

Easy Science 7

Scientific Vocabulary Practice Sheets

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CELLULAR ORGANISATION

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Osmosis	The process where water moves from an area with a higher concentration of water to an area with a lower concentration of water through a partially permeable membrane.
2	Transpiration	The process by which a plant releases water into the atmosphere through its leaves.
3	Evaporation	The process where fast-moving particles at the surface of a liquid gain enough energy from heat to escape as gas.
4	Phosphorus	A highly reactive, non-metallic chemical element essential for life, widely used in fertilizers, and known for glowing in the dark when exposed to oxygen.
5	Nitrogen	A colorless, odorless gas that makes up most of Earth's atmosphere and is essential for living organisms.
6	Potassium	A soft, silvery metal and highly reactive chemical element that plays a vital role in biological systems and is widely used in fertilizers and industrial processes.
7	Enzyme	A molecule, usually a protein, that speeds up chemical reactions in living organisms without being used up in the process.
8	Manganese	A hard, brittle, gray-white metal used in steel production and batteries and is also an essential trace element for living organisms.
9	Magnesium	A lightweight, silvery-white metal that is essential for many biological functions and widely used in industries like aerospace, construction, and electronics due to its strength and low density.
10	Phosphate	A chemical compound containing phosphorus and oxygen, vital for energy transfer in living cells and widely used in agriculture and industry.
11	Calcium	A metallic element essential for bone health and widely used in building materials like cement and lime.
12	Aerobic Respiration	The type of respiration that requires oxygen and produces a large amount of energy.
13	Anaerobic Respiration	The type of respiration occurs without oxygen and produces less energy.
14	Cellular respiration	The type of respiration that uses oxygen and glucose to produce water, carbon dioxide, and energy.
15	Suction Force	It is the upward pull of water through a plant's xylem caused by transpiration from the leaves.

Vocabulary Practice Sheet**Define the following.**

1. Osmosis

2. Transpiration

3. Evaporation

4. Phosphorus

5. Nitrogen

6. Potassium

7. Enzyme

8. Manganese

9. Magnesium

10. Phosphate

11. Calcium

12. Aerobic Respiration

13. Anaerobic Respiration

14. Cellular respiration

15. Suction Force

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HUMAN RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Inhalation	The process of breathing in air through nose or mouth so oxygen can go into lungs.
2	Exhalation	The process of breathing out air from lungs through nose or mouth to get rid of carbon dioxide.
3	Trachea	A tube in neck and chest that carries air from nose and mouth down to lungs.
4	Bronchi	The two large tubes that branch off from the trachea and carry air into each lung.
5	Bronchioles	Tiny tubes in lungs that branch off from the bronchi and carry air to the small air sacs where oxygen goes into blood.
6	Alveoli	The tiny air sacs in lungs where oxygen goes into blood and carbon dioxide comes out while breathing.
7	Arteries	The types of blood vessels that carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to the tissues and organs of the body
8	Veins	The types of blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood from the body back to the heart.
9	Capillaries	Tiny vessels where oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nutrients are exchanged between blood and tissues.
10	Plasma	It is the yellowish liquid part of blood that carries cells, nutrients, hormones, and waste throughout the body.
11	Oxyhaemoglobin	It is a red substance in the body formed when haemoglobin binds with oxygen.
12	Platelets	These are tiny, colorless pieces of cells in our blood that help stop bleeding.
13	Haemocoel	A body cavity that contains blood or hemolymph (a fluid like blood in most invertebrates) and functions as part of the circulatory system.
14	Deoxygenated blood	The blood low in oxygen that returns from the body to the heart and is pumped to the lungs for oxygenation.
15	Oxygenated blood	The blood rich in oxygen that flows from the lungs to the heart and then to the rest of the body.

Vocabulary Practice Sheet**Define the following.**

1. Inhalation

2. Exhalation

3. Trachea

4. Bronchi

5. Bronchioles

6. Alveoli

7. Arteries

8. Veins

9. Capillaries

10. Plasma

11. Oxyhaemoglobin

12. Platelets

13. Haemocoel

14. Deoxygenated blood

15. Oxygenated blood

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IMMUNITY AND DISEASES

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Typhoid	A serious illness caused by bacteria in dirty food or water, leading to fever, weakness, and stomach pain.
2	Whooping Cough	A lung infection that causes severe coughing fits with a “whooping” sound.
3	Hepatitis	A disease that affects the liver, often caused by viruses, making you feel tired and sick.
4	Measles	A very contagious virus that causes a red rash, fever, and cough.
5	COVID-19	A virus that spreads through the air and causes fever, cough, and breathing problems.
6	Dengue	A disease spread by mosquitoes that causes high fever, pain behind the eyes, and body aches.
7	Malaria	A mosquito-borne disease that causes fever, chills, and sweating.
8	Chickenpox	A virus that causes itchy red spots all over the body and mild fever.
9	Athlete’s Foot	A fungal infection that makes the skin on your feet itchy, cracked, and red.
10	Endorphins	Natural chemicals in your brain that make you feel happy and reduce pain.
11	Fungal Spores	Tiny seeds from fungi that can float in the air and sometimes cause infections.
12	Mucus	A thick, slippery substance made by your body to trap dust and germs in your nose and throat.
13	Cilia	Tiny hair-like parts in your nose and lungs that move to push out dirt and germs.
14	Immunization	A way to protect your body from diseases by getting vaccines.
15	Antibodies	Special proteins made by your body to fight off germs and keep you healthy.
16	Tapeworms	Flat worms that live in the intestines and can cause sickness if you eat dirty or undercooked food.

Vocabulary Practice Sheet**Define the following.**

1. Typhoid

2. Whooping Cough

3. Hepatitis

4. Measles

5. COVID-19

6. Dengue

7. Malaria

8. Chickenpox

9. Athlete's Foot

10. Endorphins

11. Fungal Spores

12. Mucus

13. Cilia

14. Immunization

15. Antibodies

16. Tapeworms
