Science Vocabulary – National Curriculum, England

Language is vital for communication and children enjoy learning new words.

Children should be able to use the vocabulary (and derivations from the key words listed below) of preceding topics as well as those listed for their current science topic that in the English national curriculum is separated by year group. All the vocabulary listed here is taken from the science curriculum or related subjects, such as mathematics.

Be aware that words may have multiple meanings and children may not realise that in different contexts a word might mean something a little different – such as explore, record, argument. Note that photosynthesis isn't in the list simply because it's not in the statutory primary curriculum.

Science Topic	**Year 1-2**	**Year 3-4**	**Year 5-6**
Working scientifically	experience observe changes patterns grouping sorting classifying compare identify (name) data measure record equipment	develop enquiry practical enquiry fair test comparative test relationships conclusion accurate thermometer data logger estimate data diagram	variables evidence justify accuracy precision scatter graphs bar graphs line graphs argument (science) causal relationship

	questions test investigate explore magnifying glass / hand lens same different	key (identifying) table chart bar chart results predictions explanation reason similarity difference question evidence information findings criteria values properties characteristics	
Animals incl humans	names of common animals: fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals carnivores herbivores omnivores human body senses see hear feel smell taste	nutrition diet skeleton muscles protection support movement bones skull shell digestive system stomach small intestine large intestine	puberty gestation period circulatory system heart lungs blood vessels blood lifestyle disease water transportation nutrient transportation oxygen air breathing

	habitat local environment pet wild animal insect minibeast food eat head neck body arms legs ears eyes nose mouth tongue hands feet fingers toes elbows knees hair teeth grow healthy offspring adults young water	oesophagus types of teeth: molar, pre-molar, incisor, canine saliva	exercise diet drugs

	air survive exercise hygiene egg chick chicken caterpillar pupa moth butterfly tadpole frog frog spawn lamb sheep calf cow foal horse		
Plants	plants wild plants garden plants evergreen trees deciduous trees common flowering plants flowers vegetables leaf/leaves flower blossom	functions nutrients nutrition air transport (water) life cycle pollination seed formation seed dispersal reproduce fertiliser	

	petal stem trunk branch root seed bulb bud growth grow habitat local environment leaf fall water light temperature healthy growth survive soil germinate stages of growth		
Living things and their habitats (incl. evolution and inheritance)	pond garden field park woodland sea shore river ocean forest rainforest stones	environment non-flowering plants ferns mosses flowering plants grasses vertebrate animals: fish, birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles invertebrate animals: snails, worms, slugs, spiders, insects	life cycles reproduction life processes sexual and asexual reproduction (plants) root cuttings classification microorganisms organisms evolution evolve

	rocks logs leaf litter habitat micro-habitat living dead not living alive healthy food food chain depend source of food shelter grow growth healthy	human impact – litter, deforestation, population increase, nature reserves	adaptation variation inherit inheritance
Materials	everyday materials wood paper plastic metal glass water rock brick stone fabric material foil elastic		properties hardness solubility transparency electrical conductivity thermal conductivity magnetism dissolve solution substance separating mixing filtering sieving

	dough rubber card cardboard clay object make/made hard/soft shiny/dull stretchy/stiff rough/smooth bendy/not bendy waterproof/not waterproof transparent/opaque absorbent/not absorbent squash twist bend stretch		reversible change burning rusting reactions irreversible change
Rocks and soils		rock soil fossil organic matter grains crystals sedimentary rock	
States of matter		solid liquid gas temperature heat (heating) cool (cooling)	

		water cycle evaporation condensation melting freezing	
Earth and space	seasons seasonal change spring summer autumn winter weather sun sunshine rain snow sleet ice frost fog cloud hot cold storm sky earth night day		solar system planets: Mercury, Venus, earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus moon stars spherical bodies rotation orbit satellite
Electricity		electricity simple circuit light bulb	voltage components symbols

		cell wire buzzer switch motor battery series circuit conductor insulator	circuit diagram
Forces		move movement surfaces forces push pull contact distance magnet bar magnet ring magnet horseshoe magnet attract repel poles (of magnets) magnetic materials	gravity air resistance water resistance friction levers pulleys gears springs

Light		light dark (absence of light) reflect shadow opaque mirror reflective surface	light sources periscope
Sound		sound vibration vibrate pitch volume insulation	