Key Vocabulary	Biology	Physics		Chemistry
Reception				
Year 1	Animals including humans Common animals — fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, pets. Senses — tongue (taste), nose (smell), eyes (vision), skin (touch), ears (hearing), head, leg, eyes, neck, knees, hair, arms, face, mouth, elbows, ears, teeth. Omnivores — meat and plants, badger, human, bear, chickens. Carnivores — meat, cat, dog, lion, tiger, fox, shark, killer, whale, eagle, hawk, snake, tyrannosaurus rex. Herbivores — plants, cows, horses, mice, elephants, deer. Plants Common — wild plants, garden plants, deciduous, evergreen. Plant — leaf, root, leaves, bud, flowers, blossom, petals, root, stem. Tree — deciduous, evergreen,		vinter, autumn, spring, day, daytime. n, snow, hail, sleet, fog, sun, hot,	Everyday materials Material, wood, plastic, glass, metal, water, rock, brick, paper, fabrics, elastic, foil, properties, hard/soft, stretchy/stiff, shiny/dull, rough/smooth, bendy/not bendy, waterproof/not waterproof, absorbent/not absorbent.
Year 2	trunk, branches, leaf, root. Fruit, vegetables, bulb, seed. Animals including humans Offspring, grow, adults. Survival – water, food, air, exercise, hygiene. Nutrition, reproduce. Egg, chick, chicken. Egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly. Spaw, tadpole, frog. Lamb, sheep. Baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult. Plants Common – wild plants, garden plants, deciduous, evergreen. Plant – leaf, root, leaves, bud, flowers, blossom, petals, root, stem. Tree – deciduous, evergreen, trunk, branches, leaf, root. Fruit, vegetables, bulb, seed. Water, light, suitable, temperature. Germination. Reproduction, grow, healthy. Living things and their habitats Living, dead, never alive, habitats, micro-habitats, food, food chain, sun, grass, cow, human, alive, healthy, logs, leaf litter, stony path, under bushes, shelter, seashore, woodland ocean, rainforest, conditions, hot/warm/cold, dry/damp/wet, bright/shade/dark.			Uses of everyday materials Wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, cardboard, squashing, bending, twisting, stretching. Wood – matches, floors, telegraph poles. Metal – coins, cans, cars, table legs. Plastic – spoons. John Dunlop – rubber, Charles Macintosh – waterproof fabric, John McAdam – macadamisation.
KS1 Working	Question, answer, observe, observing, equipment, identify, c	lassify, sort, diagram,	chart, map, data, compare, contrast, de	escribe, biology, chemistry, physics, group, record
Scientifically Year group	Year 1			Year 2
rear group	Teul T	Tear 2		

Working	• asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways;							
Scientifically	• observing closely, using simple equipment;							
	 performing simple tests; identifying and classifying; using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions; 							
							 gathering and recording data to help in answering questions. 	
						Biology	Animals including humans	Animals including humans
• identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians,	notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults							
reptiles, birds and mammals	• find out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water,							
• identify and name a variety of common animals that are carnivores,	food and air)							
herbivores and omnivores	• describe the importance for humans of exercise, eating the right amounts of different types of							
• describe and compare the structure of a variety of common animals (fish,	food, and hygiene							
amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals including pets)								
• identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense	Plants							
	observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants							
	• find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy							
		Living things and their habitats						
		 explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive 						
		• identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other						
		• identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats						
		 describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple food chain, and identify and name different sources of food 						
Physics	Seasonal changes							
	observe changes across the 4 seasons							
	observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies							
Chemistry	Everyday materials	Use of everyday materials						
	distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made	• identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal,						
	 identify and name a variety of everyday materials, including wood, plastic, 	plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper and cardboard for particular uses						
	glass, metal, water, and rock	• find out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by						
	 describe the simple physical properties of a variety of everyday materials 	squashing, bending, twisting and stretching						
	The state and sample program properties of a various of overgany materials							

 compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties 	
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