

Science Key Vocabulary and Terminology EYFS-Upper Key Stage 2

Key Vocabulary: EYFS

Humans and senses	Materials	Plants	Seasonal changes and weather
Head, Neck, Arm Legs, Knees, Face, Ears, Eyes, Mouth, Tongue, Lips, Teeth Shoulders, Nose Taste, Sight, Smell Touch, Hearing,	Hard, Soft Stretchy, Shiny, Dull Rough, Smooth Bendy, Not bendy Waterproof, see through Paper Plastic Glass Wood Metal Fabric	Names of common flowers, e.g. roses, daffodils, daisies and trees e.g. oak, horse chestnut. Leaves Flowers Petals Fruits Root Shoot Bulbs Seed Trunk Branches Buds	Spring Summer Autumn Winter Rain Sunshine Snow Wind Thunder Lightning Hot Cold
Animal classification			Living Things and Their Habitats
The names of common birds, fish, mammals and amphibians. Features of common animals, e.g. wings, beak, feathers, fur, skin, swims, flies, runs. Lifecycles Chrysalis, egg, caterpillar, pupa. Frog, tadpole.			Names of minibeasts, e.g. woodlice, ants, wasps, ladybirds Dry, wet, damp Light, dark

Key Vocabulary KSI Year A

Seasonal changes and weather	Animal classification	Plant structure and identification	Plants-conditions for growth, germination, survival
Spring, Summer Autumn, Winter Daylight Names of the months of the year Forecast Rain, Sunshine Snow, Hail, Sleet Thunder, lightning Wind Hot, Cold Climate Growth Equator Thermometer, temperature Weather map symbols Rain gauge Names of seasonal plants e.g. snowdrops, daffodils. Deciduous, evergreen	Environment Fish, Amphibians Reptiles, Birds, Mammals Skin, Feathers, Hair Fur, Scales, Wings Beak Eggs, Live babies Carnivore, herbivore, omnivore.	Garden plants e.g. roses, daffodils, sunflower, pansy, irises, Wild plants, e.g. dandelion, daisies, buttercups, nettles, ivy, dog rose, brambles snowdrops, bluebells. Trees e.g. oak, ash, sycamore, horse chestnut, conifer. Leaves, Flowers Blossom, Petals Fruits, Root Bulbs, Seed Trunk, Branches Stem/Shoot Buds Deciduous, Evergreen	Germination Sprout Shoot Seed dispersal Growth Survive Light Sunlight Temperature nutrition Water

Key Vocabulary KSI Year B

Humans and Animals: My body, my senses and growth	Health-Humans	Everyday Materials	Use of Everyday Materials
<p>Head, Neck, Arm Elbow, Wrist, Legs, Knees, Face, Ankle, Hip Ears, Eyes, Mouth, Tongue, Lips, Teeth Shoulders, Nose Taste, Sight, Smell Touch, Hearing</p> <p>Growth egg, chick, chicken; egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly; spawn, tadpole, frog; lamb, sheep. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult. Reproduce, develop, lifecycle offspring reproduce live young, young</p>	<p>Exercise Pulse Heart rate Muscles Skeleton Balanced diet Diet Fats, Sugars Carbohydrates, Dairy Proteins Disease Energy Germs Vegetables Fruit, Meats and Fish Hygiene</p>	<p>Hard, Soft Stretchy, Stiff Shiny, Dull Rough, Smooth Bendy, Not bendy Waterproof, Not waterproof Absorbent, Not absorbent Opaque, Transparent Paper Plastic Glass Rock Wood Metal Brick Fabric Elastic Purpose</p>	<p>Hard, Soft Stretchy, Stiff Shiny, Dull Rough, Smooth Bendy, Not bendy Waterproof, Not waterproof Absorbent, Not absorbent Opaque, Transparent Paper, Plastic, Glass Rock, Wood, Metal Brick, Fabric, Elastic Purpose, Properties Suitable, Unsuitable Purpose Names of inventors of materials e.g. John McAdam, Charles Macintosh</p>

Living Things and their Habitats	The Environment
<p>Habitats</p> <p>Natural Environment</p> <p>Microhabitat</p> <p>Depend</p> <p>Survive</p> <p>Source of food</p> <p>Shelter</p> <p>Seashore</p> <p>Woodland, coastal, rainforest, arctic, desert, Ocean, river, mountain</p> <p>Living</p> <p>Non living</p> <p>Life processes</p> <p>Conditions</p> <p>Names of minibeasts, e.g. woodlice, ants, wasps, ladybirds</p> <p>Food chain</p>	<p>Climate</p> <p>Climate change</p> <p>Floods</p> <p>Drought</p> <p>Storms</p> <p>Melting sea</p> <p>Atmosphere</p> <p>Greenhouse gas</p> <p>Reduce</p> <p>Reuse</p> <p>Recycle</p> <p>Energy</p> <p>solar</p> <p>Power</p> <p>Renewable</p> <p>Non renewable</p> <p>Rainforest</p> <p>Endangered</p> <p>Extinct</p> <p>Wind turbines</p> <p>Renewable energy</p>

Key Vocabulary Lower KS2 Year A

Light	Rocks	Forces and Magnets
Light	Natural, Man-made	Magnet
Light source	Igneous, Sedimentary	Magnetic field
Reflect	Metamorphic	Poles
Reflective	Magma, Lava	North Pole
Reflection	Durable, Density	South Pole
Ray	Organic matter	Repel
Dark	Minerals	repulsion
Pupil	Obsidian, Chalk	Attract
Retina	Marble, Brick	Forces
Shadow	Granite, Sandstone	Friction
Translucent	Quartzite, Concrete	Motion
Opaque	Basalt, Limestone	surface
Transparent	Coade stone, slate	
UV rating	Sediment	
	Permeable	
	Impermeable	
	Fossilisation, fossil	
	Palaeontology	
	Erosion, Erode	
	Permeate	
	Top soil, Sub soil	
	Base rock	

Plants	Skeletons, muscles and nutrition	Inventors
<p> Root Flower Leaves Stem Nutrients Evaporation fertilisation male female petal pollination stamen sepal anther filament. pollen. carpel (pistil) stigma, style ovary. Germination ovule Seed dispersal </p>	<p> Vertebrate, Invertebrate Muscles Contract, Relax Endoskeleton Exoskeleton Hydrostatic skeleton Skull, clavicle Scapula, ribcage Humerus, ulna vertebral column pelvis, radius femur, fibula Tendons, Joints Healthy Nutrients Energy Saturated fats Unsaturated fats carbohydrates protein growth repair fibre digest vitamins minerals </p>	<p> Sir Joseph Banks David Douglas Jeanne Baret Tom Hurt Dyke Marie Curie George Washington Carver William Smith Inge Lehmann Seismology Geology Botanist magma </p>

Key Vocabulary Lower KS2 Year B

Living things and their habitats	States of matter	Electricity
<p><i>characteristics</i> <i>Movement</i> <i>Respiration</i> <i>Sensitivity</i> <i>Growth</i> <i>Reproduction</i> <i>Excretion</i> <i>Nutrition</i> <i>Organisms</i> <i>Life processes</i> <i>Oxygen</i> <i>Energy</i> <i>Sensitivity</i> <i>waste products.</i> <i>habitat</i> <i>environment</i> <i>endangered species</i> <i>extinct.</i> <i>classification</i> <i>vertebrates</i> <i>invertebrates</i> <i>backbone.</i> <i>specimen</i></p>	<p><i>Solids</i> <i>Liquids</i> <i>Gases</i> <i>Water vapour</i> <i>Melting</i> <i>Freezing</i> <i>Boiling</i> <i>Evaporate</i> <i>Evaporation</i> <i>Condense</i> <i>Condensation</i> <i>Precipitation</i> <i>Water cycle</i> <i>Boiling Point</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity</i> <i>Renewable</i> <i>Non renewable</i> <i>Battery</i> <i>Bulb</i> <i>Buzzer</i> <i>Circuit</i> <i>switch</i> <i>Crocodile clips</i> <i>Complete circuit</i> <i>Incomplete circuit</i> <i>Appliances</i> <i>Generate</i> <i>Electrons</i> <i>Flow</i> <i>Conductor</i> <i>insulator</i></p>

Sound	Teeth and Digestion	Scientists and inventors
<p>Vibration Sound wave Volume Amplitude Pitch Ear Particles Distance Soundproof Absorb Vacuum Ear drum</p>	<p>digestive system digest oesophagus stomach organ stomach acid. small intestine large intestine salivary gland liver, gallbladder duodenum, pancreas anus, Rectum nutrients absorbed waste Stools Herbivore carnivore omnivore producer predator prey tooth decay: fluoride toothpaste incisors, canines, molars, premolars, wisdom teeth</p>	<p>Gerald Durrell Alexander Graham Bell James West and Gerhard M Sessler Maria Telkes Antoine Lavoisier and Joseph Priestley Lord Kelvin Thomas Edison Washington Sheffield Conservationist Endangered species Solar powered Respiration Oxygen</p>

