

Easy Science 6

Scientific Vocabulary Practice Worksheets

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CELLULAR ORGANISATION

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Nucleus	The cell's control center, containing genetic material. It regulates growth, protection, and regeneration.
2	Cytoplasm	A jelly-like substance where all cell processes occur and organelles are suspended.
3	Chloroplast	Found in plant cells, they contain chlorophyll giving plants their green color and convert sunlight into food through photosynthesis.
4	Cell membrane	A thin outer layer that controls what enters and exits the cell, helping maintain internal balance.
5	Cell wall	Found only in plant cells, it's a rigid outer layer made of cellulose that gives structure, strength, and protection.
6	Mitochondria	Known as the cell's powerhouse, it breaks down glucose to release energy through cellular respiration.
7	Vacuoles	Membrane-bound sacs that store food, water, and waste. Animal cells have a few small ones.
8	Epithelial tissue	Tissue that covers and protects the surfaces of the body, like skin and the lining of the mouth, nose, and stomach
9	Neural tissue	Found in the brain, spinal cord, and nerves, it carries messages around the body so we can think, feel, and move.
10	Blood tissue	A special kind of connective tissue that flows through the body. It carries oxygen, nutrients, and waste, and helps fight infections and heal wounds.
11	Muscle tissue	Tissue that helps us move by stretching and tightening. It is found in our arms, legs, heart, and even inside our stomach.
12	Connective tissue	Tissue that connects and supports different parts of the body. It includes bones, fat, and blood, and helps hold everything in place.
13	Diaphragm	A large, dome-shaped muscle under the lungs that helps us breathe. When it moves down, the lungs fill with air; when it moves up, air is pushed out.
14	Bronchioles	Tiny tubes inside the lungs carry air from the larger airways (bronchi) to the air sacs. They help spread air all through the lungs so we can breathe properly.
15	Nerve cells	They are special cells that carries messages between the brain and the body to help us move, feel, and think. Also, called neurons.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Nucleus

2. Cytoplasm

3. Chloroplast

4. Cell membrane

5. Cell wall

6. Mitochondria

7. Vacuoles

8. Epithelial tissue

9. Neural tissue

10. Blood tissue

11. Muscle tissue

12. Connective tissue

13. Diaphragm

14. Bronchioles

15. Nerve cells

2

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Asexual Reproduction	When a plant makes a new plant without using seeds or flowers.
2	Sexual Reproduction	When a plant makes seeds by combining pollen from one flower with the egg of another. This creates a new plant that is a mix of both parents.
3	Fertilization	The process when pollen joins with the egg inside a flower to form a seed.
4	Genetic Variation	Differences in traits (like color or size) that happen when plants reproduce sexually. It helps plants be unique.
5	Pollination	The process of moving pollen from one flower to another so seeds can be made. It can happen by wind, insects, or animals.
6	Germination	When a seed starts to grow into a new plant. It needs water, air, and the right temperature.
7	Cloning	Making an exact copy of a plant without seeds. The new plant looks just like the original.
8	Artificial Propagation	Ways humans help plants grow without seeds, like using cuttings or grafting.
9	Grafting	Joining a piece of one plant to another so they grow together as one plant.
10	Bulbs	Underground parts of some plants (like onions) that store food and can grow into new plants.
11	Tubers	Thick underground stems (like potatoes) that store food and can grow into new plants.
12	Cutting	A small piece of a plant (like a stem or leaf) that can grow roots and become a new plant.
13	Self-Pollination	When a flower uses its own pollen to make seeds.
14	Cross-Pollination	When pollen from one flower goes to a different flower to make seeds.
15	Layering	A method where a branch touches the ground, grows roots, and becomes a new plant while still attached to the parent.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Asexual Reproduction

2. Sexual Reproduction

3. Fertilization

4. Genetic Variation

5. Pollination

6. Germination

7. Cloning

8. Artificial Propagation

9. Grafting

10. Bulbs

11. Tubers

12. Cutting

13. Self-Pollination

14. Cross-Pollination

15. Layering

3

HUMAN DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Salivary glands	Small glands in your mouth that make saliva (spit) to help soften food and start digestion.
2	Amino Acids	The small building blocks that proteins are broken into during digestion.
3	Liver	A large organ that helps break down fats and removes harmful substances from the blood.
4	Gastric juice	A mix of acid and enzymes in the stomach that helps break down food.
5	Pancreas	An organ that makes juices with enzymes to help digest food in the small intestine.
6	Colon	Also called the large intestine, it absorbs water from food and forms waste (faeces).
7	Ileum	The last part of the small intestine where nutrients from food are absorbed into the blood.
8	Rectum	The end part of the large intestine where waste is stored before leaving the body.
9	Anus	The opening at the end of the digestive system where waste leaves the body.
10	Chemical digestion	When special juices and enzymes break food into smaller parts the body can use.
11	Enzymes	Tiny helpers (proteins) that speed up the breaking down of food during digestion.
12	Peristalsis	The wave-like movement of muscles that pushes food through the digestive system.
13	Amylase	An enzyme in saliva that breaks down starch (like bread or rice) into sugar.
14	Protease	An enzyme that breaks down proteins (like meat or eggs) into amino acids.
15	Lipase	An enzyme that breaks down fats (like butter or oil) into smaller parts.
16	Carbohydrase	A group of enzymes (like amylases) that break down carbohydrates into sugars.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Salivary glands

2. Amino Acids

3. Liver

4. Gastric juice

5. Pancreas

6. Colon

7. Ileum

8. Rectum

9. Anus

10. Chemical digestion

11. Enzymes

12. Peristalsis

13. Amylase

14. Protease

15. Lipase

16. Carbohydrase
