

Science vocabulary and definitions

Year 6

Biology	Physics	Chemistry
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Electricity	
Voltage (KS3)	the force of an electric current as measured in volts
Resistance (KS3)	a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle
current	a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit

Living Things and their Habitats	
classify	to group living things based on their characteristics
characteristic	the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
vertebrate	Animal that has an internal skeleton of bone or cartilage
invertebrate	a creature that does not have an internal vertebral column insect, a worm or an octopus
microorganism	An organism too small to be seen with the naked eye eg bacteria or algae
divide	to separate into two or more parts
sub-divide	to divide (that which has already been divided) into smaller parts

Evolution and Inheritance	
adapt	become adjusted to new conditions
ancestor	an early type of animal or plant from which a later, usually dissimilar type has evolved
biodiversity	a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment

biome	a large naturally occurring community of animals and plants occupying a major habitat
Breed (verb)	to produce plants or animals by reproduction
characteristic	the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognisable
descendant	those in a descending line of birth from an individual
extinct	no longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place
generation	the act or process of bringing into being, through reproduction, especially of off spring
maladaptation	the failure to adapt properly to a new situation or environment
natural selection	a process by which species of animals and plants that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce, while those that are less well adapted die out
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
variation	a change or slight difference
mutate	change in the genetic code
inherit	A characteristic passed on from parents to their offspring
evolve	the change in the characteristics of a species over several generations, relying on the process of natural selection
species	a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other
survive	continue to exist
reproduce	to produce one or more individuals similar to itself

Animals including Humans (Circulatory System)	
heart	the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body
artery	blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from your heart to the rest of your body
vein	a tube in your body that carries deoxygenated blood to your heart from the rest of your body
capillary	tiny blood vessel

ventricle	a chamber of the heart, having thick muscular walls that receives blood from atrium and pumps it to the arteries
lungs	two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from it
blood vessels	the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. Arteries, veins and capillaries are blood vessels.
pulse	the regular beating of blood through your body.
oxygen	a colourless gas that plants and animals need to survive
de-oxygenated	blood that does not contain oxygen
oxygenated	blood that contains oxygen
atrium	a chamber of the heart that receives blood from the veins and forces it into a ventricle or ventricles
valve	controls blood flow to and from the heart. There are four valves in the heart
circulatory system	the system responsible for circulating blood through the body, that supplies nutrients and oxygen to the body and removes waste products such as carbon dioxide