

YEAR 6 BIOLOGY VOCAB – Organs and nutrition module

WORD	MEANING
Artery	Blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart
Balanced diet	Proper amount of the different food groups to keep healthy
Carbohydrate	Foods (starch and sugar) that provide energy
Digestion	The breakdown of food to get the nutrients it contains
Excretion	Removal of waste products from our body eg urine (pee)
Fibre	(Or roughage) indigestible part of food helps prevent constipation
Glucose	A type of carbohydrate that provides immediate energy
Heart attack	When part of the heart muscle dies due to lack of oxygen
Malnutrition	'Bad feeding' - not enough or too much of a particular food group
Obesity	Very overweight
Organ	A group of tissues working together to do a particular job eg heart
Protein	Food group needed for growth and repair (meat, fish etc)
Respiration	Chemical reaction in all cells releasing energy from food
Rickets	Disease caused by not enough calcium – bent, twisted bones etc
Scurvy	Disease caused by not enough vitamin C – bleeding gums etc
Starch	A type of carbohydrate that provides slow-release of energy
Stroke	Death of brain cells due to decreased flow of blood
System	Group of organs working together eg circulatory (heart, blood vessels)
Tissue	Group of cells working together eg muscle cells
Vein	Blood vessel that carries blood towards the heart

YEAR 6 BIOLOGY VOCAB – Ecology module

WORD	MEANING
Amphibian	Group of slimy-skinned vertebrates eg frogs
Arachnid	Group of 8-legged invertebrates including spiders
Arthropod	Group of invertebrates with jointed legs
Biological factor	Living things that affect environments eg bacteria
Carnivore	Animals that eat only meat
Classification	Grouping of organisms according to their similarities
Community	Groups of living things in a particular area
Competition	Fighting for resources such as light, food etc
Consumer	All animals because they eat (or consume) food
Crustacean	Invertebrates with a hard outer covering (exoskeleton) eg crab
Ecology	The study of living things in their environment
Environment	An organism's surroundings
Food chain	A sequence of living things showing what eats what
Food web	Several food chains interlinking
Herbivore	A plant-eater
Insect	An invertebrate with 6 legs and 3 body parts
Invertebrate	Animals without a backbone
Key	A series of features leading to the name of an organism
Mammals	Group of vertebrates with fur or hair that give birth to live young
Omnivore	Animal that eats both plants and animals
Organism	A living thing

Physical factor	Non-living things that affect environments eg temperature
Pollution	Introduction of chemicals in to a natural environment
Population	Number of a type of organism in a particular area
Predator	Animal which hunts and kills other animals
Prey	Animal which is hunted and killed by a predator
Producer	Green plants that are always at the start of a food chain
Quadrat	Square grid used to sample plant populations
Reptile	Group of vertebrates with a dry scaly skin eg snakes
Vertebrate	Group of animals with a backbone (mammals, birds, reptiles etc)

YEAR 6 BIOLOGY VOCAB – cells module

WORD	MEANING
Cell	Basic building block of all living things
Cell membrane	The outer layer of an animal cell, found in plant cells too
Cell wall	The outer layer of a plant cell for support
Chlorophyll	Green substance in plant cells for absorbing sunlight
Chloroplast	Structures containing chlorophyll for photosynthesis
Coverslip	Thin square of glass to cover a microscope slide
Cytoplasm	Jelly-like filling of cells where chemical reactions happen
Epidermis	Outer layer of cells in a leaf or scientific name for onion skin
Gene	Found in nuclei of cells and has information about eye colour etc
Lens	The part of a microscope used to make objects bigger (magnify)
Magnification	The number of times bigger the microscope is making the object
Microscope	Piece of equipment used to magnify objects such as cells
Mitochondria	Parts of a cell where respiration occurs
Nucleus	Control centre of a cell
Photosynthesis	Process by which plants use the sun's light energy to make food
Slide	Rectangular glass used to view cells etc under a microscope
Sperm	Male sex cell containing half the genes needed for a baby
Vacuole	A fluid-filled space within the cytoplasm of cells

YEAR 6 BIOLOGY VOCAB – flowering plants module

WORD	MEANING
Anther	Male pollen producing part of a flower
Carpel	All the female parts of a flower
Fertilization	Joining of male and female sex cells (pollen/egg)
Filament	Stalk holding up the anther
Fruit	Contains seeds and formed from the ovary
Germination	Seeds producing roots and shoots
Ovary	Part of a flower where eggs are made
Pollen	Male cells produced in the anthers
Pollination	Process by which pollen is carried from anther to stigma
Seed	Formed when pollen and egg meet
Seed dispersal	When seeds are carried away from the parent plant eg by wind
Stamen	Male part of a flower including the anther
Stigma	Female part of the flower where pollen lands
Style	Stalk holding up the stigma