, smooth skin</p>	<p>Plants</p> <p>Plant</p> <p>Tree</p> <p>Flower</p> <p>Wildflower</p> <p>Deciduous – plants/trees that drop or shed their leaves during the colder seasons of the year</p>	<p>Everyday materials</p> <p>Object</p> <p>Material</p> <p>Wood</p> <p>Plastic</p> <p>Glass</p> <p>Metal</p>	<p>Seasonal change</p> <p>Year</p> <p>Month</p> <p>Sunrise</p> <p>Sunset</p> <p>Deciduous</p> <p>Evergreen</p>

<p>Reptiles – animals that are cold-blooded, have scales, breathe with lungs and seek heat to stay warm</p> <p>Birds</p> <p>Mammals - animals that are warm-blooded, have fur or hair, breathe with lungs and do not lay eggs</p> <p>Cold-blooded – animals whose body temperature depends on the environment, as it cannot regulate its temperature by self-heating or cooling</p> <p>Warm-blooded - animals that can create their own body heat to regulate their temperature, even when it is cold outside</p> <p>Lungs</p> <p>Gills - the body part that helps a fish breathe underwater</p>	<p>Evergreen – plants/trees that keep their green leaves all year round</p> <p>Roots – the part of the plant that is usually hidden underground They anchor the plant to the ground and carry water and nutrients to the plant</p> <p>Trunk</p> <p>Crown – the top part of a tree that contains the branches and leaves</p> <p>Leaves</p> <p>Fruit - the part of the flowering plant that contains seeds Can sometimes be eaten by animals and humans</p> <p>Blossom – the flowers that appear on a tree before the fruit</p> <p>Berries</p>	<p>Water</p> <p>Rock</p> <p>Paper</p> <p>Brick</p> <p>Cardboard</p> <p>Fabrics</p> <p>Elastic</p> <p>Foil</p> <p>Property – a quality or way a material is</p> <p>Stretchy</p> <p>Stiff</p> <p>Rough</p> <p>Smooth</p> <p>Bendy</p> <p>Waterproof</p>	
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	<p>Carnivore - an animal that mostly eats other animals</p> <p>Herbivore – an animal that mostly eats plants, such as grass, fruit, flowers, nuts and seeds</p> <p>Omnivore – an animal that feeds on both other animals and plants</p> <p>Vertebrate – an animal with a backbone or spine</p> <p>Senses</p> <p>(cheek, chin, lips, chest, hips, shoulders, neck, body, skin, forehead)</p> <p>(legs, hooves, tentacles, tails, scales, fins, gills, beaks, wings, feathers, spine, fur, nose, trunk, tusks, tail, paws, claws)</p>	<p>Stem</p> <p>Bud</p>	<p>Absorbent – when water or liquid can be soaked up by a material or object</p> <p>An absorbent material has tiny holes in it</p> <p>Opaque – when light cannot travel through an object or material; it cannot be seen through</p> <p>Transparent – when light can travel through an object or material; so that objects behind can be distinctly seen</p>	
Y2	Animals, including humans	Plants	Uses of everyday materials	N/A

<p>Hygiene - the practice of keeping clean to stay healthy and prevent disease</p> <p>Offspring - the young of a human, animal, or plant</p> <p>Survival – to remain alive or continue to exist, not become extinct</p> <p>Extinct – plants and animals that are no longer alive anywhere in the world because the last of its species died and was unable to reproduce to create more</p> <p>Food</p> <p>Fruit</p> <p>Vegetables</p> <p>Carbohydrates - energy foods e.g. pasta, rice and bread</p> <p>Proteins – building foods e.g. meat, eggs, nuts and beans</p>	<p>Temperature</p> <p>Thermometer</p> <p>Germination – the process where a seed or bulb starts to grow and turn into a plant once exposed to water</p> <p>Sprout – the first part of the plant as it begins to grow roots and a shoot</p> <p>Reproduce – the process where living organisms (plants/animals) creates a likeness of itself as offspring</p> <p>(Water, light)</p>	<p>Suitable – perfect to use for a given purpose</p> <p>Unsuitable – not ideal to use for a given purpose</p> <p>Squashing</p> <p>Bending</p> <p>Twisting</p> <p>Stretching</p> <p>Recyclable</p> <p>Durable – long lasting</p>	
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	<p>Dairy - foods that are made from milk</p> <p>Fats and oils</p> <p>Vitamins - found in food which our body needs to work properly</p>			
	<p>Living things in their habitats</p> <p>Living</p> <p>Dead</p> <p>Habitat – a natural environment or home of a variety of plants and animals</p> <p>Microhabitat – a very small habitat, for example for woodlice under stones, logs, or leaf litter</p> <p>Camouflage – to disguise, hide or blend in within the surround environment, usually by colour, to help survival</p>			

	<p>Food chain – a series of living things (plants and animals), that depend on each other for food</p> <p>Producer – a living thing that produces food for itself and others, usually a plant</p> <p>Consumer – living things that eat lower levels in the food chain; can be herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores</p> <p>Predator – an animal that preys on other animals to eat</p> <p>Prey – an animal that is attacked by other animals and fed on</p>			
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