

HIAS MOODLE+ RESOURCE

Science Vocabulary Key Stage 1

Word lists and classroom prompts to support the vocabulary taught in the Hampshire Science Learning Journeys

Emma Cooper, General Inspector/Adviser for Science
January 2022
Final version (Updated April 2022)

© Hampshire County Council

Overview

This document contains...

Classroom prompts to support the teaching of the key vocabulary in the Hampshire Science Learning Journeys.

Points to consider when using this resource

The words that children are exposed to within science can be split into two categories: the technical and non-technical. Technical words which are specific to a science subject or discipline: respiration and genes in biology; resistance and voltage in physics; mass and substance in chemistry. Non-technical words, when used in science, can have a meaning specific to the context in which it is being used. It is no wonder then, why children can find understanding of vocabulary within science challenging and sometimes confusing if a word they already know means a different thing within science.

It is therefore vital, that the language used within science lessons is appropriate. Vocabulary needs to be carefully considered and leaders should decide on how easy and accessible the meaning, of such vocabulary that will be shared with children, is.

Teacher will need to be mindful of how some words change their meaning within a science context and will need to carefully explain these words and their varied meanings.

This set of classroom prompts aim is to support children's understanding of the meaning of key words within the Learning Journeys.

Year 1 Key Vocabulary Lists

Describing Materials

Properties	How a material can be described.
Metal	A solid material that is hard and shiny.
Rock	A natural solid material made from minerals which make up the surface of the earth.
Fabric	Cloth or material that is woven or knitted.
Wood	Wood comes from the trunks and branches of trees.
Plastic	Plastic is a man-made material that can change its shape.
Ceramic	Ceramics are often made from clay.
Suitable	Right for the purpose.
Purpose	The reason why something is made or done.

Animal Survival

organisms	A living thing.
growth	An increase in size.
energy	The ability to do work or to make something move or change in some way.
fish	An animal that can breathe underwater using gills and has a tail and fins.
amphibians	Animals that have smooth slimy skin and live on land and in water.
mammals	Animals that have hair or fur, give birth to live young and feed their young with milk.
birds	An animal with feathers, beaks and wings. Females lay eggs. Most birds can fly.
reptiles	An animal that is air breathing, has scaly skin and lays eggs.
herbivore	An animal that only eats plants.
omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and meat.
carnivore	An animal that eats meat.
predator	An animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.
prey	An animal that is hunted and killed by another for food.
food chain	Describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
senses	The ability to see, hear, smell, touch and taste.

Habitats

variation	The differences between living things or habitats.
habitat	The place in which an animal or plant lives.
adapted	Changes to an animal or plant to help it survive.
survive	To live in spite of danger or difficulty.
avoid	Keep away from something or try to stop something happening.
wild plant	Plants that live or grow randomly and are not looked after by people.
garden plant	Plants that are planted on purpose.

Seasons

spring	The season when young animals like lambs and chicks are born, the flowers bloom and the weather starts to become warmer
summer	The season where the trees are full of green leaves and the weather is at its warmest.
autumn	The season when the leaves fall off the trees and the amount of time we have in the day becomes less.
winter	The season which has the shortest amount of time during the day and the weather is at its coldest..
hibernating	When animals spend the winter in a type of long, deep sleep.
migration	The journey an animal takes to a new home.
evergreen	Trees that keep their green leaves all year round.
deciduous	Trees that lose their leaves every autumn

Plants

seed	The small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows.
bulb	A root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant.
leaves	Usually, flat green parts that grow from a plant stem.
germination	The growth of a seed into a young plant or seedling.
roots	The part of a plant that grows downward, holds the plant in place and takes in water from the soil.
shoots	A plant that comes up above the ground when it is just beginning to grow

Year 2 Key Vocabulary Lists

Animal Life Cycles

maturity	Being fully grown or adult.
reproduce	To produce another living thing of the same kind.
die	To stop living
offspring	The child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant
life cycle	The stages a living thing goes through during its life
food chain (from 'Animal survival' y1)	Describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food.
producer	Something that has the ability to make its own food, usually a plant.
consumer	An organism that must get its energy from eating a plant or animal.

Changing Materials

changed	Different from before
physical force	When objects touch making them move in some way
absorb	To soak up or take in liquid.
crumbly	Easily broken onto a lot of little pieces.
property	How a material can be described.
drag	Pull something along with difficulty.
suitable	Right for the purpose.
strongest	Objects or materials that are not easily broken.
flexible	Bends easily without breaking

Pushes and pulls

motion	Moving or being moved.
pushing	To move something away from you or away from where it was before.
pulling	Move something towards you or away from where it was before.
slow down	To move or happen more slowly.
speed up	To move or happen faster.
direction	The path along which something moves

New plants

flowering	Can produce flowers.
reproduction(reproduce from 'Animal life cycles' yr 2)	To produce another living thing of the same kind.
germinate (germination from 'Plants' yr1)	A seed beginning to grow into a young plant or seedling.
generations	The period of time between the birth of parents and the birth of their children.

Year 1- Describing Materials

Properties noun

Definition: how a material can be described

Example: The *properties* of different materials make them useful for different purposes.



Metal noun

Definition: a solid material that is hard and shiny

Example: *Metals* are special materials found in rock.



Rock noun

Definition: a natural solid material made from minerals which make up the surface of the earth

Example: *Rocks* can be rough or smooth.



Fabric noun

(Often called *material*)

Definition: cloth or material that is woven or knitted

Example: The blanket is made from a soft *fabric*.



Wood noun

Definition: comes from the trunks and branches of trees

Example: Chairs can be made from *wood*.



Plastic noun

Definition: a man-made material that can change its shape

Example: Most *plastics* are strong and long-lasting.



Ceramic noun

Definition: are often made from clay

Example: You eat dinner off of a **ceramic** plate.



Suitable adjective

Definition: right for the purpose

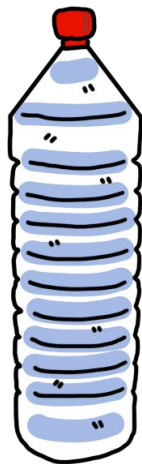
Example: Glass is a **suitable** material for a window.



Purpose noun

Definition: the reason why something is made or done

Example: The *purpose* of the bottle is to hold water.



Year 1- Animal Survival

Organisms noun

Definition: a living thing

Example: Animals, plants and germs are *organisms*.



Growth noun

Definition: an increase in size

Example: The *growth* of a human is slow to begin with.



Energy noun

Definition: the ability to do work or to make something move or change in some way

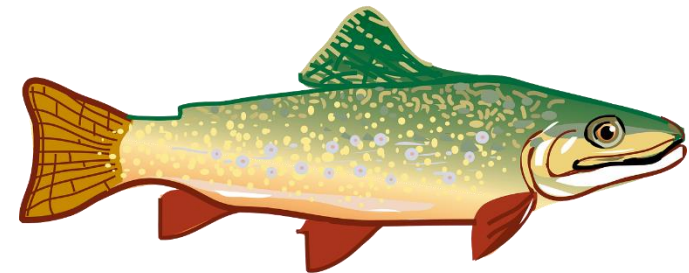
Example: *Energy* makes living things grow.



Fish noun

Definition: animals that can breathe underwater using gills and has a tail and fins

Example: The *fish* swam in the clear water.



Amphibians noun

Definition: animals that have smooth slimy skin and lives on land and in water

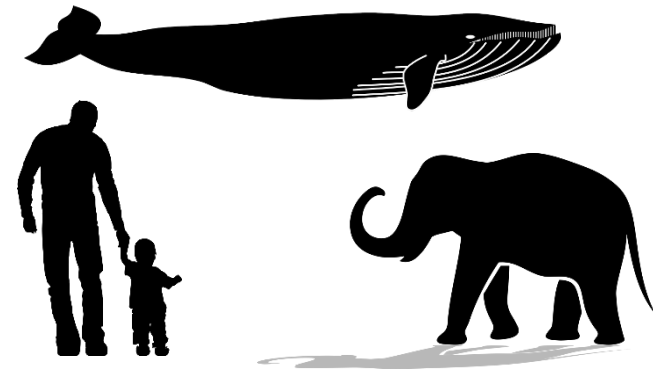
Example: Frogs, toads and newts are *amphibians* that can be found in Britain.



Mammals noun

Definition: animals that have hair or fur, give birth to live young and feed their young with milk

Example: Most *mammals* give birth to live young.



Birds noun

Definition: animals with feathers, beaks and wings. Females lay eggs. Most birds can fly

Example: A blue tit is a British garden *bird*.



Reptiles noun

Definition: animals that are air breathing, have scaly skin and lay eggs

Example: Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are *reptiles*.



Herbivore noun

Definition: an animal that only eats plants

Example: *Herbivores* teeth are shaped to squash and grind plants.



Omnivore noun

Definition: an animal that eats both plants and meat

Example: *Omnivores* have different type of teeth to help them eat the plants and meat.



Carnivore noun

Definition: an animal that eats meat

Example: *Carnivores* have very sharp teeth to rip through meat.



Predator noun

Definition: an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals

Example: *Predators* hunt for their food.



Prey noun

Definition: an animal that is hunted and killed by another for food

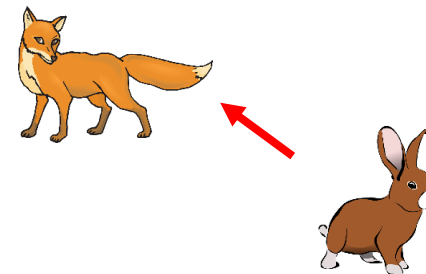
Example: The *prey* ran quickly away from the predator.



Food chain noun

Definition: describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food

Example: In this *food chain*, the rabbit is eaten by the fox.



Sense noun

Definition: the ability to see, hear, smell, touch and taste

Example: The five sense organs are the eyes (for seeing), nose (for smelling), ears (for hearing), tongue (for tasting), and skin (for touching or feeling).



Year 1- Habitats

Variation noun

Definition: the differences between living things or habitats

Example: There is *variation* between and within types of living things and habitats.



Habitat noun

Definition: the place in which an animal or plant lives

Example: *Habitats* provide shelter, water, food and space for living things to grow.



Adapted adjective

Definition: changes to an animal or plant to help it survive

Example: Plants have ***adapted*** to live in different habitats.



Survive verb

Definition: to live in spite of danger or difficulty

Example: Animals need air, water, shelter and food to ***survive***.



Wild plant noun

Definition: plants that live or grow randomly and are not looked after by people

Example: Ferns, daises and dandelions are all types of **wild plants**.



Garden plant noun

Definition: plants that are planted on purpose

Example: Roses, tulips and daffodils are all types of **garden plant**.



Avoid verb

Definition: keep away from something or try to stop something happening

Example: Animals use different ways to **avoid** being eaten.



Year 1- Seasons

Spring noun

Definition: the season when young animals like lambs and chicks are born, the flowers bloom and the weather starts to become warmer

Example: *Spring* runs from the beginning of March until the end of May.



Summer noun

Definition: the season where the trees are full of green leaves and the weather is at its warmest

Example: *Summer* runs from the beginning of June until the end of August.



Autumn noun

Definition: the season when the leaves fall off the trees and the amount of time we have in the day becomes less

Example: *Autumn* runs from the beginning of September until the end of November.



Winter noun

Definition: the season which has the shortest amount of time during the day and the weather is at its coldest

Example: *Winter* runs from the beginning of December until the end of February.



Hibernating verb

Definition: when animals spend the winter in a type of long, deep sleep

Example: Animals who are *hibernating* resting.



Migration noun

Definition: the journey an animal takes to a new home

Example: Many animals prepare for *migration* by storing up energy.



Evergreen adjective

Definition: trees that keep their green leaves all year round

Example: Conifers are a type of **evergreen** tree that grow cones.



Deciduous adjective

Definition: trees that lose their leaves every autumn

Example: **Deciduous** trees have flat leaves that change colours in the autumn, fall off in the winter, and grow back in the spring



Year 1- Plants

Seed noun

Definition: the small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows

Example: You can sow a **seed** straight into soil.



Bulb noun

Definition: a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant

Example: Tulip **bulbs** should be planted in autumn.



Leaves noun

Definition: usually, flat green parts that grow from a plant stem

Example: *Leaves* come in all different shapes, sizes and colours.



Germination noun

Definition: the growth of a seed into a young plant or seedling

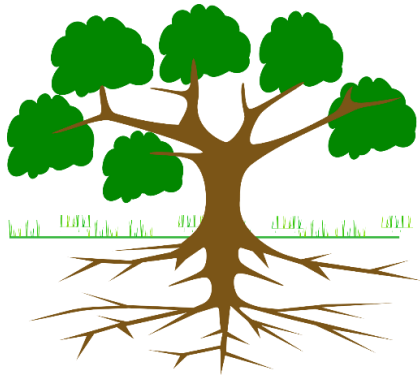
Example: *Germination* begins when a seed splits and a tiny root grows downward.



Roots noun

Definition: the part of a plant that grows downward, holds the plant in place and takes in water from the soil

Example: *Roots* spread out under the ground.



Shoots noun

Definition: a plant that comes up above the ground when it is just beginning to grow

Example: The *shoot* will create leaves and buds.



Year 2- Animal Life Cycles

Mature noun

Definition: being fully grown or adult

Example: When a child or young animal *matures*, it becomes an adult.



Reproduce verb

Definition: to produce another living thing of the same kind

Example: Cats *reproduce* when they have kittens.



Die verb

Definition: to stop living

Example: Flowers *die* when they are cut from the plant.



Offspring noun

Definition: the child or young of a particular human, animal, or plant

Example: A baby is the **offspring** of human adults.



Life cycle noun

Definition: the stages a living thing goes through during its life

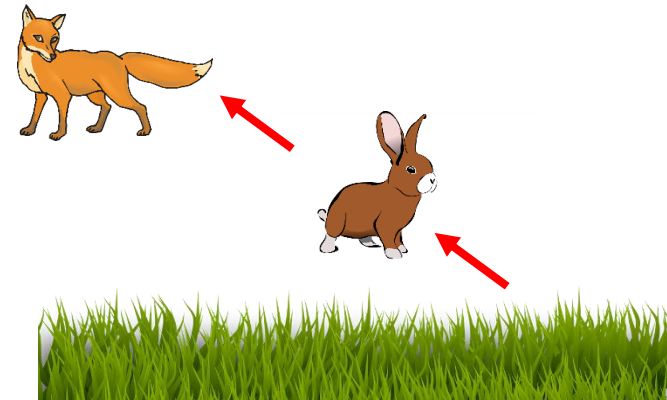
Example: All living things have *life cycles*.



Food Chain noun

Definition: describes the order in which living things depend on each other for food

Example: Most **food chains** start with a green plant.



Producer noun

Definition: something that has the ability to make its own food, usually a plant

Example: Plants are called **producers** because they make their own food.



Consumer noun

Definition: an organism that must get its energy from eating a plant or animal

Example: Animals are called **consumers** because they eat plants and other animals. They do not make their own food.



Year 2- Changing Materials

Change verb

Definition: make something different from before

Example: We can **change** the shape of the play dough.



Physical force verb

Definition: when objects touch making them move in some way

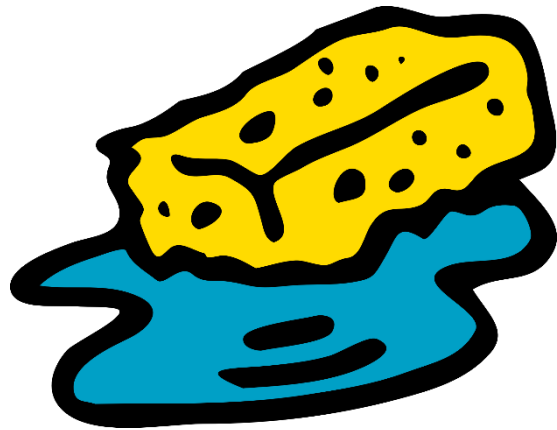
Example: A push or a pull of an object is a **physical force**.



Absorb verb

Definition: to soak up or take in liquid

Example: The paper towel *absorbs* the water from our wet hands.



Crumbly adjective

Definition: easily broken onto a lot of little pieces

Example: The brick wall was *crumbly* and falling apart.



Property/ properties noun

Definition: How a material can be described

Example: The *properties* of different materials make them useful for different purposes.



Drag noun

Definition: pull something along with difficulty

Example: They tried to *drag* the sleigh across the snow.



Suitable adjective

Definition: right for the purpose

Example: Glass is a ***suitable*** material for a window.



Strongest adjective

Definition: objects or materials that are not easily broken

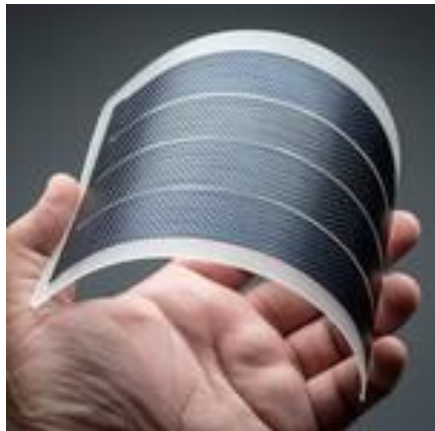
Example: ***Steel*** is one of the strongest metals in the world.



Flexible adjective

Definition: bends easily without breaking

Example: The plastic card was *flexible*.



Year 2- Pushes and Pulls

Motion noun

Definition: moving or being moved

Example: The lady was in *motion* when she was running.



Pushing verb

Definition: to move something away from you or away from where it was before

Example: The man was *pushing* the wheelbarrow.



Pulling verb

Definition: move something towards you or away from where it was before

Example: The lady was ***pulling*** her suitcase to the bus.



Slow down verb

Definition: to move or happen more slowly

Example: It is important for cars to ***slow down*** at a bend.



Speed up noun

Definition: to move or happen faster

Example: A space shuttle has to ***speed up*** to reach outer space.



Direction noun

Definition: the path along which something moves

Example: Which ***direction*** will you choose?



Year 2- New Plants

Flowering adjective

Definition: can produce flowers

Example: A sunflower is an example of a *flowering* plant.



Reproduction verb

Definition: to produce another living thing of the same kind

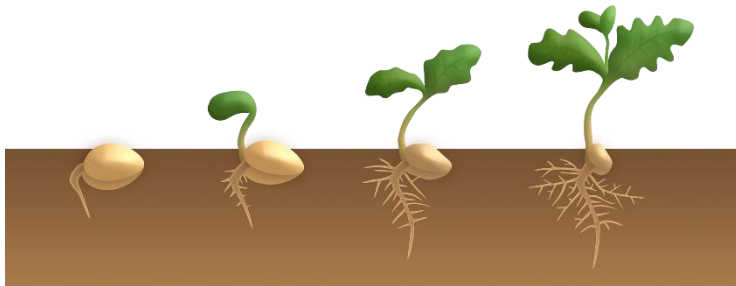
Example: Plants *reproduce* to create new plants.



Germinate verb

Definition: a seed beginning to grow into a young plant or seedling

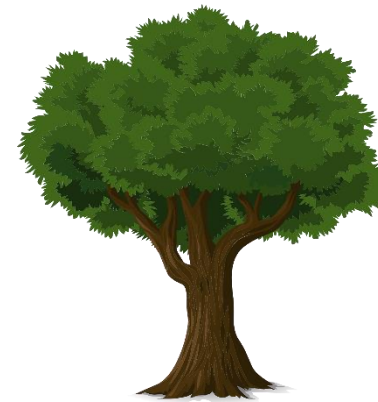
Example: The seed is beginning to germinate and a seedling is starting to grow.



Generations noun

Definition: the period of time between the birth of parents and the birth of their children

Example: A tree is an example of a plant that can live for many *generations*.



HIAS Science Team

Kevin Neil- County Inspector/Adviser for Science Kevin.neil@hants.gov.uk

Emma Cooper- General Inspector/Adviser for Science emma.cooper3@hants.gov.uk

David Whittle- General Inspector/Adviser for Science david.whittle@hants.gov.uk

For further details on the full range of services available please contact us using the following details:

Tel: 01962 874820 or email: hias.enquiries@hants.gov.uk

Upcoming Courses

Keep up-to-date with our learning opportunities for each subject through our Upcoming Course pages linked below. To browse the full catalogue of learning offers, visit our new Learning Zone. Full details of how to access the site to make a booking are provided [here](#).

- [English](#)
- [Maths](#)
- [Science](#)
- [Geography](#)
- [RE](#)
- [History](#)
- [Leadership](#)
- [Computing](#)
- [Art](#)
- [D&T](#)
- [Assessment](#)
- [Support Staff](#)
- [SEN](#)

Terms and conditions

Terms of licence

Moodle+ subscribers are licenced to access and use this resource and have agreed to pay the annual subscription fee. This authority starts when the fee is paid and ends when the subscription period expired unless it is renewed. This file is for personal or classroom use only. By using it, you agree that you will not copy or reproduce this file except for your own personal, non-commercial use. HIAS have the right to modify the terms of this agreement at any time; the modification will be effective immediately and shall replace all prior agreements.

You are welcome to:

- download this resource
- save this resource on your computer
- print as many copies as you would like to use in your school
- amend this electronic resource so long as you acknowledge its source and do not share as your own work.

You may not:

- claim this resource as your own
- sell or in any way profit from this resource
- store or distribute this resource on any other website or another location where others are able to electronically retrieve it
- email this resource to anyone outside your school or transmit it in any other fashion.