

Science Vocabulary and definitions.

Animals Including Humans



Year 1	
Amphibian	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal
Arms	Each of the two upper limbs of the human body from the shoulder to the hands
Bird	A warm-blooded vertebrate with a body covered with feathers, wings, scaly legs and beak
Carnivore	An animal that feeds on other animals
Ears	The organ of hearing and balance in humans and other vertebrates
Eyes	Organs of sight in the head of humans and vertebrate animals
Feathers	Grow from a bird's skin and forming its plumage
Feet	The part of the leg below the ankle, on which a person stands or walks
Fins	A flattened part of the body on many aquatic vertebrates including fish
Fish	A limbless cold-blood vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water
Gills	Respiratory organ of fish and some amphibians, by which oxygen is extracted from the water
Hands	The end part of a person's arm beyond the wrist, including the palm, fingers and thumb
Head	The upper part of the body of an animal, typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck
Herbivore	An animal that feeds on plants
Invertebrates	An animal without a backbone

Legs	Each of the limbs on which a person or animal walks or stands
Live young	Producing living young as opposed to hatching an egg
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of hair or fur
Mouth	The opening in a human's face, surrounded by the lips, through which food is taken and vocal sounds are emitted
Nose	Above the mouth on the face of a person or animal containing the nostrils and used for breathing and smelling
Omnivore	Eats both plants and animals
Reptile	A vertebrate animal distinguished by dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land
Sight	The ability to see
Skin	The thin layer of tissue forming the natural outer covering of the body of a person or animal
Smell	The power to detect odours using the nose
Sound	Vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's or animal's ears
Taste	Flavour perceived in the mouth and throat
Tongue	Fleshy muscular organ in the mouth of a mammal used for tasting, licking, swallowing and (in humans) articulating speech
Torso	The trunk of the human body
Touch	Come into contact with
Vertebrates	Animals distinguished by the possession of a back bone or spinal column

Year 2	
Air	The invisible gaseous substance surrounding the Earth
Carbohydrates	Food consisting or containing a lot of sugars, starch, cellulose or similar substance that can be broken down to release energy in the human body. It is one of the main nutritional food groups
Dairy	Containing or made from milk products
Energy	The strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity
Exercise	An activity requiring physical effort, carried out to sustain or improve health and fitness
Fat	Nutrients in food that the body uses to build cell membranes, nerve tissue and hormones. The body also uses fats as fuel. If fats eaten aren't burned as energy or used as building blocks, they're stored by the body in fat cells
Food	A nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth
Fruit	The sweet and fleshy product of a tree or other plant that contains seed and can be eaten as food
Growth	The process of increasing in size
Healthy	In good physical or mental condition; in good health
Hygienic	Maintaining health and preventing disease (usually by being clean; sanitary)

Minerals	Elements on earth and in foods that our bodies need to develop and function normally
Offspring	An animal's young
Parents	A person's father or mother
Produce	Create or make
Protein	Nutrient in some foods. Is used to grow and repair cells
Shelter	A place that gives protection from bad weather or danger
Sugar	A type of carbohydrate food in foods
Vegetables	A plant or part of a plant used for food
Vitamins	A nutrient that the body needs in small amounts to function and stay healthy
Water	A liquid which is the basis of fluids of living organisms

Year 3	
Balanced diet	Different types of food which provide adequate amounts of nutrients necessary for good health
Bone	Pieces of hard tissue making up the skeleton
Cartilage	A strong, flexible tissue which protects joints and bones
Contracts	The tightening, shortening or lengthening of muscles
Disease	An abnormal condition that adversely affects the structure of all or part of an organism (not caused by injury)
Exoskeleton	A rigid external covering for the body in some invertebrate animals, especially arthropods
Hydrostatic skeleton	Do not have bones. Instead they have fluid-filled compartments in their body for their protection
Joints	Part of the body where two or more bones meet to allow movement
Muscles	Tissue in a human or animal body that has the ability to contract producing movement in or maintaining the position of parts of the body
Pulls	Exert a force on (something or someone) so as to cause movement towards oneself
Skeleton	Framework of bone or cartilage which supports the body of an animal
Vital organs	Main organs inside the body which are necessary for life: heart, lungs, brain etc

Year 4

Anus	The opening which waste matter leaves the body
Canines	A pointed tooth between the incisors and premolars of a mammal
Consumers	An organism that cannot produce its own food and must eat other plants and/or animals to get energy
Enzymes	A substance produced by a living organism
Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food
Incisors	A narrow-edged tooth at the front of the mouth, adapted for cutting
Large intestine	The portion of the digestive system most responsible for absorption of water from the indigestible residue of food
Molars	A grinding tooth at the back of a mammal's mouth
Oesophagus	A canal which connects the throat to the stomach
Plants	A living organism which absorbs water through its roots
Predators	An animal that naturally preys on others
Prey	An animal that is caught and killed by another for food
Primary consumer	Animals that eat plants. They can be herbivores or omnivores
Producers	An organism which produces its own food through photosynthesis
Rectum	The end part of the large intestine that connects the colon to the anus
Saliva	Watery liquid in the mouth
Secondary consumer	Eat primary consumers for energy
Small intestine	Absorbs the nutrition from food.
Stomach	Organ which plays a major part in the digestive system

Tertiary consumer	Animals which eat other animals. Specifically eat the secondary consumers in a food chain
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Year 5	
Adolescence	The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult
Aging	Grow old or older
Birth	The emergence of a baby or other young from the body of its mother
Cells	The smallest building block of every living thing on our planet, including humans
Conception	The action of conceiving a child
Egg	A female reproductive cell in plants and animals. An oval round object laid by a female bird, reptile, fish or invertebrate
Female	The sex that can bear offspring or produce eggs
Fertilized	To develop a new individual by introducing male reproductive material
Foetus	An offspring of a human or other mammal in the stages of prenatal development that follow the embryo stage
Gestation	The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth
Hormones	Chemical substances that act like messengers in the body
Humans	A primate mammal
Larynx	Hollow tube in the middle of your neck making it possible for you to make sounds, which is why it is also called a voice box
Life cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction
Male	The denoting sex that produces gametes, especially sperm

Movement	An act of moving
Nutrients	A substance which provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth
Penis	Male genital organ
Pregnant	(Woman or female animal) having a child or young developing in the uterus
Protection	Measure taken to guard a thing against damage caused by outside forces
Puberty	A period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction
Reproduce	To produce offspring
Scrotum	Male reproductive structure under the penis. This sac contains the testes
Sexually	Male and female reproduction
Sperm	A fluid which fertilises an egg
Support	A thing that bears weight of something or keeps it upright
Testes	An organ which produces sperm
Umbilical cord	Flexible cordlike structure attaching human or other mammalian foetus to the placenta for during gestation
Uterus (womb)	Pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis. It is where the foetus develops and grows

Year 6	
Arteries	A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to tissues and organs in the body
Blood	Red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals
Blood vessels	Channels that carry blood throughout the body
Carbon dioxide	A gas produced by burning carbon and organic compound and by respiration
Circulatory system	Delivers oxygen and nutrients to cells and takes away waste
De-oxygenated blood	Blood which travels through the body where the oxygen has been used up
Drug	A medicine/substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body
Heart	Hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system
Heart rate	The speed at which the heart beats
Lung capacity	The amount of air lungs can hold
Lungs	Two large organs of respiration located in the chest cavity which are responsible for adding oxygen to and removing carbon dioxide from the blood
Medicinal	(A substance or plant) having healing properties.
Mental	Relating to the mind
Oxygen	A gas which exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen to live
Oxygenated blood	Blood which carries oxygen to all cells and tissues of the body
Physical	Relating to the body as opposed to the mind

Plasma	The 4 th state of matter. Makes up 55% of our blood. It is a light-yellow liquid. Plasma carries water, salts and enzymes. The main function of plasma is to take nutrients, hormones or proteins to parts of the body that need it
Platelets	Small colourless cell fragments in our blood that form clots and stop or prevent bleeding
Red blood cells	Cells which deliver oxygen to the body tissue
Veins	Tubes forming part of the blood circulation system, carrying de-oxygenated blood towards the heart
White blood cells	Protect you against illness and disease