

Scientific Language Function	Typical Grammatical features	Sample texts
Name or identify apparatus, parts of body, plants, living things etc	Concrete Nouns	Clamp, pipette, arm, leg, ant, bee, flower, tree
Describe and classify things	Relational verbs (in present simple) Adjectives, including colours	A cat <b>has</b> fur. A fox <b>is</b> a mammal. Copper sulphate crystals <b>are blue</b> .
Observe and describe what is happening	Present continuous verbs	The candle <b>is burning</b> . The liquid <b>is fizzing</b> .
Write instructions	Imperative verbs Sequencing connectives	<b>First pour</b> in the liquid, <b>and then add</b> the powder. <b>Next, stir</b> with a glass rod.
Make predictions	Verbs in future tense Conditional sentences	I think it <b>will break</b> . <b>If</b> you add acid the mixture <b>will fizz</b> .
Report what you found out	Past tense verbs (regular and irregular)	The mixture <b>turned</b> blue. The spring <b>stretched</b> .
Compare things	Comparative and superlative adjectives	This one <b>is bigger than</b> that one. Wood is not <b>as strong as</b> metal. The carpet is <b>the roughest</b> surface.
Make generalizations and give specific examples	Plural nouns and present simple verbs, indefinite articles	<b>Birds have</b> wings and lay eggs. An example of a bird is a penguin.
Explain how and why a phenomenon occurs	Nominalisations (abstract nouns) Passive verbs	<b>Evaporation</b> occurs when water particles <b>are heated</b> so much that they change state.