

Uplands Junior School -Key Stage 2 Science vocabulary progression

Year 3	Forces & Magnets	Animals including humans	Rocks	Light	Plants
	force push pull open surface magnet magnetic attract repel magnetic poles North South	nutrition nutrients carbohydrates protein fats fibre water vitamins minerals skeleton bones joints endoskeleton exoskeleton hydrostatic skeleton vertebrate invertebrate contract relax muscles ball joint socket joint hinge joint gliding joint	appearance physical properties hard/soft shiny/dull rough/smooth absorbent/not absorbent fossils sedimentary rock soils organic matter buildings gravestones grains crystals	light see dark reflect surface blocked solid artificial torch candle lamp sunlight dangerous protect eyes	common wild plants garden plants deciduous evergreen <b>tree</b> deciduous evergreen trunk branches leaf root <b>plant</b> leaf root leaves bud flowers blossom petals root stem fruit vegetables bulb seed

Year 4	Living Things and their habitats	Electricity	Sound	Animals including humans	States of Matter.
	environment flowering non-flowering plants animals vertebrate environment dangers! <b>vertebrate</b> fish amphibians reptiles birds mammals <b>invertebrate</b> snails slugs worms spiders insects <b>plants</b> flowering plants (including grasses) non-flowering (including mosses and ferns) <b>human impact</b> <b>positive</b> - nature reserves, ecologically planned parks, garden ponds <b>negative</b> - population, development, litter, deforestation	appliances electricity electrical circuit cell wire bulb buzzer danger electrical safety sign <b>insulators</b> wood rubber plastic glass <b>conductors</b> metal water <b>switch</b> open closed	vibrate vibration vibrating air medium ear hear sound volume pitch faint fainter loud louder string percussion woodwind brass insulate	<u><b>digestive system</b></u> digestion mouth tongue - mixes, moistens saliva oesophagus transports stomach acid enzymes small intestine - absorbs water vitamins large intestine - compacts colon <u><b>teeth</b></u> incisors - cutting, slicing canines - ripping, tearing molars - chewing, grinding floss brush food chain sun producers prey predators carnivore herbivore omnivore	solid solidify iron ice melt freeze liquid evaporate condense gas container changing state heated heat cool cooled degrees Celsius Oc thermometer water cycle evaporation condensation temperature melting warm cool water water vapour

Year 5	Earth & Space	Materials & Their Property	Forces	Living Things	Animals Including Humans
	Earth Sun Moon moons planets stars solar system Mercury Venus Mars Jupiter Saturn Uranus Neptune Pluto rotate day night Aristotle Ptolemy Galileo Copernicus rahe Alhazen orbit axis spherical heliocentric geocentric hemisphere season tilt	properties hardness solubility transparency electrical conductor thermal conductor response to magnets dissolve solution separate separating solids liquids gases evaporating reversible changes dissolving mixing evaporation filtering sieving melting irreversible new material burning rusting magnetism electricity chemists Spencer Silver Ruth Benerito quantitative measurements conductivity insulation chemical	gravity air resistance water resistance friction surface force effect move accelerate decelerate stop change direction brake mechanism pulley gear spring theory of gravitation Galileo Galilei Isaac Newton	<u>life cycles</u> mammal amphibian insect bird <u>life process of reproduction</u> plants animals vegetable garden flower boarder <u>animal naturalists</u> David Attenborough animal behaviourist Jane Goodall <u>reproduction</u> plants: sexual, asexual animals: sexual <u>lifecycles around the world</u> rainforest oceans desert prehistoric similarities differences	Puberty life cycle gestation growth reproduce foetus baby fertilisation toddler child teenager adult old age life expectancy adolescence adulthood early adulthood middle adulthood late adulthood childhood

Year 6	Evolution & Inheritance	Electricity	Animals Including Humans	Light	Living Things & Their Habitats
	Evolution adaption inherited traits adaptive traits natural selection inheritance Charles Darwin Alfred Wallace DNA genes variation parent offspring fossil environment habitat fossilisation plants animals living things	voltage brightness volume switches danger series circuit working safely with electricity electrical safety sign circuit diagram switch bulb buzzer motor recognised symbols	internal organs heart lungs liver kidney brain skeletal skeleton muscle muscular digest digestion digestive circulatory system heart blood vessels blood impact diet exercise drugs lifestyle nutrients water damage drugs alcohol substances	light travels straight reflect reflection light source object shadows mirrors periscope rainbow filters	classify compare Linnaean Carl Linnaeus classification domain Kingdom phylum class order family genus species characteristics vertebrates invertebrates microorganisms organism flowering non- flowering

Key Stage 2 Science Vocabulary progression - Working Scientifically

<p style="text-align: center;">Key stage 2 Lower School Years 3 / 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key stage 2 Upper School Years 5 / 6</p>
<p><b><u>research</u></b> - relevant questions scientific enquiry comparative and fair test systematic, careful observation accurate measurements</p> <p><b><u>equipment</u></b> - thermometer, data logger</p> <p><b><u>data</u></b> - gather, record, classify present</p> <p><b><u>record</u></b>, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, tables oral and written explanations conclusion predictions differences similarities, changes evidence improve secondary sources guides, keys construct interpret</p>	<p>plan variables measurements accuracy precision repeat readings</p> <p><b><u>report data</u></b> - scientific diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar graph and line graphs</p> <p>predictions further comparative and fair test</p> <p><b><u>report and present</u></b> - conclusions, causal relationship, explanations, degree of trust, oral and written display and presentation.</p> <p><b><u>evidence</u></b> - support, refute ideas or arguments identify, classify and describe patterns systematic quantitative measurements</p>