

Science Vocabulary and definitions.



Living Things and Their Habitats

Year 2	
Absorb	Of energy or another substance taken or soaked up
Adapted	Become adjusted to new conditions
Camouflaged	To hide or disguise their presence
Carnivorous	An animal that feeds on other animals
Environments	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates
Food chain	A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food
Herbivorous	An animal that feeds on plants
Microhabitat	A small area which differs somehow from the surrounding habitat
Predators	An animal that naturally preys on others
Prey	An animal that is caught and killed by another for food
Regions	An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries
Roots	Part of a plant which attaches itself to the ground or to a support, typically underground, conveying water and nourishment to the rest of the plant via numerous branches and fibres
Sunlight	Light from the sun

Year 4	
Amphibians	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal
Animals	Living things which need food and water to live
Annelid	Long invertebrate animals that have segments and a body cavity (earthworms, leeches)
Arachnids	Have 8 legs and don't have antennae. Their bodies are divided into two sections
Birds	Vertebrate animals that have feathers, wings and beaks

Classifications	Arrange animals and plants in groups based on their observed similarities
Crustaceans	Animals which usually have hard covering, or exoskeleton, and two pairs of antennas or feelers
Deforestation	Clearing or cutting down of forests
Excrete	To remove waste from the living body
Fish	A limbless cold-blood vertebrate animal with gills and fins living wholly in water
Grow	Natural development by increasing in size and changing physically
Insects	Creatures that have bodies with 3 segments that are protected by a hard shell. They have 3 pairs of legs and a pair of antennae
Invertebrates	An animal without a backbone
Mammals	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of hair or fur
Micro-organisms	Living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye (bacteria, viruses, some moulds)
Molluscs	A kind of animal with a soft body. Most molluscs have a hard shell that protects the body
Nutrition	The study of how food works in the body
Plants	Living things that grow and turn light from the Sun into food
Pollution	Pollution happens when the environment is contaminated, or dirtied, by waste, chemicals, and other harmful substances Three main forms of pollution: air, water and land
Reproduce	To make more by having babies
Reproduction	Create a new living thing such as a baby
Reptiles	A vertebrate animal distinguished by dry scaly skin and typically laying soft-shelled eggs on land
Shelter	A place that gives protection from bad weather or danger
Urbanisation	The movement of population into cities away from rural areas
Vertebrates	Animals distinguished by the possession of a backbone or spinal column

Year 5	
Adolescence	The period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.
Adulthood	The period of life when full physical and intellectual maturity has been attained.
Children	A young human below the age of puberty or legal age.
Cocoon	A covering case made by some animals to protect themselves or their young as they develop into adults.
Embryo	An animal in the early stages of growth.
Fertilised egg	Part of the reproductive process when the male and female sex cells (sperm and egg) fuse together.
Infant	A very young child or baby.
Larva	Applied to the young of some animals that must undergo great physical changes before they become adults.
Mammal	A warm-blooded vertebrate animal distinguished by the possession of hair or fur.
Maturity	State of being fully developed or adult.
Metamorphose	A dramatic change that some animals and insects go through during their life cycles.
Old age	Often referred to around 65-70 years old.
Pupa (chrysalis)	A pupa is an immature insect, in the stage of development just before adulthood.
Reproduce	To produce offspring.
Uterus (womb)	Pear-shaped organ in a woman's pelvis. It is where the foetus develops and grows.

Year 6	
Archaea	Single-celled organisms that live in extreme places like the gut
Bacteria	Small organisms, or living things, that can be found in all natural environments
Class	(Taxonomy) the process of organising living things into groups that have common characteristics
Domain	Highest rank in biology classification There are 3 domains: archaea, bacteria and eukarya
Eukarya	A cell or organism that possesses a clearly defined nucleus
Family	The more specific grouping after order in the taxonomy classification
Fungi	Have the characteristics of a plant but are extremely different. They do not photosynthesise and live off dead or decaying matter such as wood and leaves
Genus	A category of classification in biology that ranks between family and the species
Habitat	The home of an animal or plant
Kingdom	2 nd highest taxonomic rank The 5 kingdoms are animal, plant, fungi, protist and monera
Micro-organism	Living things that are too small to be seen with the naked eye (bacteria, viruses, some moulds)
Mould	A form of fungi. It can grow on different surfaces and in different environments. It can be helpful to humans, but it can also be dangerous and unhealthy in certain situations
Order	The more specific grouping after class in the taxonomy classification
Phylum	The more specific grouping after kingdom in the taxonomy classification
Species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals
Virus	A tiny type of germ which can get inside the body and make a person sick
Yeast	Tiny one-cell organisms. Some are harmful to humans, but most are very useful