

**Easy Science 7**  
**Scientific Vocabulary Practice Sheets**

No.	Words	Definitions
1	<b>Osmosis</b>	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	<b>Transpiration</b>	The process by which a plant releases water into the atmosphere through its leaves.
3	<b>Evaporation</b>	The process where fast-moving particles at the surface of a liquid gain enough energy from heat to escape as gas.
4	<b>Phosphorus</b>	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	<b>Nitrogen</b>	A colorless, odorless gas that makes up most of Earth's atmosphere and is essential for living organisms.
6	<b>Potassium</b>	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	<b>Enzyme</b>	A molecule, usually a protein, that speeds up chemical reactions in living organisms without being used up in the process.
8	<b>Manganese</b>	A hard, brittle, gray-white metal used in steel production and batteries and is also an essential trace element for living organisms.
9	<b>Magnesium</b>	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	<b>Phosphate</b>	A chemical compound containing phosphorus and oxygen, vital for energy transfer in living cells and widely used in agriculture and industry.
11	<b>Calcium</b>	A metallic element essential for bone health and widely used in building materials like cement and lime.
12	<b>Aerobic Respiration</b>	The type of respiration that requires oxygen and produces a large amount of energy.
13	<b>Anaerobic Respiration</b>	The type of respiration occurs without oxygen and produces less energy.
14	<b>Cellular respiration</b>	The type of respiration that uses oxygen and glucose to produce water, carbon dioxide, and energy.
15	<b>Suction Force</b>	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

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2. Transpiration

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3. Evaporation

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4. Phosphorus

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5. Nitrogen

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6. Potassium

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7. Enzyme

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8. Manganese

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9. Magnesium

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10. Phosphate

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11. Calcium

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12. Aerobic Respiration

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13. Anaerobic Respiration

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14. Cellular respiration

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## 15. Suction Force

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# HUMAN RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

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

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2. Exhalation

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3. Trachea

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4. Bronchi

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5. Bronchioles

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6. Alveoli

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7. Arteries

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8. Veins

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9. Capillaries

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10. Plasma

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11. Oxyhaemoglobin

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12. Platelets

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13. Haemocoel

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14. Deoxygenated blood

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15. Oxygenated blood

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

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2. Whooping Cough

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3. Hepatitis

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4. Measles

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5. COVID-19

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12. Mucus

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15. Antibodies

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16. Tapeworms

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