

## Science Vocabulary and definitions.

### Plants



Year 1	
Birch tree	A slender, thin-leaved, deciduous, hardwood tree
Bulb	An underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage
Dandelion	Plants with bright yellow blossoms that turn into round, fluffy seed heads
Deciduous	Means 'to fall off' and refers to how a plant or tree's leaves fall off in the autumn
Evergreen	Plants that never lose their leaves – they 'stay green' all year long
Flowers	The bloom or blossom of a plant. The flower is the part of a plant that produces seeds
Horse chestnut tree	A large tree with leaves divided into fingerlike parts and large flower clusters
Leaves	Part of the plant attached to a stem. They collect sunlight, which they can turn into energy (food)
Oak tree	A large tree which has acorns
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
Rose bush	A shrub that produces roses
Seeds	Small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow
Stem	The main structure that supports leaves and flowers
Sunflower	Usually a tall plant with large flower heads with yellow ray flowers
Trunk	The main woody stem of a tree

Year 2	
Absorb	Of energy or another substance taken or soaked up
Air	A tasteless, odourless, and invisible mix of gases that are primarily made up of oxygen and nitrogen
Bulb	An underground bud or stem of a seed plant at resting stage
Dead	No longer alive
Germinated	The process of seeds developing into new plants
Light	Is an energy source which travels in waves
Mature	(of plants) Physically grown up
Nutrients	Important substance you get from food that helps the body survive and grow
Reproduce	To produce offspring
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
Seeds	Small parts produced by plants from which new plants grow
Water	Liquid that makes all life on Earth possible

Year 3	
Anther	Part of the stamen of a flower that produces and contains pollen
Carbon dioxide	A gas produced from breathing and from burning certain substances
Evaporates	When a liquid changes into a gas
Evaporation	A process where liquids change to a gas or vapor
minerals	A nutrient that is needed in small amounts to keep the body healthy
Ovary	The reproductive organ of a flower
Petal	Surround the reproductive parts of a flower. Often brightly coloured or unusually shaped to attract pollinators

Pollen	A fine powder produced by certain plants when they reproduce
Pollinated	The act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma
Reproduce	Flowering plants creating seeds
Soil	The top layer of the Earth's surface in which plants grow
Stamen	The pollen producing part of a flower
Stigma	Part of the female reproduction of a flower. Often sits on top of the ovary and holds the style up to receive pollen
Style	A long, slender stalk that often connects the ovary and the stigma
Sunlight	Light from the sun
Transport	To take or carry from one place to the other
Water	Liquid that makes all life on earth possible

Year 5	
Adult	Fully grown or developed
Amphibians	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal
Anther	Part of the stamen of a flower that produces and contains pollen
Caterpillars	The larva of a butterfly or moth, which has a segmented wormlike body
Chrysalis	The hard outer case enclosing transformation of some insects between the immature and mature stages
Dispersal	Where a plant ensures its seeds are spread as far as possible to ensure their survival
Eggs	The female reproductive cell

Embryo	The name given to an unborn baby from the time of fertilisation until 8 weeks of development
Fertilisation	The joining of an egg and sperm cell
Filament	The part of a flower's stamen which supports the anther and often holds it up to make pollination easier
Flower	The bloom or blossom of a plant. The flower is the part of a plant that produces seeds
Germination	When a seed begins to sprout
Grubs	A thick wormlike larva of an insect
Larva	The young of an animal which must undergo great physical changes before they become adults
Leaves	Part of the plant attached to a stem. They collect sunlight, which they can turn into energy (food)
Maggots	A soft body legless larva of a fly
Mature	Fully grown or developed: adult, ripe
Maturity	State of being fully developed or adult
Metamorphosis	A dramatic change that some animals and insects go through during their life cycles
Nutrients	Important substance you get from food that helps the body survive and grow
Ovule	The organ that forms the seeds of flowering plants
Petal	Surround the reproductive parts of a flower. Often brightly coloured or unusually shaped to attract pollinators
Pistil	The female reproductive part of the flower. Contains the 3 main parts, the stigma, style and ovary
Pollen	A fine powder produced by certain plants when they reproduce

Pollination	The act of transferring pollen grains from the male anther of a flower to the female stigma
Reproduce	To produce a copy of
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
Spawn	The mass of small eggs laid by animals like fish, frogs and molluscs
Stamen	The pollen producing part of a flower
Stem	The main structure that supports leaves and flowers
Tadpoles	The larva of a frog or toad
Vegetation	Refers to all plants a trees collectively
Warm-blooded	Animals which maintain a constant body temperature