

Easy Science 8

Scientific Vocabulary Practice Worksheets



VARIATIONS, HEREDITY AND CELL DIVISION

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Variations	Small differences between members of the same species.
2	Continuous variation	Variation shows a range of differences without distinct categories, like height or skin color.
3	Discontinuous variation	Variation with distinct categories and no intermediates, like blood groups or flower color.
4	Acquired variations	Traits developed during an organism's life due to environment or lifestyle. They are not inherited genetically.
5	Heredity	The passing of traits from parents to offspring through genes.
6	Genes	Segments of DNA that carry instructions for specific traits or functions.
7	Chromosomes	Thread-like structures in the nucleus made of DNA and proteins, carrying genetic information.
8	DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)	A molecule that stores genetic instructions for development and functioning of living organism.
9	RNA (Ribonucleic Acid)	A molecule that carries and use the instructions stored in DNA to build proteins.
10	Nucleotides	The building blocks DNA and RNA, each made of sugar, phosphate, and nitrogenous base.
11	Deoxyribose	The sugar component of DNA nucleotides.
12	Alleles	Different forms of the same gene. For example, in humans, there are three alleles (A,B,) and O) that determine blood groups.
13	Homozygous	Having two identical alleles for a particular gene.
14	Heterozygous	Having two different alleles for a particular gene.
15	Mitosis	Cell division produces two identical daughter cells for growth and repair.
16	Replication	The process by which DNA makes an exact copy of itself before cell division.
17	Gametes	Reproductive cells of an animal or plant.
18	Meiosis	Cell division produces four genetically different gametes for sexual reproduction.
19	Mutations	Changes in the DNA sequence can lead to variations or genetic disorders.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Variations

2. Continuous variation

3. Discontinuous variation

4. Acquired variations

5. Heredity

6. Genes

7. Chromosomes

8. DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)

9. RNA (Ribonucleic Acid)

10. Nucleotides

11. Deoxyribose

12. Alleles

13. Homozygous

14. Heterozygous

15. Mitosis

16. Replication

17. Gametes

18. Meiosis

19. Mutations



HUMAN NERVOUS SYSTEM

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Central Nervous System	The part of your body that controls everything you do, made up of the brain and spinal cord.
2	Neurons	Nerve cells that make up the nervous system and carry messages around the body.
3	Impulses	Impulses are the electrical messages that travel from one nerve to another.
4	Sensory nerve cells	Nerve cells that carry messages from your senses (like touch or smell) to your brain.
5	Motor nerve cells	Nerve cells that carry instructions from your brain to your muscles to make you move.
6	Cerebrum	The biggest part of your brain that helps you think, learn, and remember.
7	Cerebral cortex	The outer surface of the cerebrum that helps with thinking and decision-making.
8	Cerebral hemispheres	The two halves of your brain that work together to control your body.
9	Hypothalamus	A small part at the base of the brain that controls hunger, thirst, and body temperature.
10	Thalamus	A small structure located above the brain stem. It transmits information for movement and coordination.
11	Cerebellum	The part of the brain that helps you balance and move smoothly.
12	Medulla	The part of the brain that controls breathing, heartbeat, and other automatic actions.
13	Pons	A part of the brain that helps send messages between different parts and controls sleep.
14	Pituitary gland	A tiny gland that makes hormones to control growth and other body functions.
15	Stimulus	Anything that causes your body to react, like a loud sound or a hot surface.
16	Receptors	Special cells that notice changes around you and send signals to your brain.
17	Effectors	Muscles or glands that respond when they get a message from the brain.
18	Synapse	A synapse is the tiny gap across which neuron can send an impulse to another neuron.
19	Hormones	Chemicals naturally produced by our bodies, which help in regulating body functions.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Central Nervous System

2. Neurons

3. Impulses

4. Sensory nerve cells

5. Motor nerve cells

6. Cerebrum

7. Cerebral cortex

8. Cerebral hemispheres

9. Hypothalamus

10. Thalamus

11. Cerebellum

12. Medulla

13. Pons

14. Pituitary gland

15. Stimulus

16. Receptors

17. Effectors

18. Synapse

19. Hormones



CHAPTER NAME

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Ecosystem	An environment, including all living and non-living things present in it, is known as an ecosystem.
2	Ecology	The study of ecosystems and how living and non-living things interact with each other.
3	Biotic factors	Living things like animals, plants, and bacteria in an environment.
4	Abiotic factors	Non-living things like sunlight, water, and soil in an environment.
5	Carbon cycle	Continuous exchange of carbon between biotic and abiotic components.
6	Oxygen cycle	Continuous exchange of oxygen between biotic and abiotic components.
7	Greenhouse gas	A gas such as carbon dioxide, that traps heat in the air and makes Earth warmer.
8	Greenhouse effect	The process through which heat is trapped near Earth's surface by greenhouse gases.
9	Global warming	The rise in average temperature of Earth because of greenhouse effect.
10	Food chain	The sequence of transfer of matter and energy in the form of food from organism to organism.
11	Decomposers	Living things like fungi and bacteria that break down dead organisms.
12	Consumers	Animals that eat plants or other animals for energy.
13	Competition	When living things fight for the same food, space, or water.
14	Predation	When one animal hunts and eats another animal.
15	Energy pyramid	A model that shows how energy moves from one organism to another in a food chain.
16	Symbiosis	A close relationship between two living things that helps at least one.
17	Mutualism	A type of symbiosis where both living things benefit from each other.
18	Commensalism	The type of symbiotic relationship in which one organism gets the benefit, but the other is neither helped nor harmed.
19	Parasitism	A type of symbiosis where one benefits and the other is harmed.
20	Conserve	To save and protect nature and resources.

Vocabulary Practice Worksheet**Define the following.**

1. Ecosystem

2. Ecology

3. Biotic factors

4. Abiotic factors

5. Carbon cycle

6. Oxygen cycle

7. Greenhouse gas

8. Greenhouse effect

9. Global warming

10. Food chain

11. Decomposers

12. Consumers

13. Competition

14. Predation

15. Energy pyramid

16. Symbiosis

17. Mutualism

18. Commensalism

19. Parasitism

20. Conserve
