## Easy Science 5 Scientific Vocabulary Practice Sheets





## CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Taxonomy	The system of classifying living things into groups.
2	Angiosperms	Plants that produce flowers and seeds inside fruit.
3	Monocotyledon	A plant with one seed leaf, like corn or grass.
4	Dicotyledon	A plant with two seed leaves, like beans or roses.
5	Abdomen	The lower part of the body in animals and humans.
6	Biodiversity	The variety of living things in an environment.
7	Species	A group of similar living things that can reproduce.
8	Shells	Hard outer coverings found on some animals like snails or turtles.
9	Mosses	Small, soft plants that grow in damp places.
10	Categorize	To put things into groups based on similarities.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Taxonomy
2.	Angiosperms
3.	Monocotyledon
4.	Dicotyledonous
_	
5.	Abdomen
6.	Biodiversity



7.	Species
8.	Shell
0	Manage
9.	Mosses
10.	Categorize

# STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF HUMAN BODY SYSTEM

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Multicellular	Made up of many cells, like humans and animals.
2	Organisms	Living things such as plants, animals, and bacteria.
3	Respiratory	Related to breathing and the lungs.
4	Mechanism	A system of parts working together for a function.
5	Exhalation	Act of breathing out the air or smoke that is in your lungs; an amount of air or smoke that you breathe out.
6	Vessels	A tube that carries blood through the body of a person or an animal.
7	Lubricates	Makes something smooth or less dry.
8	Oesophagus	The tube that carries food from the mouth to the stomach.
9	Stimuli	Something that helps somebody or something to develop better or more quickly.
10	Sensory	Related to the senses like sight, smell, and touch.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Multicellular
2.	Organisms
3.	Respiratory
4.	Mechanism
5.	Exhalation
6.	Vessel



7.	Lubricates
8.	Oesophagus
9.	Stimuli
10.	Sensory

### **MICROORGANISM**

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Micro	Very small and not easily seen by the eye. It requires a microscope to be observed.
2	Bacteria	Tiny living things found everywhere. Some are helpful, while others cause disease.
3	Cholera	A serious disease that causes diarrhea. It spreads through dirty water or food.
4	Fungi	Organisms like mushrooms and mold.
5	Antibiotic	Medicine used to kill bacteria. It helps treat infections and diseases.
6	Sewage	Wastewater from homes and factories.
7	Communicable disease	A disease that spreads from person to person. It can spread through air, water, or touch.
8	Dispose	To throw something away properly.
9	Contagious disease	A disease that spreads easily. It can pass through coughing, sneezing, or touch.
10	Caused	To make something happen, especially something bad or unpleasant.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Micro
2.	Bacteria
3.	Cholera
4.	Fungi
5.	Antibiotic
6.	Sewage



7.	Communicable disease
8.	Dispose
9.	Contagious disease
10.	Caused

## 4 FLOWERS AND SEEDS

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Anther	The part of a flower at the top of a stamen that produces pollen.
2	Pollination	The process of pollen entering or being put into a flower or plant so that it can produce seeds.
3	Pistil	The female part of a flower. It includes the stigma, style, and ovary.
4	Stigma	The top part of the pistil. It collects pollen for fertilization.
5	Fertilization	When pollen joins with an egg in a flower. This helps in making seeds.
6	Species	A group of living things that are similar. They can reproduce and create offspring.
7	Gametes	Special cells from plants and animals. They combine to create new life.
8	Grafting	A method of joining two plants together. It helps grow stronger and better plants.
9	Embryo	A young animal or plant in the very early stages of development before birth.
10	Germination	The process of a seed starting to grow. It needs water, air, and warmth.



Def	ine the following.
1.	Anther
2.	Pollination
3.	Pistil
4.	Stigma
5.	Fertilization
6.	Species



Gametes
Grafting
Embryo
Germination



## ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Survive	To stay alive, even in difficult conditions.
2	Environment	The world around us, including air, water, land, and living things. It affects how plants and animals live.
3	Impurities	Unwanted or harmful substances in water, air, or food.
4	Global warming	The rise in the Earth's temperature caused by pollution. It affects weather and nature.
5	Biodegradable	A material that can break down naturally.
6	Smog	A form of air pollution that is or looks like a mixture of smoke and fog.
7	Dizziness	A feeling of spinning or losing balance.
8	Greenhouse	A structure made of glass for growing plants.
9	Consumer	A living thing that eats plants or animals.
10	Omnivores	An animal or a person that eats all types of food, especially both plants and meat.



Def	ine the following.
1.	Survive
0	
2.	Environment
3.	Impurities
4.	Global warming
5.	Biodegradable
6.	Smog



7.	Dizziness
8.	Greenhouse
9.	Consumer
10.	Omnivores

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMIICAL CHANGES OF MATTER

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Alters	To change something in appearance or nature. Heat alters ice by turning it into water.
2	Crushing	Pressing something hard to break it into small pieces.
3	Dissolve	Pressing something hard to break it into small pieces.
4	Affecting	Having an influence or changing something.
5	Gaseous	Having an influence or changing something. Steam is the gaseous form of water.
6	Chemical	Related to substances and how they react.
7	Irreversible	A change that cannot go back to its original form.
8	Rusted	When metal turns reddish-brown due to air and water.
9	Undergo	To go through a process or change. Water undergoes freezing to become ice.
10	Condensation	Drops of water that form on a cold surface when warm water vapor becomes cool.



Def	ine the following.
1.	Alters
2.	Crushing
۷.	
3.	Dissolve
٥.	Dissolve
	Afforting
4.	Affecting
E	Canadia
5.	Gaseous
•	
6.	Chemical



7.	Irreversible
8.	Rusted
9.	Undergo
10.	Condensation





### **LIGHT AND SOUND**

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Artificial	Made by humans, not natural. Artificial lights help us see at night.
2	Luminous	Giving off light by itself.
3	Energy	The ability to do work or cause change.
4	Translucent	Allowing some light to pass through but not completly clear.
5	Strikes	Hits against something with force. A ball strikes the wall and bounces back.
6	Reflection	When light bounces off a surface.
7	Dull	Not bright or shiny in appearance.
8	Directions	The way the energy is moving.
9	Intensity	How strong the energy is.
10	Waves	Movements that carry energy.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Artificial
2.	Luminous
3.	Energy
4.	Translucent
5.	Strikes
6.	Reflection



7.	Dull
8.	Directions
9.	Intensity
10.	Waves

# 8 ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Atom	The smallest unit of matter that makes up everything around us.
2	Particles	Tiny pieces of matter too small to see, like dust or atoms.
3	Static	A type of electricity that stays on a surface and can cause small shocks.
4	Repel	To push away, like how the same poles of magnets repel each other.
5	Giant	Very large in size or amount.
6	Conductors	Materials that allow heat or electricity to pass through easily.
7	Magnetic	Having the ability to attract or repel objects using a force.
8	Strength	The power to move things or resist force, like muscle strength.
9	Poles	The two ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is strongest.
10	Magma	Very hot liquid rock found below the earth's surface.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Atom
2.	Particles
3.	Static
4.	Repel
5.	Giant
6.	Conductors



7.	Magnetic
8.	Strength
9.	Poles
10.	Magma



### STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Mantle	The thick layer of hot rock beneath the Earth's crust.
2	Essential	Something very important or necessary for life.
3	Core	The center of the Earth, made of very hot metals.
4	Landscapes	The features of an area, like mountains, rivers, or plains.
5	Convection	The movement of heat through liquids or gases, like boiling water.
6	Crust	The thin, outer layer of the Earth where we live.
7	Reservoirs	Large natural or artificial lakes that store water.
8	Dig	To remove soil or rock to make a hole in the ground.
9	Tectonic	Relating to the structure of the Earth's surface.
10	Subsoil	The layer of soil between the surface of the ground and the hard rock below it.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Mantle
2.	Essential
3.	Core
4.	Landscapes
5.	Convection
6.	Crust



#### **Unit 9: STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH**

7.	Reservoirs
8.	Dig
9.	Tectonic
10.	Subsoil

### 10 SPACE AND SATELLITES

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Celestial	Related to the sky, space, or heavenly bodies like stars and planets.
2	Fascination	A strong interest or attraction to something amazing or mysterious.
3	Spacecraft	A vehicle designed to travel in space for exploration or research.
4	Endeavors	Serious efforts or attempts to achieve something important.
5	Navigation	The process of finding and following a path, especially for travel.
6	Forecasting	To say what you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now.
7	Satellites	Objects that orbit planets, either natural like the Moon or artificial.
8	Composition	The different materials or substances that make up something.
9	Sophisticated	A machine or system which is complicated in the way that it work.
10	Gravity	The natural force that pulls objects toward the center of the Earth.

Def	ine the following.
1.	Celestial
2.	Fascination
3.	Spacecraft
4.	Endeavors
5.	Navigation
6.	Forecasting



7.	Satellites
8.	Composition
9.	Sophisticated
10.	Gravity





## TECHNOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

No.	Scientific Term	Definition
1	Reuse	To use something again instead of throwing it away.
2	Length	The size or measurement of something from one end to the other.
3	Supervision	The act of watching and guiding someone to ensure safety or correctness.
4	Incandescent	Giving out light when heated.
5	Bottom	The lowest part of something.
6	Evacuation	The process of leaving a place quickly for safety, especially in an emergency.
7	Drill	A practice activity to prepare for emergencies like fire or earthquake situations.
8	Initiate	To begin or start something, such as a plan, event, or process.
9	Gauze	A thin, soft fabric used in medical bandages to cover and protect wounds.
10	Beeps	Short, high-pitched sounds often made by alarms or electronic devices.



Def	ine the following.
1.	Reuse
2.	Length
3.	Supervision
4.	Incandescent
5.	Bottom
6.	Evacuation



#### **Unit 11: TECHNOLOGY IN EVERYDAY LIFE**

Drill
Initiate
Gauze
Beeps