ENGLISH - YORUBA

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ỊKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLỊ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ỊRỌ́

By

Kayode J. Fakinlede Ph. D

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FOREWORD

There was a glorious period in Western Nigeria in the 1950s and early 1960s when indigenous governments cared so much about the Yoruba language that they set up and funded technical committees to create 'grammatical and scientific terms' for it as well as reform its then somewhat defective orthography. That period was followed by another much longer one during which the same previously undivided region began to witness a series of semi-autonomous governments, both military and civilian, that all treated that language with supreme indifference and could not in the least be bothered about it. And as if that was not culturally tragic enough, yet another period has now set in, with indigenous governments and politicians that appear collectively intent on killing off the language altogether. Thus, one such government would have children in Lagos State schools learn Chinese instead of Yoruba – thereby, in effect, creating room for Chinese to complete in the current century the work of exterminating Yoruba and its associated culture that English began in the last one. Another such government some time ago in Ọṣun State would dispense with Yoruba teachers altogether, just because, as it declared, it wanted 'science', that supposedly esoteric and mysterious discipline, taught in its schools!

The people in indigenous governments of this latter kind would seem to consider Yoruba totally incompatible with 'science.' But is that actually the case? Is 'science' taught worldwide only in English, as here in Nigeria? The answer is no; it is taught in French, German, Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Afrikaans, Farsi/Persian, etc. also. In that case, if 'science' is taught in all these languages, why is it not taught in Yoruba also? To this latter question there is no rational answer. For, to the extent that 'science' deals with things that can be seen, smelt, felt, and touched, it can easily be taught in every human language. This implies that it can be taught in Yoruba also, which has hundreds of indigenous words for elementary 'science' as just defined – words like ojú 'eye, surface', inú 'stomach, capacity', òkúta 'rock, stone', ewé 'leaf', èso 'seed, fruit', ẹ̀jẹ̀ 'blood', ìtọ̀ 'urine', oje 'sap', omira (omi ara) 'body fluid, lymph', igun'angle', òfo 'zero', òfúrufú 'space above the ground', ibú 'space within large bodies of water', etc. It is only at the intermediate and advanced levels of 'science' that all languages to varying degrees experience lexical or vocabulary deficiency. That deficiency was made up in English, French, German, etc., for instance, by borrowing words in very large numbers from other languages (e.g. Greek, Latin, French, etc. in the case of English), as well as by using native linguistic elements to create or coin new scientific terms (e.g. by combining 'frost' and 'bite' to form 'frostbite', and 'heat' and 'shield' to form 'heat shield' for space
capsules, in English).

These two strategies for creating scientific terms are, happily, universal. They are, accordingly, readily available to Yoruba also. And that is why, in spite of being denied the moral and financial support of governments and politicians that actually have it as their bounden duty to offer such support, some thoughtful and visionary Yoruba individuals and associations have steadily been exploiting them and thereby getting the language progressively developed – and actually developed now beyond the wildest

imagination of most contemporary educated Yoruba laymen! Thus, thanks specifically to the patriotic efforts of the late Mr J M Akintola of NERDC as well as of the individual members of the Yoruba Studies Association of Nigeria and Ẹgbẹ Akọmọlédè Yorùbá, the language has, since the 1980s, had hundreds of purposely created technical terms for effectively teaching its Linguistics, Literature, Culture, and Pedagogy in the Yoruba medium in all primary and secondary schools as well as up to the PhD level in some universities in Western Nigeria. In 1988, in my foreword to one of the two booklets containing such technical terms and titled Yoruba Metalanguage, I called on all my academic colleagues in other disciplines or subject areas to cooperate in creating suitable technical terms for teaching all other school subjects also in Yoruba rather than in English. Completely unknown to me then, the late Engineer J A Ọdetáyọ of Ajaokuta Steel Rolling Mills, Okene, was on his own initiative already quietly undertaking his labour of love entitled Yoruba Dictionary of Engineering Physics, which he published on his own in 1993. The book, whose foreword I had the privilege of writing, contains hundreds of Yoruba words for Engineering Physics. The late Prof. Babs Fafunwa donated the seed money for establishing a foundation that is now called The Centre for Yoruba Language Engineering. With additional generous donations from some Yoruba businessmen philanthropists, that centre, under Prof. Kola Owolabi, has been busy working on Yoruba terms for Information Technology, the Mass Media, Commerce, and Legislative Business.

Like the late Engineer J A Ọdetáyọ, Dr Kayode J Fakinlede, currently a Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at the Federal University of Technology, Akure, on his own initiative single-handedly compiled over a period of twenty or more years in the US and published on his own in 2001 a bilingual dictionary, Modern Dictionary of the Yoruba Language: Translation of Modern and Scientific English to Yoruba, featuring thousands of scientific terms expressed in Yoruba. His latest labour of love in the cause of that language takes the form of the present book, which demonstrates how to use some of the Yoruba scientific terms contained in that dictionary in simple extended discourse pitched at the level of primary school pupils. Painstakingly and single-handedly worked upon in his spare time for close to, if not more than, a whole decade, the book contains simple descriptions and explanations of scientific concepts and principles in English and Yoruba, in addition to a readily accessible and user-friendly glossary of terms in English and Yoruba. It is an aid to the teaching of elementary Science and Technology to Yoruba-speaking primary school pupils. It can also serve as a source of materials and inspiration for other Yoruba writers, who may, indeed should, now feel both encouraged and emboldened to write their own books for teaching various ‘science’ subjects in Yoruba rather than in English as hitherto.

Dr Fakinlede believes that our children will understand and learn simple scientific concepts and postulations faster, and with less mental strain, in their native language than in a strange language that they barely understand. He believes furthermore that, within any given space of time, such children would learn more Science in their native language than they actually would in a strange one. Coincidentally, a Senior Lecturer colleague of mine once declared at a workshop on indigenous Yoruba terms for Linguistics (which is actually a science subject) that he fully comprehended the meaning of a particular English term in that subject for the very first time only after it had been translated into Yoruba at that workshop. Now, if that could be true of a

doctorate degree holding Senior Lecturer, imagine how much more so it would be of primary and secondary school pupils who are much younger, in addition to being a lot less schooled in English. This is why I, for one, could not agree more with Dr Fakinlede on his belief above. And that belief, by the way, is in fact now universally held to be an axiom. As such, it constitutes part of the reasons why I readily align myself with the educational objectives of this elementary Science and Technology book for primary schools, and at the same time wholeheartedly commend it to all those (from children, teachers, academic colleagues, parents, even 'converted' politicians, to traditional rulers, who are permanent custodians of Yoruba culture, including language) who truly wish greater vitality and functionality for the Yoruba language.

Prof. Ọladele Awobuluyi
Okeagbe-Akoko, Ondo State
4 January 2013

PREFACE

This handbook is written to address the yearnings of primary school science teachers who feel that their Yoruba students will benefit more from explaining terms and ideas to them in their language of birth. It can also serve as a teaching tool for students of science in training colleges and universities of education. It is envisaged that authors wishing to write science books exclusively in the Yoruba language will also find this handbook to be a useful resource.

It is no longer a debate as to whether students grasp concepts and ideas best and fastest in their native languages. There, however, has been a dearth of tools and materials to aid instructors and teachers to make this a reality in the Yoruba language. Yoruba language, although classified as a major world language, did not have, until recently, centers devoted to its use in science and mathematics. It is indeed gratifying that centers at major universities, notably University of Ibadan, Obafemi Awolowo University have been created to address the issue of Yoruba language application in the sciences and mathematics.

This handbook has been written in such a way that the topics address those in the primary school curriculum of the National Policy on Education. Each section addresses a given science area and vocabularies relating to that area are displayed at the beginning both in English and in Yoruba. It is gratifying that most scientific concepts have a Yoruba translation or some form of equivalence in one of the many dialects comprising Yoruba language. In very few instances, some English words, already modified and commonly used within the Yoruba community have been adopted. Yet there are those rare occasions when a new word had to be coined to address a given concept.

The Yoruba vigesimal numeral system has been replaced with a more scientifically user-friendly decimal system. The need for doing this become apparent when it is realized that mathematics and the sciences often deal with very large or very small numbers. Moreover, a primary three student should be able to call, write and manipulate numbers with relative ease, even into the billions and trillions. Learning a number system therefore should not be a chore in itself.

As much as possible, definitions and explanations have been supplied for each concept both in English and in Yoruba.

I express my gratitude to Prof. C. O. Adedire of Federal University of Technology, Akure, for his interest and advice. In my view, without his suggestion and contributions, this work would not have been less than satisfactory.

Finally, I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to my wife, Olaitan Taye and children for their patience and support during the years it took to finish this handbook.

YORÙBÁ ALPHABETS

ÀWỌN ABIDI

A B D E Ẹ F G GB H I J K L M N O Ọ P R S Ṣ T U W Y

a b d e ẹ f g gb h i j k l m n o ọ p r s ṣ t u w y

SIGNS ON THE YORUBA ALPHABETS
ÀWỌN ÀMÌN-ORÌ ABIDI YORÙBÁ

SUPPLIED BY ALT-I

A À Á È E É Ẹ Ẹ́ Ì I Í Ò O Ó Ọ Ọ́ Ù U Ú

à a á è e é ẹ ẹ́ ì i í ò o ó ọ ọ́ ù u ú ṣ

SIMPLE WRITING RULES FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING AND MATHEMATICS

1. All monosyllabic words must be accented. Avoid using monosyllabic words by forming compound words from them and the object.
2. Disyllabic words of common usage do not need to be accented. If there is any ambiguity as to meaning, the second syllable of such words can be accented, leaving the first syllable alone. This second syllable leads the reader as to the meaning of such a word. At the extreme, accent both syllables.
3. The diacritics under the letters ṣ, ẹ, and ọ, are integral parts of those letters. They cannot be omitted.
4. Names of persons and places exceeding two syllables do not need to be accented. These should be learned as they appear.
5. All words, within a sentence structure, of three or more syllables do not need to be accented. See examples below:

EXAMPLES / ÀWỌN ÀPẸRẸ

FÚN: /FOR:	ÌTÚMỌ̀ / MEANING:	LO: /USE:
Ṣe àfikún	Complement	Ṣafikun
Ṣe àròpọ̀	Add	Ṣaropọ
Ṣe àyọkúrò	Subtract	Ṣayọkuro
Ṣe ìsọdipúpọ̀	Multiply	Ṣesọdipupọ
Ṣe pínpín	Divide	Ṣepinpin
Ṣe àtúnkọ	Rewrite	Ṣatunkọ
Ṣe àlàyé	Explain, Clarify	Ṣalaye
Ṣe àpẹẹrẹ	Give an example	Ṣapẹẹrẹ
Ṣe àkọjúwe	Give an illustration	Ṣakọjuwe
Ṣe àpèjúwe	Say (cite) an example	Ṣapejuwe
Ṣe àkọsílẹ̀	Write down	Ṣakọsilẹ
Ṣe àyàjúwe	Draw an example/illustration	Ṣayajuwe
Ṣe ìṣirò	Calculate	Ṣeṣiro
Ṣe àdàkọ	Copy	Ṣadakọ
Ṣe àròpín	Find the average of	Ṣaropin
Ṣọ di rírọ̀	Simplify	Ṣọdiriro
Ṣe ojútùú (ìyọnu)	Solve (a problem)	Ṣojutuu (ìyọnu)
Ṣe àṣewò (ìyọnu)	Attempt (a problem)	Ṣaṣewo (ìyọnu)
Ṣe ìparí	Complete	Ṣepari
Ṣe ìrọ́pò (pẹ̀lú)	Replace (with or by)	Ṣeropo pẹ̀lú
Ṣe àyípadà	Change	Ṣayipada
Tò lẹ́ṣẹẹṣẹ	Organize	Toleṣẹẹṣẹ
Ṣe àtúntò	Rearrange	Ṣatunto
Ṣe ìbùpín	Find the ratio of	Ṣebupin
Ṣe ìdáhùn	Give answers(s) or response to	Ṣedahun
Fi ojú wọn	Estimate	Fojuwọn
jẹ́ iyekan	Is the same value as	Jẹyekan
Pẹ́ iye kan pẹ̀lú	Is approximately the same value as	Pẹyekan pẹ̀lú
Ṣe àlàyé-ṣoki	Give a definition; define	Ṣalaye (ní) soki

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Ṣe ìtọ́ka sí	Identify	Ṣetọkasi, Tọkasi
Dá orúkọ	Name	Darukọ
Ṣe ètò	Make a list	Ṣeto
Fi ẹnu ba	Mention	Fenuba
Sọ pàtó	State	Sọpato
Ṣe ìtẹ́	Make a table; tabulate	Ṣetẹ́
Ṣe ìwọ̀n (nkan)	Take the measurement of; measure	Ṣewọn (nkan)
Dá àbá	Suggest; Make a suggestion	Ṣedaba
Ṣe àṣàrò	To meditate, to reflect	Ṣaṣaro
Ṣe ìtúmọ̀	Give a definition; define, Give the meaning of	Ṣetumọ
Ṣe ìwádi	Investigate	Ṣewadi

MATHEMATICAL SYMBOLS

ÀWỌN ÀMÌN FÚN ÌṢIRÒ

SIGN/ ÀMÌN	NAME OF SIGN/ ORÚKỌ ÀMÌN	EXAMPLE/ ÀPẸRẸ	EXPLANATION	ÀLÀYÉ
=	**EQUALITY ÌJẸ́YEKAN**	**A = B**	**A** equals **B**	**A** jéyekan pèlú **B** *tàbí* **A** jẹ́ **B** *tàbí* **A** àti **B** jéyekan
~	**SIMILARITY ÌBARAJỌ**	**A ~ B**	**A** is similar to **B**	**A** bá **B** jọ *tàbí* **A** àti **B** bárajọ
≅	**APPROXIMATION** **ÌPẸ́RA**	**A ≅ B**	**A** is approximately equal to **B** **A** is not equal to **B** but it is almost the same as **B**	Iye **A** pẹ́ iye **B**. **A** kìí ṣe iyekan pèlú **B**, ṣùgbọ́n ó pẹ́ iye **B**.
≠	**INEQUALITY** **AÌJẸ́YEKAN**	**A ≠ B**	**A** is not equal to **B**	**A** kò jẹ́ iyekan pèlú **B** *tàbí* **A** kò jẹ́ **B**
+	**ADDITION** **ÌRÒPỌ̀**	**A + B**	Add A to B *or* Add B to A	Ro **A** àti **B** pọ *tàbí* Ro **B** àti **A** *tàbí* Ṣàròpọ̀ **A** àti **B**
-	**SUBTRACTION ÌYỌKURÒ**	**A – B**	Subtract B from A	Yọ **B** kúrò ní **A** *tàbí* Ṣàyọkúrò **B** nínu **A**
x	**MULTIPLICATION** **ÌSỌDIPÚPỌ̀**	**A x B**	Multiply A with B *or* Multiply B with A	Sọ A di púpọ̀ pèlú **B** *tàbí* Sọ **B** di púpọ̀ pèlú **A** *tàbí* Ṣèsọdipúpọ̀ **A** pèlú **B**
>	**BIGGER THAN** **ÌTÓBIJÙ**	A>B	**A** is bigger than **B**. No matter how small **A** may be, it is bigger than **B**	**A** tóbi ju **B**. Bótiwù kí **A** kéré tó, ó tóbi ju **B** lọ
<	**SMALLER THAN ÌKÉRÉJÙ**	A<B	**A** is smaller than **B**. No matter how big **A** may be, it is smaller than **B**	**A** kéré ju **B**. Bótiwù kí **B** kéré tó, ó tóbi ju **A** lọ
≥	**BIGGER THAN OR EQUAL TO** **ÌKÉRÉDÉ**	A≥B	**A** is bigger than *or* equal to **B**. No matter how small **A** may be, it is not smaller than **B**	**A** kéré dé **B**. Bótiwù kí **A** kéré tó, kò kéré ju **B** lọ. *(B ni òpin kíkérée A)*
≤	**SMALLER THAN OR EQUAL TO ÌTÓBIDÉ**	A≤B	**A** is smaller than *or* equal to **B**. No matter how big **A** may be, it is not bigger than **B**	**A** tóbi dé **B**. Bótiwù kí **A** tóbi tó, kò tóbi ju **B** lọ. ***(B ni òpin títóbi A)***

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

REVIEW OF NUMBERS

YORÙBÁ DECIMAL SYSTEM

YORÙBÁ DECIMAL SYSTEM	ÀWỌN ÒÒKÀ YORÙBÁ TI ÌMỌ̀N-JINLẸ̀

	Unit	1	1	**Ẹyọ**	
	Ten	10	10^1	**Ìdì**	
	Hundred	100	10^2	**Òrún**	
	Thousand	1000	10^3	**Ọ̀kẹ́**	
	Million	1,000,000	10^6	**Òdù**	
	Billion	1,000,000,000	10^9	**Èèrú**	
	Trillion	1,000,000,000,000	10^{12}	**Ọ̀kẹ́ -èèrú**	**Ọ̀kẹ́ x èèrú**
	Million Billion	1,000,000,000,000,000	10^{15}	**Òdù- èèrú**	**Òdù x èèrú**
	Billion Billion	1,000,000,000,000,000,000	10^{18}	**Èrèèrú**	**Èèrú x èèrú**

NUMBERS AND COUNTING
ÀWỌN ÒÒKÀ ATI ÒÒKÀ-KÍKÀ

NUMBERS	**ÀWỌN ÒÒKÀ**
NUMERALS	**ÀWỌN ÒNKÀ**
COUNTING	**ÒÒKÀ-KÍKÀ**

NUMERALS - NUMBERS UP TO 10

	BASIC	ADJECTIVE
0	Òdo, Òfo	Òdo, Òfo
1	Ení, Ọkan	kan
2	Èjì	Méjì
3	Èta	Méta
4	Ẹrin	Mẹ́rin
5	Àrún	Márun

	BASIC	ADJECTIVE
6	Ẹfà	Mẹ́fà
7	Èje	Méje
8	Èjọ	Méjọ
9	Èsán	Mẹ́san
10	Ẹ̀wá	Mẹ́wa or onídì kan

NUMBERS UP TO 20

	BASIC	ADJECTIVE
10	Ọkan ìdì	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì
11	Ọkan-ìdì lékan *tàbí* ìdìlékan	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lé kan *tàbí* onídìlékan
12	Ọkan-ìdì léji *tàbí* ìdìléji	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì léjì *tàbí* onídìléjì
13	Ọkan-ìdì lẹ́ta *tàbí* ìdìl'ẹ́ta	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lẹ́ta *tàbí* onídìl'ẹ́ta
14	Ọkan-ìdì lẹ́rin *tàbí* ìdìlẹ́rin	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lẹ́rin *tàbí* onídìlẹ́rin
15	Ọkan-ìdì lárun *tàbí* ìdìlárun	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lárun *tàbí* onídìl'árun

	BASIC	ADJECTIVE
16	Ọkan-ìdì lẹfa *tàbí* ìdìlẹ́fa	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lẹfa *tàbí* onídìlẹ́fa
17	Ọkan-ìdì léje *tàbí* ìdìléje	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì leje *tàbí* onídìléje
18	Ọkan-ìdì léjọ *tàbí* ìdìléjọ	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì léjọ *tàbí* onídìléjọ
19	Ọkan-ìdì lẹ́san *tàbí* ìdìlẹ́san	Ọlọ́kan-ìdì lẹ́san *tàbí* onídìlẹ́san
20	Èjì-ìdì	Eléjì-dì

NUMBERS UP TO 1000

	ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ
10	Ten	Ọ̀kan ìdì (ẹ̀wá)
20	Twenty	Èjì-ìdì
30	Thirty	Ẹ̀ta-ìdì
40	Forty	Ẹ̀rin-ìdì
50	Fifty	Àrún-ìdì
60	Sixty	Ẹ̀fà-ìdì
70	Seventy	Èje-ìdì
80	Eighty	Ẹ̀jọ-ìdì
90	Ninety	Ẹ̀sán-ìdì
100	One Hundred	Ọ̀kan Ọ̀rún

	ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ
100	One Hundred	Ọ̀kan ọ̀rún
200	Two Hundred	Èjì ọ̀rún
300	Three Hundred	Ẹ̀ta ọ̀rún
400	Four Hundred	Ẹ̀rin ọ̀rún
500	Five Hundred	Àrún ọ̀rún
600	Six Hundred	Ẹ̀fà ọ̀rún
700	Seven Hundred	Èje ọ̀rún
800	Eight Hundred	Ẹ̀jọ ọ̀rún
900	Nine Hundred	Ẹ̀sán ọ̀rún
1000	One Thousand	Ọ̀kan ọ̀kẹ́

LARGE NUMBERS

	ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ
10,000	Ten Thousand	Ọ̀kan-ìdì ọ̀kẹ́ *tàbí* ìdì ọ̀kẹ́
20,000	Twenty Thousand	Èjì-ìdì ọ̀kẹ́
100,000	One hundred Thousand	Ọ̀kan ọ̀rún ọ̀kẹ́
300,000	Three hundred Thouisand	Ẹ̀ta ọ̀rún ọ̀kẹ́
1,000,000	One Million	Ọ̀kan òdù
10,000,000	Ten Million	Ọ̀kan-Ìdì òdù
1,000,000,000	One Billion	Ọ̀kan Èèrú
20,000,000,000	Twenty Billion	Èji-ìdì èèrú
100,000,000,000	One Hundred Billion	Ọ̀kan ọ̀rún èèrú
1,000,000,000,000	One Trillion	Ọ̀kan Ọ̀kẹ́ èèrú (Ọ̀kẹ́èrú)
100,000,000,000,000	One Hundred Trillion	Ọ̀kan Ọ̀rún, ọ̀kẹ́ èèrú (Ọ̀rún ọ̀kẹ́èrú)
1,000,000,000,000,000	One Quadrillion	Ọ̀kan Òdù èèrú
10 exp.18	One thousand quadrillion	Èrèèrú

EXAMPLES / ÀWỌN ÀPẸ̀RẸ̀:
97: Ninety Seven is **ẹ̀san-ìdi l'éje**

997: Nine Hundred and Ninety Seven / **ẹ̀sán ọ̀rún at'ẹ̀sán-ìdì l'éje**

8,997: Eight thousand, nine hundred and ninety seven / **ẹ̀jọ ọ̀kẹ́, ẹ̀sán ọ̀rún at'ẹ̀sán ìdì l'éje**

10,247: Ten Thousand, two hundred and forty seven / **(ọ̀kan) ìdì ọ̀kẹ́, èjì ọ̀rún at' ẹ̀rin-ìdì l'éje**

10,203,047: Ten million, two hundred and three thousand, and forty seven **/ (ọ̀kan) ìdì òdù, èjì ọ̀rún l'ẹ̀ta ọ̀kẹ́, at'ẹ̀rin-ìdì l'éje)**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

MEASUREMENTS

ÀWỌN ÌPILẸ̀ ÌDÍWỌ̀N "SI"
Base "SI" units

	UNIT		ORÚKỌ-ÌDÍWỌ̀N	AMIN ÌDÍWỌ̀N
Time	Àkoko	Second	ìṣísẹ̀	S
Distance	Ijinna	Meter	Mítà	M
Mass	Ìwọ̀n-okun	Kilogram	Ọ̀kẹ́grámù	Kg
Hotness	Ìgbóná	Kelvin	Kelfini	K
Brightness	Ìmọ́lẹ̀	Candle	Ìwọ̀n-Àbẹ́là	Cda
Current	Isán-ara	Amp	Ámpù	A
Amount of sunstance	Ọ̀pọ̀	Mole	Mólù	mol

OTHER UNITS OF MEASUREMENT
ÀWỌN ÌDÍWỌ̀N MÍRÀN

Length / Gígùn	Ìka (inch); ẹsẹ̀(foot); Orere (furlong); Mita (meter); Ọ̀rún-mita; Ọ̀kẹ́mita
Mass / Iwon-Okun	Gramu(gram); Ọ̀rungram (Hectogram); Aunsi(ounze) Pon-un (pound); Toonu (ton)
Time /Àkókò	Ìṣẹ́jú(minute); Wakati (hour) Ojo (day); Osù (month); Odun (year); Ọ̀rún-dun (Century)
Amount / Ọ̀pọ̀	Ẹyọ, Ìdì, Ọ̀rún, Ọ̀kẹ́, Òdù (million); Èèrú (billion); Ọ̀kẹ́-èèrú (trillion)

LENGTH MEASUREMENT
ÈTÒ GÍGÙN WÍWỌ̀N

12 inches	12 ìka (ìkan-idì l'éjì ìka)	1 ẹsẹ̀
3 feet	3 ẹsẹ̀ (ẹsẹ̀ mẹ́ta)	1 ọ̀pá
220 yards	220 ọpá (éjì ọ̀rún àt'éjì-dì ọ̀pá)	1 òréré (1 furlong)
1760 yards	1760 ọpá (ìkan ọ̀kẹ́, éje ọ̀rún àt'éfà-dì ọ̀pá)	1 máìlì
5280 feet	5280 ẹsẹ̀ (àrun ọ̀kẹ́, éjì ọ̀rún at'éjọ-dì ẹsẹ̀)	1 máìlì
6 furlongs	6 òréré (òréré méfà)	1 máìlì

LENGTH MEASUREMENT (SCIENTIFIC)
ÈTÒ ÌGÙN WÍWỌ̀N (ÌMỌ̀N-JÌNLẸ̀)

1 Kilometer	1 ọ̀kẹ́mítà (ọ̀kẹ́mítà kan)	1000 mítà
1 hectometer	1 ọ̀rúnmítà (ọ̀rúnmítà kan)	100 mítà
1 dekameter	1 ìdìmítà (ìdìmítà kan)	10 mítà
1 meter	1 míta (mítà kan)	1 mítà
1 decimeter	0.1 mítà (ìdá-ìdì mítà)	1/10 mítà
1 centimeter	0.01 mítà (ìdá-ọ̀rún mítà kan)	1/100 mítà
1 millimeter	0.001 mítà (ìdá-ọ̀kẹ́ mítà kan)	1/1000 mítà

FLUID MEASUREMENT
ÈTÒ ÀYÈ AṢÀN WÍWỌ̀N

1 Liter = 1000 milliliters	1 lità = 1000 ìdá-ọ̀ké lítà
1 milliliter = 0.001 liter	1 ìdá-ọ̀ké lítà= 0.001 lítà
1 centiliter = 0.01 liter	1 ìdá-ọ̀rún lítà = 0.01 lítà
1 dekaliter = 10 liter	1 ìdì lítà = 10 lítà
1 hectoliter= 100 liter	1 ọ̀rún lítà= 100 lítà
1 kiloliter = 1000 liter	1 ọ̀ké lítà = 1000 lítà

MASS MEASUREMENT
ÈTÒ OKUN WÍWỌ̀N

1 tonne = 1000 kg = 1,000,000 grams	1 tọ́ọ̀nù = 1000 ọ̀kégrámù = 1,000,000 grámù
1 kilogram = 1000 grams	1 ọ̀kégrámù (ọ̀kégrámù kan) = 1000 grámù
1 hectogram = 100 gram	1 ọ̀rúngrámù (ọ̀rúngrámù kan) = 100 grámù
1 dekagram = 10 gram	1 ìdìgrámù (ìdìgrámù kan) = 10 grámù
1 decigram = 0.1 gram	0.1 grámù (ìda ìdìgrámù kan) = 1/10 grámù
1 centigram = 0.01 gram	0.01 grámù (ìdá ọ̀rúngrámù kan) = 1/100 grámù
1 milligram = 0.001 gram	0.001 grámù (ìdá ọ̀kégrámù kan)= 1/1000 grámù

TIME MEASUREMENT
ÈTÒ ÀKÓKÒ WÍWỌ̀N

60 Seconds	60 ìṣísẹ̀ (ẹ̀fà-ìdì ìṣísẹ̀)	1 ìṣẹ́jú (iṣẹ́jú kan)
60 minutes	60 ìṣẹ́jú (ẹ̀fà-ìdì ìṣẹ́jú)	1 wákàtí (wákàtí kan)
24 hours	24 wákàtí (èjì-ìdì l'ẹ́rin wákàtí)	1 ọjọ́
7 days	7 ọjọ (ọjọ́ meje)	1 ọ̀sẹ̀
30 days	30 ọjọ (ẹ̀ta-ìdì ọjọ́)	1 oṣù
4 weeks	4 ọ̀sẹ̀ (ọ̀sẹ̀ mẹ́rin)	1 oṣù
12 months	12 oṣu (oṣù méjìlá, ìkan-ìdì l'éjì oṣù)	1 ọdún
365 days	365 ọjọ́ (ẹ̀ta ọ̀rún àt'ẹ̀fà-ìdì l'árun ọjọ́)	1 ọdún
366 days	366 ọjọ́ (ẹ̀ta ọ̀rún àt'ẹ̀fà-dì l'ẹ̀fà ọjọ́)	1 ọdún-lé
1 Century	100 ọdún (ọ̀rún ọdún *tàbí* ogọ́run ọdún)	1 ọ̀rún-dún

TIME MEASUREMENT - TRADITIONAL
ÈTÒ ÀKÓKÒ WÍWỌ̀N (ÌBÍLẸ)

Ogọ̀njọ́ òru	period from around 11 p.m. to around 3 a.m
Àkúkọ àkọ́kọ́	period between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m.
Àfẹ̀mọ́njú	dawn: period between 4 a.m. and 6 a.m.
Ìdájí	early morning: period between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m.
Ìdákọmu	early morning: period between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.
Àárọ̀ (òwúrọ̀)	period between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.
Ìyálẹ̀ta	period between 10 a.m. and noon
Ọ̀sán	period between 12 noon and 4 p.m.
Ìrọ̀lẹ́	period between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Àṣálẹ́	period between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Alẹ́	period between 9 p.m. and 11 p.m.

SECTION 1

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ÌMỌ̀-JINLẸ̀ ATI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ

SCIENCE / ÌMỌ̀-JINLẸ̀

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Science: the study of the structure and function of living and non-living matter. It is knowledge gained by the observation, identification, description, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of phenomena.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀: ẹ̀kọ́ ètò-inú àti ìlò àwọn àìdá oníyè àti àwọn àìdá àìníyè** **Ó jẹ́ ìmọ̀ tí a jèrè nípa àkíyèsí, ìfihàn, ìjúwe, ìwádi-pẹ̀lú àṣewò, àti àlàyé pẹ̀lú ọgbọ́n-orí àwọn ohun ìrúnilójú tàbí àgbàyanu**
Scientific Method: a set of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, and for correcting and integrating previous knowledge. It involves a systematic observation, measurement, experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses.	**Ìlànà ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀: Irú ìlànà-ìṣe tí a fi nṣèwádi àwọn oun ìrúnilójú, tí a fi nṣàwárí ìmọ̀, tí a si fi nṣàtúṣe tàbí ṣe àkójọpọ̀ ìmọ̀ àtẹ̀hìnwá. Ó dá lórí ìfètòsí àwọn ọ̀nà tí a ngbà ṣàkíyèsí, ṣe ìdíwọ̀n, ṣe àṣewò, àti bí a ṣe ngbèrò, ṣe ìdánwò, àti bí a ṣe nṣe àyípadà àwọn àròsọ**
Matter: something that can be held, can be seen or can be perceived. Matter can not be created nor destroyed….	**Àìdá: ohunkohun tí a lè dání, tí a lè gáání tàbí tí a lè náání. A kò lè dá àìdá, beeni a kò lè pa àìdá run**
Living things: are those that have life. They breathe, take in food for fuel, reproduce others like themselves and eventually die.	**Àwọn àìdá-oníyè (ẹ̀dá): àwọn tí wọ́n lè mí, tí wọ́n lè ló onjẹ fún okun (energy), tí wọ́n lè ṣẹ̀dá àwọn ẹ̀dá míràn bí tiwọn (bímọ), àti pé wọ́n yóò kú níkẹhin.**
Non-living things: do not have most of the characteristics of living things	**Àwọn àìdá-àìníyè: Wọn kò ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ìfihàn àwọn àìdá-oníyè (ẹ̀dá)**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**	Theory	**Àlàyé**
Scientist	**(Ọ̀jọ̀gbọ́n) Onímọ̀n-jinlẹ̀**	Hypothesis	**Àròsọ**
Matter	**Àìdá**	Law	**Ofi**
Experiment	**Àṣewò**	Scientific Method	**Ìlànà Ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**
Investigation	**Ìwádi**		

TECHNOLOGY / ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Technology: a body of knowledge used to create tools, develop skills, and extract or collect materials. It is also the application of science (the combination of the scientific method and material) to meet an objective or solve a problem.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ: jẹ́ ìmọ̀ tí a fi nṣẹ̀dá àwọn irinṣẹ́, tí a fi ngòkè nínú ìmọ̀ṣe, tí a fi nfa tàbí ṣàkójọ àwọn nkan. Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ sì jẹ́ ọ̀nà ìmúlò ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ (Àpapọ̀ ìlànà ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ àti oun-èlò) láti ṣe ojútùú ìyọnu tàbí láti ṣẹ̀wádi àwọn ohun ìrújú.**
Machine: a device that manages power to accomplish a task	**Ẹ̀rọ: Oun tí a dá tàbí tí a rọ láti fi lo ìgbóra (power) fún iṣẹ́ síṣe**
Simple Machine: Work is performed by applying a force over a distance. These simple machines create a greater output force than the input force; the ratio of these forces is the mechanical advantage of the machine.	**Ẹ̀rọ àkọ́dá: Eléyi nṣe iṣẹ́ nípa lílo ipá láti ọ̀nà jíjìn. Ìgbóra tí àwọn ẹ̀rọ àkọ́dá yi bá jáde ju ìgbóra tí o wọ inú wọn lọ. Ìbùpín (ratio) ìgbóra àbájade àti ìgbóra àbáwọlé ni a npè ní à-nfàní ẹ̀rọ (mechanical advantage)**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Technology	**(Ẹ̀kọ́) Ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ**	Tools	**Irinṣẹ́**
Analogue		Satellite	**Ìsọ̀gbè**
Digit	**Ẹ̀yọ**	Binary	**Bákan-méjì**
Digital	**Ẹ̀yọdẹ́yọ (ẹ̀yọ dé ẹ̀yọ = from one digit to another)**	Scientific method	**Ìlànà ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**

TYPES OF TOOLS / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI IRINṢẸ́

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Hammer	**Ìkànṣó, Ọmọ-owú, Hámà**	Axe	**Àáké, Àkékè**
Pincers	**Èmú**	Ladder	**Àkàbà, Àkàsọ̀**
Saw	**Ayùn**	Nail	**Ìṣó**
Pliers	**Èmú-kékeré**	Rope	**Okùn**
Scissors	**Amúga, Àlùmọ́gàjí**	Saw	**Ayùn, Sọ́ọ̀**
Tape rule	**Ìwọ̀nsó, Okùn-ìwọ̀nṣọ**	Sewing machine	**Ẹ̀rọ ìránṣọ**
Shovel	**Ọkọ́-ìwalẹ̀**	Spoon	**Ṣíbí**
Digger	**Dígà, Ọkọ́-Ìgbẹ́lẹ̀**	Razor blade	**Abẹ́fẹ́lẹ́**
Spade	**Ọkọ́ -ìbulẹ̀**	Wheelbarrow	**Ọmọlanke**
Hoe	**Ọkọ́**	Fork	**Fọ́ọ̀kì**
Cutlass	**Àdá**	Cooker/Stove	**Ẹ̀rọ-ìdáná; Kúkà**
Rake	**Réèkì; Ọkọ́-ìkéwéjọ**	Drill	**Ẹ̀rọ-ìluhò (drill – lu ihò)**
Ruler	**Rúlà**	Brush	**Búrọ́ṣì**
lens	**Awòye**	Roller	**Rólà**
Knife	**Ọ̀bẹ**	Pincers***	**Ìyọ̀ṣọ́**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

TYPES OF MACHINES / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI ẸRỌ

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Lever	**Egbé**	Telephone	**Ẹrọ ìgboùn, ẹ̀rọ ìsọ-oùn, gboùngboùn, tẹlifóònù**
Pulley	**Afàwọ̀n**	Computer	**Ẹrọ ìṣirò, Kọ̀mputa**
Inclined plane	**Pẹ̀pẹ̀-dídà**	Telescope	**Ẹrọ ìrí-jìn (rí ìjìn: see far)**
Screw	**Ìdè**	Camera	**Ẹrọ ìmáwòrán, Káméra**
Wedge	**Òòlà**	Hearing aid	**Ẹrọ ìgbọ́rọ̀**
Wheel and axle	**Ayíra at'apòyì**	Sewing machine	**Ẹrọ ìránṣọ**
		Incubator	**Ẹrọ Ìsàba**
Copying machine	**Ẹrọ Ìdàwékọ**	Television	**Ẹrọ ìmoùnmáwòrán, Tẹlifíṣọ̀nù**
Cooker	**Ẹrọ Ìdáná, stóòfù**	Accelerator	**Ẹrọ Ìperédà**
Amplifier	**Ẹrọ Ìfẹ̀-àmì**	Radio	**Ẹrọ asọ̀rọ̀mágbèsì; rédíò**
Microphone	**Ẹrọ Ìfẹ̀-oùn**	Computer	**Ẹrọ Ìṣirò**
Microscope	**Ẹrọ Ìfẹ̀-ìran**		
Centrifuge	**Ẹrọ ìfi**	Aeroplane	**Pléènì, ọkọ̀ òfúrufú**
Phone	**Fóònù; ẹ̀rọ-ìgboùn**	Air conditioner	**Ẹrọ amúlétutù**
Automobile	**Mọ́tò, káà**		

TYPES OF MEASURING INSTRUMENTS
ÀWỌN ORÍṢI ẸRỌ-ÌDÍWỌ̀N

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Thermometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìgbóná, Awọ̀ngbóná**	Densitometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ọ̀rìn**
Spectrometer	**Àádi**	Speedometer; Odometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-eré**
Spectrophotometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-aádi**	Coulometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n*** **
Manometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-eéfún**	Rheometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìṣọ̀n****
Hydrometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ọ̀rìn, Awọ̀n-rin**	Occulometer	
Hygrometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ikuuku, Awọ̀n-kúùkù**	pH meter	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìpẹ̀kan**
Sphygmomanometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n eéfún-ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Anemometer	
Barometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n iti-ayé**	Potentiometer	
Ammeter	**Òṣùwọ̀n ìsán-àrá; Awọ̀n-sán**	Goniometer	
Voltmeter			

SOME TECHNOLOGICAL PROFESSIONS
ÀWỌN IṢẸ́ ÌMỌ̀N -ẸRỌ

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Bricklayer	**Ọ̀mọlé, Mọlémọlé, Bíríkìlà**	Mechanic	**Mẹ̀kánîkì, atẹ́rọ̀ṣe**
Builder	**Alágbàkọ́**	Taylor	**Télọ̀; aránṣọ**
Photographer	**Ayafọ́tò, Onífọ́tò**	Optometrist	**Olùbẹ̀wò ìríran ojú**
Carpenter	**Afágí, Fágifági, gbẹ́nọ̀gbẹ́nọ̀**	Engineer	**Ẹnjiníà, Aṣẹ̀rọ**
Painter	**Péntà, Akunlé**	Welder	**Wẹ́da, Ajórinmọ́rin**
Plumber	**Arólélópo (ró ilé ní òpó = put pipes in house)**		

SECTION 2

BIOLOGY

STUDY OF LIVING THINGS

ẸKỌ́ NÍPA ÀWỌN ẸDÁ-ONÍYÈ

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

LIVING THINGS AND NON-LIVING THINGS

ÀWỌN ẸDÁ-ONÍYÈ AT'ÀWỌN ẸDÁ-ÀÌNÍYÈ

Biology: a natural science concerned with the study of life and living organisms, including their structure, function, growth, origin, evolution, distribution, and taxonomy. It includes botany and zoology and all their subdivisions	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá-oníyè: ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ nípa àwọn ẹ̀dá gbogbo tó ní ìyè, ní pàtàkì, ètò-inú, ìlò, ìdàgbàsókè, ìṣẹ̀dá, ìtìranyà, ìpínkáàkiri, àti ìkàsí wọn.** **Èyí jẹ́ àpapọ̀ ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ọgbìn àti ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ẹran, àti gbogbo àwọn ẹ̀ka wọn.**
A living thing is something that is alive It is not an object and it is not dead Animals are living things that can move around, eat food for fuel, and reproduce. Plants are also living things that usually make their own food, reproduce, but cannot move around	**Ẹ̀dá oníyè jẹ́ nkan tó wà l'áàyè. Kì i ṣe nkan lásán, bẹ́ẹ̀ni kò kú.** **Ẹ̀dá àìníyè jẹ́ nkan tí kò wà láàyè rí tàbí tó tí wà láàyè tẹ́lẹ̀ ṣùgbọ́n tó tí kú.** **Àwọn ẹran jẹ́ ẹ̀da oníyè tó ní agbára láti rìn kiri, láti lo onjẹ gẹ́gẹ́bí ohun afúnnilókun, àti láti bí irú ara wọn.** **Àwọn ọgbin náà jẹ́ ohun oníyè tí wọ́n ntìkara wọn ṣe onjẹ. Wọ́n sì lè bí irú ara wọn, ṣùgbọ́n wọn kò lè rìn kiri**
Living things need air, food and water to stay alive. These are basic needs.	**Àwọn ẹ̀dá oníyè nílò atẹ́gùn, onjẹ àti omi láti wà láàyè. Àwọn eléyi ló jẹ́ kòṣeémáni.**
Cell: Fundamental structural unit of plants and animals.	**Pádi: Ìpilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ ẹyọ ètò-inú àwọn ọgbìn àti ẹran**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Biology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá-oníyè**	Unicellular	**Onípádi kan**
Organism	**Oni-ìyè**	Multicellular	**Onípádipúpọ̀**
Evolution	**Itiranya (ti ìran yà)**	The Plant Kingdom	**Ìjọ ọgbìn**
Taxonomy	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìkàsí (ẹ̀dá-oníyè)**	Animal Kingdom	**Ìjọ ẹran**
Function	**Ìlò**	Differences between Plants and Animals	**Ìyàtọ̀ láarín ọgbìn àti ẹran**
Botany	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ọgbìn**	Living things	**Àwọn ẹ̀dá oníyè**
Zoology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ẹran**	Non-living things	**Àwọn ẹ̀dá àìníyè**
Eukaryotic	**Onípádi-gidi (pádi=cell)**	Kingdom	**Ìjọ**
Prokaryotic			

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

ACTIVITIES OF LIVING THINGS / ÀWỌN ÌṢESÍ ÀWỌN ẸDÁ ONÍYÈ

Seven activities which make organisms different from non-living things:	**Àwọn ìṣesí méje tó nṣe ìdáyàtọ̀ láarín ẹdá oníyè àti ẹdá àìníyè:**
1. Nutrition: Living things take in materials from their surroundings that they use for growth or to provide energy.	**1. Ìjẹ̀mun (ìjẹ àti imún): Àwọn ẹdá oníyè a má wá oun jíjẹ àti mímu ní àgbègbè wọn tí wọ́n nlò fún ìdàgbàsókè àti fún ìpèsè agbára.**
2. Respiration: Living things break down food within their cells to release energy	**2. Ìpòyìdà (pa òyì dà): Àwọn ẹdá oníyè a máa fọ́ onjẹ sí wẹ́wẹ́ nínú pádi wọn láti ṣe ìmúlò agbára àwọn onjẹ yi.**
3. Movement: All living things move.	**3. Ìpapòdà: Gbogbo àwọn ẹdá oníyè ni wọ́n npa ipò dà**
4. Excretion: All living things excrete. As a result of the many chemical reactions occurring in cells, they have to get rid of waste products which might poison the cells.	**4. Ìkẹ́gbin: Gbogbo ẹdá oníyè ni wọ́n nṣe ìkẹ́gbin ara wọn. Titóríti àsè àwọn ẹlà tó nṣẹ̀lẹ̀ nínú àwọn pádi wọ̀nyi, wọ́n níláti wá ọ̀nà láti kó ẹgbin tó jẹ́ ẹsún àwọn àsè yi. Bí bẹ́ẹ̀kọ́, wọn lè di nkan olóró fún àwọn pádi fúnra wọn.**
5. Growth: Growth is seen in all living things. It involves using food to produce new cells.	**5. Ìdàgbàsókè: Gbogbo ẹdá oníyè ni a nri pé wọ́n ndàgbàsókè. Wọ́n má nlò onjẹ láti dá àwọn pádi (cells) tuntun.**
6. Reproduction: All living organisms have the ability to produce offspring.	**6. Bíbí: Gbogbo àwọn ẹdá oníyè ló ní agbára láti ṣẹ̀dá irúfẹ́ wọn (láti bímọ)**
7. Sensitivity: All living things are able to sense and respond to stimuli around them such as light, temperature, water, gravity and chemical substances	**7. Àkíyèsára: Gbogbo àwọn ẹdá oníyè ló ní agbára láti fura àti láti náání àwọn ìṣesí àgbèègbè wọn, irú àwọn nkan bí ìtanná, ìgbóná, omi, òòfà-ilẹ̀ àti àwọn ẹlà**
Whilst many other things carry out one or more of the above processes, only living organisms possess all of these characteristics.	**Bótilẹ̀jẹ́pé a rí àwọn ẹdá àìníyè tó le ṣe àwọn kan nínú àwọn nkan wọ̀nyí. Àwọn ẹdá oníyè nikan ló ní gbogbo àwọn ìṣesí yi.**

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVING THINGS / ÀWỌN ÌṢÈWÀHÙ ÀWỌN ẸDÁ ONÍYÈ

All living things display the following characteristics and non-living things fail in at least one of these:	**Gbogbo àwọn ẹdá-oníyè ló nsafihan àwọn ìṣesí wọ̀nyí ṣùgbọ́n àwọn ẹdá àìníyè kuna botileje ẹyọ kan nínú wọn:**
Survivability	**Yíyè**
Adaptation	**Ìmóra*** **
Responsiveness	**Ìfura**
Genetic composition	**Ètò-inu ìran**
Mutations	**Ìtipádiyà (ti pádi yà: changes occurring at the cellular level)**
Evolution	**Ìtìranyà (ti iran yà: change from one generation to another)**
Genetic variation	**Idayato iran**
Cellular composition	**Ètò ohun-inú padi (organized contents of the cell)**
Metabolism	**Àsè-ìjẹ ara (àsè: reaction; ìjẹ = food)**
Movement (locomotion)	**Ìpapòdà (pa ipò dà = change position)**
Reproduction	**Bíbí**
Development	**Ìdàgbàsókè**

DIVISION OF LIVING THINGS / ÌPÍNSÍPÒ ÀWỌN ỊDÁ ONÍYÈ

Kingdoms - according to their appearance and behavior;	**Ìjọ - gẹ́gẹ́bí ìrísí àti ìṣèwàhù wọn**
Phyla, according to their body plans	**Agbo-ẹ̀yà - gẹ́gẹ́bí ètò ara wọn**
Class - according to their common basic structures	**Ẹ̀yà - gẹ́gẹ́bí ètò àjọní**
Order - according to their nature or character	**Agboolé - gẹ́gẹ́bí àyànmọ́ àti ìṣèwàhù wọn, yálà bí wọ́n ṣe nwa ìjẹ wọn tàbí nkan miran.**
Family - A family usually consists of several genera.	**Ìdílé - àpapọ̀ àwọn ìran tí wọ́n tí agboolé kan yà**
Genus - according to whether the species have the same ancestors	**Ìran - àpapọ̀ àwọn ọ̀wọ́ tí wọ́n tí ìran kan yá**
Species - according to whether they are capale of interbreeding and producing fertile offspring	**Ọ̀wọ́ - Fún àwọn tí wọ́n lè jọ darapọ̀ láti bí ọmọ**

A Sample Classification: Lion / Àpèjúwe Ìpínsípò kan: Kìnìún

Kingdom: Animalia (includes all animals)	**Ìjọ:** **Ẹran: (ó jẹ́ kòkárí gbogbo àwọn ẹran)**
Phylum: Chordata (includes all vertebrate animals, as well as some other more primitive ones)	**Agbo-ẹ̀yà:** **Ẹlẹ́ṣọ̀lẹ́hìn: (kòkárí gbogbo àwọn ẹran tó ní èsọ [vertebra] lẹ́hìn pẹ̀lú àwọn ẹran àkọ́dá)**
Class: Mammalia (includes all mammals)	**Ẹ̀yà:** **Oníwàrà: (onírunlára) (kòkárí gbogbo àwọn ẹran tó nbọ́ àwọn ọmọ wọn pẹ̀lú wàrà wọn) tàbí àwọn tó ní irun lára**
Order: Carnivora (includes carnivorous mammals)	**Agboolé:** **Ajẹran: (kòkárí àwọn ẹranko tó npa ẹran jẹ)**
Family: Felidae (includes all cats)	**Ìdílé:** **Ológbò: Kòkárí àwọn ẹranko tí a lè fi ológbò ṣe ìjúwe wọn.**
Genus: Panthera (includes the great roaring cats: lions, tigers, jaguars, and leopards)	**Ìran:** **Aríbí-ẹkùn (kòkárí àwọn ológbò tó nbú: kìnìún, ẹkùn, àmọ̀tẹ́kùn, abbl.)**
Species: Leo Lions	**Ọ̀wọ́: Ògìdán: Kìnìún**

FIVE KINGDOMS OF LIVING THINGS / ÀWỌN ÌJỌ ỊDÁ ONÍYÈ MÁRUN

Kingdom Animalia: a group of multicellular, eukaryotic and motile living things. Examples: 1. Birds 2. Mammals 3. Insects 4. Worms 5. Fish 6. Reptiles 7. Amphibians	**Ìjọ Ẹran: Irú àwọn ẹ̀yà onípádipúpọ̀, onípádi gidi tí wọ́n sì lè ti ibìkan de ibìkejì. Àpẹrẹ:** **Àwọn:** **1. Àwọn ẹyẹ** **2. Onírunlára, Oníwàrà** **3. Kòkòrò ẹlẹ́sẹ̀mẹ́fà** **4. Aràn** **5. Ẹja** **6. Afàyàfà** 7. **Gbómigbélẹ̀**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Kingdom Plantae: a group of multicellular, eukaryotic, non-motile living things. Examples: 1. Algae 2. Mosses 3. Ferns 4. Flowering plants 5. Non-flowering plants	**Ìjọ Ọ̀gbìn: Irú àwọn ẹ̀yà onípádipúpọ̀, onípádigidi, tí wọn kò lè ti ibìkan de ibìkejì. Àpẹrẹ: Àwọn:** **1. Algae** **2. Mosses** **3. Omùn** **4. Igi olódòdó** **5. Igi alàìlódòdó**
Kingdom Monera: minute and single-celled prokaryotes (organisms that lack membrane-bound nuclei). Examples: 1. Bacteria 2. Cyanobacteria 3. Blue-green algae 4. Spirochetes	**Ìjọ-pádi aláìní-àgọ́: Àwọn ẹ̀yà kékèké onípádikan. Àwọn eléyi kò ní àgọ́ -pádi tí a di ní egbìrín. Àpẹrẹ, Àwọn:** **1. Alámọ̀** **2. Alámọ̀ aláwọ̀-àyìnrín** **3. ***** **4. *****
Kingdom Protista: single-celled eukaryotic organisms, which contain membrane-bound cell organelles. Examples: **1. Amoeba** 2. **Giant sea kelp**	**Ìjọ pádi Onípádigidi: Àwọn ẹ̀yà kékèké onípádikan ṣùgbọ́n tí wọn jẹ́ onípádigidi nítorí pé àwọn ẹ̀yà inú wọn gbogbo ni a di ní egbirin. Àpẹrẹ, Àwọn:**
Kingdom Fungi: a group of multicellular, eukaryotic, non-motile organisms that form hyphae and mycelium. Examples: 1. Molds 2. yeasts 3. Mildews 4. Smuts 5. Mushrooms	**Ìjọ Alára-osun: Ìjọ àwọn onÍye onípádipúpọ̀, onípádigidi, tí wọn kò lè papòdà. Wọ́n sì ni ***** **Apere: àwọn** **1. Èbu** **2. Osun-ìdíbà (díbà:to ferment)** **3. Èbu-aṣọ** **4. v** **5. Osun**

THE FIVE SENSES / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ-IYÈ MÁRÀÀRÚN

Sight - The eye is the organ of vision	**Ìríran – Ojú ni ẹ̀yà-ara fún ìríran**
Hearing - The ear is the organ of hearing.	**Ìgbọ́rọ̀ – Etí ni ẹ̀yà-ara fún ìgbọ́rọ̀**
Smell - The nose is the organ responsible for the sense of smell.	**Ìgbóorun – Imún ni ẹ̀yà-ara tó wà fún iyè ìgbóorùn**
Taste - The receptors for taste, called taste buds, are situated chiefly in the tongue.	**Ìtọ́wò – Àwọn ẹ̀ṣọ ìfura fún ìtọ́wò, tí a npè ní ẹ̀ṣọ ìtọ́wò, wà ní iwọ́pọ̀ ní ahọ́n.**
Touch - The sense of touch is distributed throughout the body.	**Ìfọwọ́kan – Ẹ̀yà-iyè tí ìfọwọ́kan ni a pín káàkiri gbogbo ara**

SECTION 2.1

THE CELL / PÁDI

Cell: The fundamental unit of living matter	**Pádi: Èyí ni ìpilèsè gbogbo èdá**
Cytology:	**Èkó nípa pádi**

Parts of the cell / Àwon eya-inu padi

Nucleus: A membrane-enclosed structure containing the genetic material (DNA) organized in chromosomes.	**Àgó-pádi: Àgó oni-ìwò tó wà nínú pádi. Òun ni ó ní àwọn èyà atiradiran (DNA) tí a sì to gégébí okùn-ìran (okùn-ìran: chromosomes)**
Nuclear membrane: the double membrane surrounding the nucleus within a cell.	**Iwo àgó-pádi: Eyi ni ìwò aláwemeji tó se ayika àgó pádi nínú pádi**
Cell wall: The layer or structure that lies outside the cytoplasmic membrane; it supports and protects the membrane and gives the cell shape	**Àmò pádi:**
Cytoplasmic membrane: The seletively permeable membrane surrounding the Cell's cytoplasm; also called cell membrane or plasma membrane.	**Ìwò ohun-inú pádi**
Protoplasm: The fluid living content of the cell that consists of two major divisions, the cytoplasm and the nucleoplasm (cell nucleus)	**Oje-inú pádi:**
Cytoplasm: Cellular contents inside the cytoplasmic membrane, excluding the nucleus	**Ohun-inú pádi**
Nucleolus: non-membrane bound structure composed of proteins and nucleic acids found within the nucleus.	
Mitochondrion (plural mitochondria) Eukaryotic organelle responsible for processes of respiration and electron-transport phosphorylation.	**Eya**
Flagellum (plural flagella): an organ of motility.	**Òpá-tęęrę pádi**
Ribosome: a cytoplasmic particle composed of ribosomal RNA and protein, which is part of the protein-synthesizing machinery of the cell.	
Nucleoid (meaning nucleus-like): an irregularly-shaped region within the cell of a prokaryote that contains all or most of the genetic material.	**Aríbí-àgó**
Organelle: a membrane-enclosed body specialized for carrying out certain functions; found only in eukaryotic cells.	**Eyawere inu padi**
Endoplasmic reticulum: an extensive array of	

internal membranes in eukaryotes.	
Golgi complex: an eukaryotic organelle involved in the secretion of certain proteins.	

CELL DIVISION / PINPIN PÁDI

Mitosis A highly ordered process by which the nucleus divides in eukaryotes	**Pínpín àgọ́-pádi: Ètò pínpín lẹ́ṣẹlẹ́ṣẹ àgọ-pádi ti àwọn onípádi gidi.**
Meiosis: In eukaryotes, reduction division, the process by which the change from diploid to haploid occurs	

SECTION 2.2

ANIMALS / ÀWỌN ẸRAN

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Animals are a major group of multicellular, eukaryotic organisms of the kingdom **Animalia** or **Metazoa**. Their body plan eventually becomes fixed as they develop, although some undergo a process of metamorphosis later on in their life. Most animals are motile, meaning they can move spontaneously and independently. All animals are also heterotrophs, meaning they must ingest other organisms or their products for sustenance.	**Àwọn ẹran jẹ́ ẹyà pàtàkì nínú àwọn ẹyà onípádipúpọ̀, tí wọ́n sì jẹ́ onípádigidi. A sì pín wọn sì ẹ̀yà tí a npè ní ìjọ-ẹran. Ètò ara wọn nda pípé bí wọ́n ṣe ndàgbà, bótilẹ̀jẹ́pé a rí nínú wọn tó nṣe ìpàárídà (metamorphosis) ní ìgbà ayé wọn. Ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ẹran ló lè rin kiri fúnra wọn. Gbogbo àwọn ẹranko ló sì jẹ́ ajẹ-oníyè (je oniye: eat living things), tó já sí pé nkan tó wà láàyè tàbí ẹ̀sún ara àwọn yi ni wọ́n nlò fún ìtọ́jú ara.**
Life Cycle: The course of developmental changes through which an organism passes from its inception as a fertilized zygote to the mature state in which another zygote may be produced.	**Ìgbésí Ayé: Ọ̀nà ìdàgbàsókè tí àwọn ẹ̀dá oníyè ngbà láti ìbẹ̀rẹ̀ ìgbà ọlẹ̀ títí di ìgbà ìbàlágà tí àwọn náà yóò fi tó ṣẹ̀dá ọlẹ̀ tiwọn.**
Metamorphosis: A change in the form and often habits of an animal during normal development after the embryonic stage. Metamorphosis includes, in insects, the transformation of a maggot into an adult fly and a caterpillar into a butterfly and, in amphibians, the changing of a tadpole into a frog.	**Ìpàárídà: Ìyàtọ̀ nínú ẹyà ara àti ìṣesí àwọn ẹranko ní ìgbà tí wọ́n bá ndàgbàsókè lẹ́hin ìgbà ọlẹ̀. Fún àpẹrẹ, ìpàárídà láarín àwọn kòkòrò bí ẹṣinṣin láti ẹ̀din sí ẹṣinṣin; ìpàárídà àwọn ẹ̀din labalábá sí labalábá fúnrarẹ̀; àti ìpàárídà, nínú àwọn ẹranko gbomigbelẹ̀, paápa tí taunwíjí (légbélégbé) fi di ọ̀pọ̀lọ́.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Animal	**Ẹran**	Metamorphosis (change of form)	**Ìpààrídà (pa bí ó ṣe rí dà)**
Domestic animal	**Ẹran-ilé; Eranle; Ẹran ọ̀sìn**	Complete metamorphosis of an insect	**Ìpààrídà pípé ti àwọn kòkòrò**
Wild animal	**Ẹran-oko; Ẹranko**	Male	**Akọ**
Animal kingdom	**Ìjọ ẹran**	Female	**Abo**
Life Cycle	**Ìgbésí ayé**	Sexual reproduction	**Bíbí ti lákọ́lábo; Bíbí ìgbakọ**
Egg	**Ẹyin**	Asexual reproduction	**Bíbí àìgbakọ; Bíbí àìgbàrin; Bíbí ògbo**
Lava	**Ẹ̀din**	Eucaryotic organism	**Ẹ̀dá onípádigidi**
Pupa	**Itùn**	Heterotrophs	**Ajẹ-oníyè (eater of living organisms)**
Adult	**Ọ̀dọ́**	Caterpillar	**ẹ̀din labalábá**
Lifetime	**Ìgbà ayé**	Tadpole	**Taunwíjí**
Embryo	**Ọlẹ̀**	Amphibian	**Ẹranko gbómigbélẹ̀**

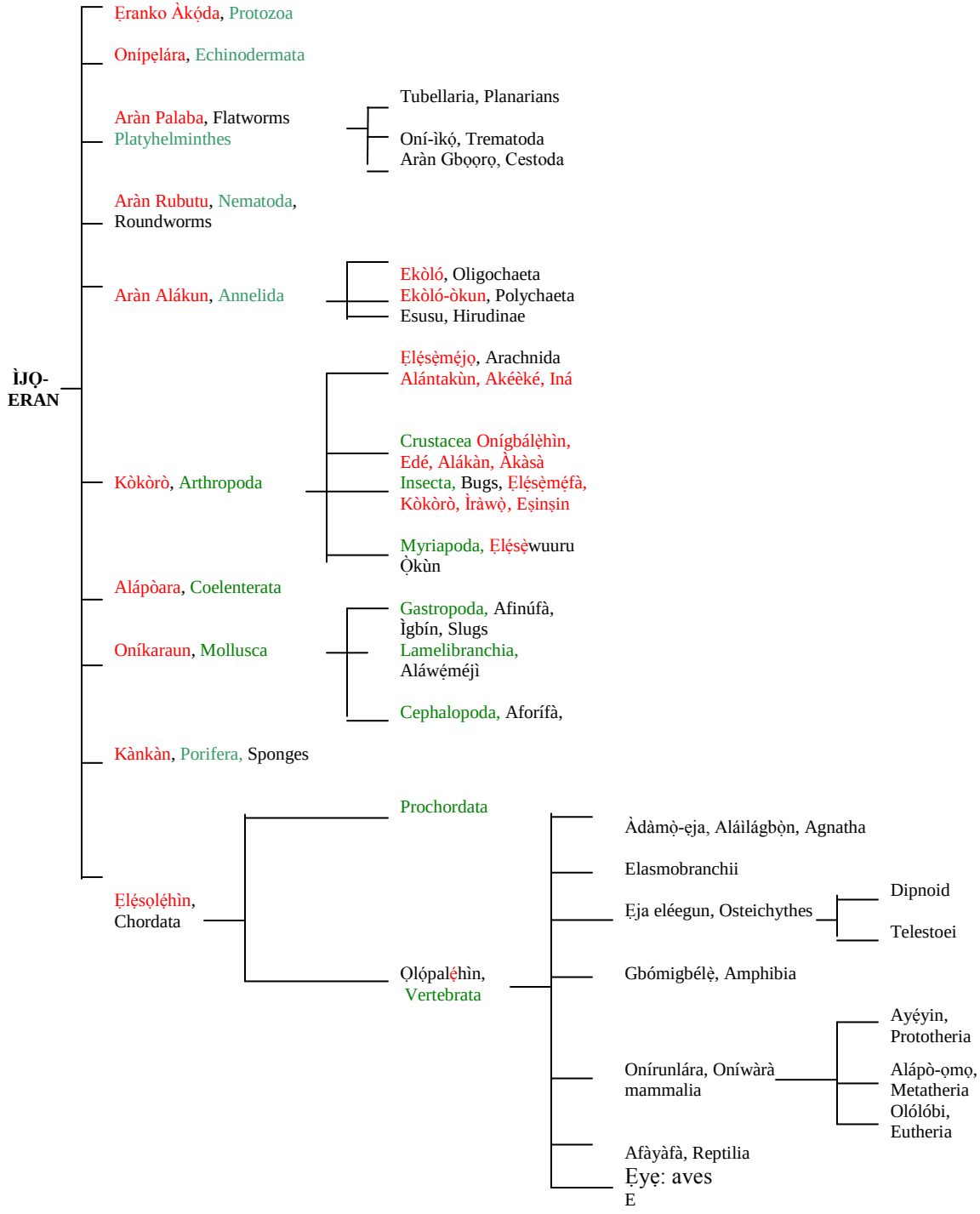
KINDS OF ANIMALS / ORÍṢI ÀWỌN ẸRANKO

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Antelope	**Ìgalà, Àgbọ̀nrín**	Hyena	**Ìkàrikò, Ìkòokò**
Baboon	**Ìnọ̀kí**	Kid	**Ọmọ ewúrẹ́**
Buffalo	**Ẹfọ̀n**	Kite	**Àwòdì, Àṣá**
Chimpanzee		Kitten	**Ọmọ ológbò**
Calf	**Ọmọ màlúù**	Lamb	**Ọmọ àgùntàn, Ọ̀dọ́ àgùntàn**
Camel	**Ìbaaka**	Lion	**Kìnìún**
Cat	**Ológbò**	Monkey	**Ọ̀bọ**
Chick,	**Òròmọ̀ndìẹ, ọmọ adìẹ**	Mosquito	**Yànmùyánmú, Ẹ̀fọn**
Chicken	**Ọmọ adiẹ**		
Civet cat	**Ẹtà**	Owl	**Òwìwí**
Cock	**Àkùkọ**	Pig	**Ẹlẹ́dẹ́**
Colt	**Agodongbo**	Pigeon	**Ẹyẹlé**
Cow	**Màlúù**	Piglet	**Ọmọ ẹlẹ́dẹ́**
Deer	**Àgbọ̀nrín**	Puppy	**Ọmọ ajá**
Dog	**Ajá**	Rabbit	**Ehoro**
Donkey	**Kẹ́tẹ́kẹ́tẹ́**	Ram	**Àgbò**
Duck	**Pẹ́pẹ́yẹ**	Rat	**Eku**
Duckling	**Ọmọ pẹ́pẹ́yẹ**	Rhinoceros	
Duiker	**Etu, Èsúró**	Snail	**Ìgbín**
Elephant	**Erin**	Snake	**Ejò**
Ferret		Stallion	
Fly	**Eṣinṣin**	Tortoise	**Ìjàpá, Ahun, Alábahun**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Fox	**Kọ̀lọ̀kọ̀lọ̀**	Waterbuck	**Òtòlò**
Guinea fowl	**Ẹtù, Awó**		
Giraffe	**Àgùnfọn******	Bushfowl	**Àparò**
Goat	**Ewúrẹ́**	Hippopotamus	**Erinmi**
Gorilla		Horse	**Ẹṣin**
Hens	**Adìẹ, Abodìẹ, Abo adìẹ**		

ANIMAL KINGDOM, ANIMALIA / ÌJỌ ẸRAN



ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ

SECTION 2.3

BIOLOGY

PLANTS / ÀWỌN ỌGBÌN

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Plant: A plant is a living organism that lacks the power of locomotion. Many plants are green. These use sunlight to make food by turning the light into fuel and energy.	**Ọgbìn: Ọgbìn jẹ́ ẹ̀dá alàáyè tí kò ní agbára láti papòdà (pa ipò dà – change position).** **Ọpọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ọgbìn ló ní àwọ̀ ewé. Wọ́n a sì máa lo ìtànná-oòrùn láti gbọ́ onjẹ nípa sísọ ìtànná yi di oun afúnnilókun àti agbára.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀-ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Aliveness	**Ìwàláàyè**	Fruit	**Èso**
Plant kingdom	**Ìjọ ẹgbin**	Pollen	**Ìyẹ̀ ìnrin, ìyẹ̀rin**
Grow	**Láti dàgbàsókè**	Pollination	**Ìgbàrin (gba ìnrin: receive sex materials)**
Reproduce	**Láti bí (ọmọ)**	Reproduction	**Bíbí**
Seed plant	**Igi eléso**	Fruit	**Èso**
Flowering tree, angiospermae	**Igi olódòdó,**	Tap root of a tree	**Gbòngbò igi**
Seed plant, spermatophyta	**Igi onírúgbìn**	Botany	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ọgbìn**
Evergreen tree	**Igi arúwékádún**	Plants	**Ọgbìn**
Deciduous tree	**Igi awọ́wé**	Germination	**Híhù**
Vascular plant	**Igi onísọ̀n**	Bud	**Àṣẹ̀ṣẹ̀yọ, ọjẹ̀lẹ̀**

PARTS OF A FLOWER / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ ARA ÒDÒDÓ

Petals (part of the corolla)	**Ewé òdòdó**
Sepals	**Àdàmọ̀ ewé-òdòdó**
Corolla (circle of petals)	**Ẹ̀wà òdòdó**
Flower (seed holding part of a plant)	**Àdòdó, òdòdó**
Stigma (upper tip of a pistil that receives tHe pollen)	**Orí-ìjẹ̀ òdòdó**
Style	**Ìjẹ̀ òdòdó**
Pistil (seed bearing organ of a plant)	**Ẹ̀yà abo òdòdó**
Stamen (the pollen bearing organ of a flower)	**Ìrùkẹ̀ òdòdó (ẹ̀yà ìnrin akọ òdòdó)**
Ovum (oosphere, egg cell)	**Pádi ẹyin**
Ovary (female organ in which eggs are formed)	**Ibú ẹyin**
Gamete	**Pádi ìnrin (pádi = cell; ìnrin – sex)**
Anthers	**Orí ìjẹ̀-òdòdó******
Pollen sac	**Àpò ìyẹ̀rin**
Pollen tube	**Òpó ìyẹ̀rin**
Ovule	
Ovum	**Pádi ẹyin (Pádi: cell; ẹyin egg)**
Pollen	**Ìyẹ̀rin (iyẹ̀: powder; ìnrin: sex)**
Pollination	**Ìgbàrin**

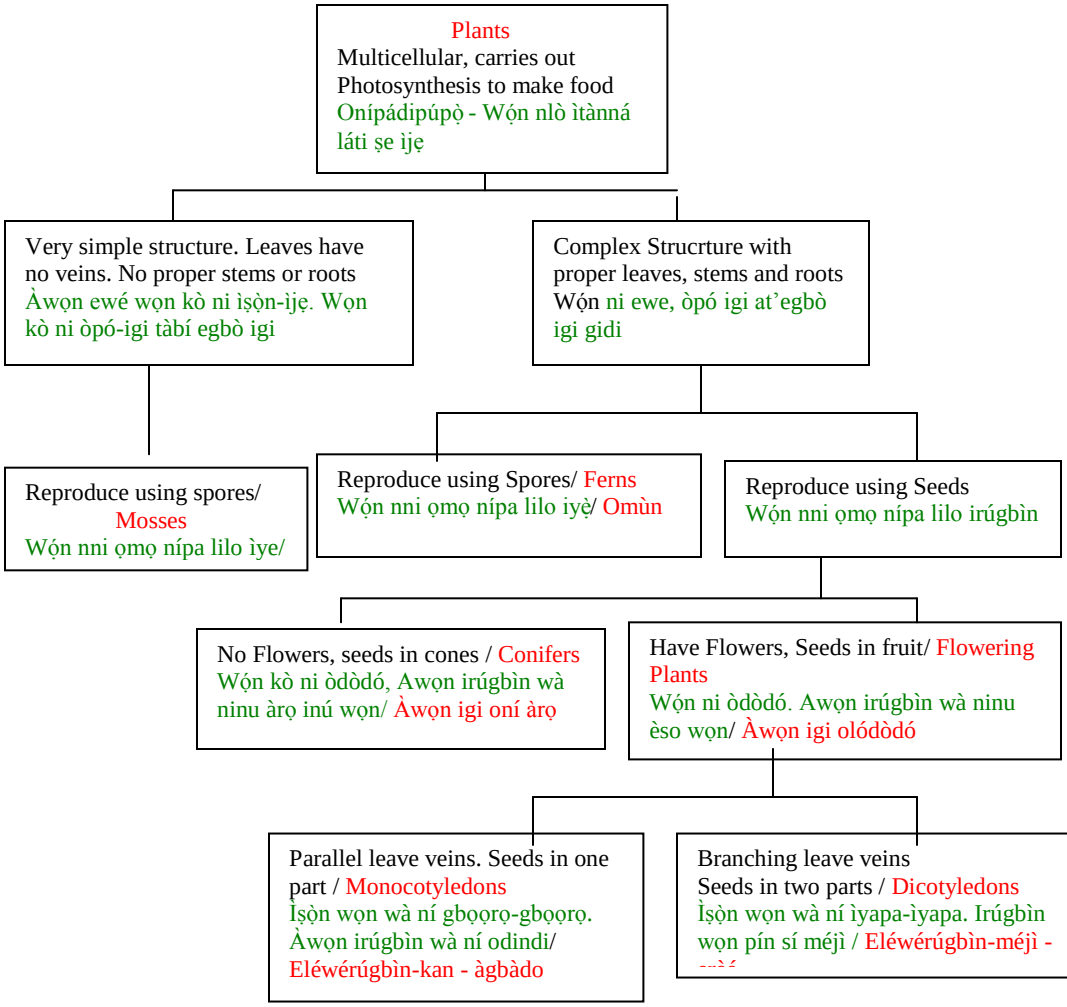
Nectar	**Àádùn-òdòdó**
Seedling	**Ọjẹ̀lẹ̀**

KINDS OF PLANTS / ORÍṢI ÀWỌN ỌGBÌN

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
African balsam tree	**Igi iyá**	African cucumber	**Igi akọ-ejirin*** **
		Balsam Apple	**Ejìnrìn**
African Breadfruit tree	**Igi Àfọ̀n**	Banana tree	**Igi Ọgẹ̀dẹ̀**
African fan palm	**Igi Àgbọn olódu**	Camwood tree	**Igi Osùn**
African fig tree	**Igi egbesi**	Coconut tree	**Igi Àgbọn**
African greenheart	**Igi ìkan**	Fig tree	**Igi Ọpọ̀tọ́**
African lacustbean tree	**Igi Ìgbá**	Hemp, flax	**Igi Ọgbọ̀**
African Mahogany	**Igi Apá**	Kapok tree	**Igi Àràbà**
African maple tree	**Igi Arère**	Palm tree	**Igi Ọpẹ**
Shear butter tree	**Ẹ̀mì**	Raphia palm	**Igi Ọgọ̀rọ̀**
African oak		African tulip tree	**Igi Òrúrù**
African teak	**Igi ìrókò**	Grass	**Koríko**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

PLANT KINGDOM, PLANTAE / ÌJỌ ÒGBÌN



SECTION 2.4

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY/ ARA ÈNÌYÀN

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The Human Body: the entire structure of a human organism, and consists of a head, neck, torso, two arms and two legs. The human body also consists of biological systems, that consist of organs, that consist of tissues, that consist of cells and connective tissue.	**Ara ènìyàn: Ètò-inú ara ọmọ-ènìyàn pátápátá. A sì le pín in sí orí, ọrùn, okutu-ara, apá méjì àti irè méjì.** **Ara ènìyàn sì ní àwọn ètò ìyè tó pín sí àwọn ẹ̀yà-ara. Àwọn yi jẹ́ àkójọpọ̀ ìṣù-ara, tí àwọn náà jẹ́ àkójọpọ̀ àwọn pádi (cell) àti Ìṣù-ara aparapọ̀ (pa ara pọ̀: connect body tissues)**
The average height of an adult human is about 5 to 6 feet tall. The human body is made to stand erect, walk on two feet, use the arms to carry and lift, and has opposable thumbs (able to grasp). The adult body is made up of: 100 trillion cells, 206 bones, 600 muscles, and 22 internal organs.	**Gíga àgbàlágbà ènìyàn jẹ́ nkan bí ẹ̀sẹ̀ 5 tàbí 6. A dá ẹ̀dá ọmọ ènìyàn láti lè dúró ṣanṣan, láti lè fi ẹ̀sẹ̀ méjì rin, láti lè lo àwọn apá rẹ̀ fún ríru tàbí gbígbé nkan. Ó sì ní àwọn àtà-npàkò tó lòdì síra wọn (láti lè fi wọ́n di nkan mú). Ara àgbàlagbà ènìyàn ní ọrún-èrèèrú pádi, èjì ọrún l'ẹ̀fà egungun, ẹ̀fà ọrún iṣan, èjì-ìdì l'èjì ẹ̀yà-ara nínú.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

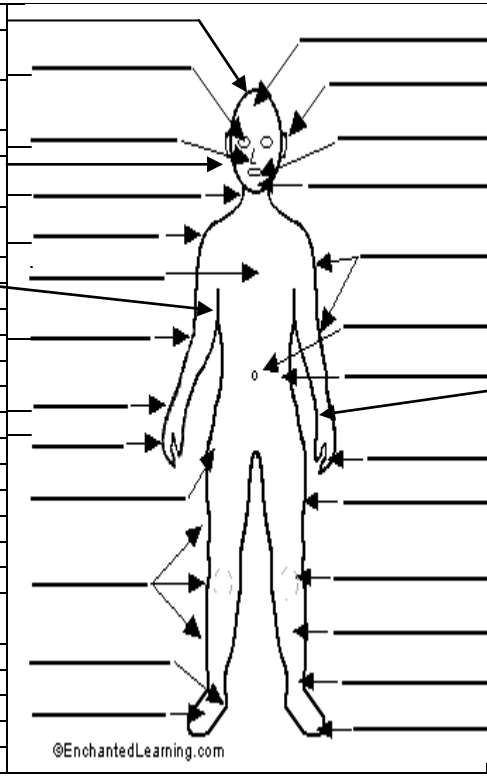
English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
The Human Body	**Ara ọmọ-ènìyàn**	cell	**Pádi**
Organism	**Oníyè**	Erectile tissue	**Ìṣù ale**
Organs	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**	Muscular tissue	**Ìṣù-iṣan**
Tissues	**Ìṣù-ara**	Bony tissue	**Ìṣù eléegun**
Connective tissue	**Ìṣù-ara aparapọ̀**	Subcutaneous tissue	**Ìṣù abẹ́-awọ**
Adipose tissue	**Ìṣù ọ̀rá**	Cartilage	**Òkèrékèré**
Fibrous tissue	**Ìṣù ọ̀ran**	Erectile tissue	**Ìṣù ale**

FACTS ABOUT THE HUMAN BODY / ÀWỌN ÀFIHÀN ARA ÈNÌYÀN

Every square inch of the human body has about 19 million skin cells.	**Àyè-ìka (square inch) ara kọ̀ọ̀kan ní ìkan-ìdì l'ẹ́san òdù pádi awọ ara.**
Every hour about 1 billion cells in the human body must be replaced	**Ní wákàti kọ̀ọ̀kan, a níláti ṣe ìdípò èèrú (billion) pádi ara**
The average human head has about 100,000 hairs	**Orí awa ènìyàn ní nkan bí ìkan-ọ̀rún ọ̀kẹ́ irun**
The circulatory system of arteries, veins, and capillaries is about 60,000 miles long.	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ ara, ìṣọ̀n-àlọ, ìṣọ̀n àbọ̀ àti àwọn òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀ lápapọ̀ gùn tó nkan bí ẹ̀fà-ìdì ọ̀kẹ́ máìlì**
The heart beats more than 2.5 billion times in an average lifetime.	**Ọkàn nsọ ní nkan bí 2.5 èèrú ìgbà ní igbesi ayé ọmọ ènìyàn**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

DIAGRAM OF THE HUMAN BODY/ÀWÒRAN ARA ÈNÌYÀN



PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY / ÀWỌN ẸKA ARA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Abdomen	**Inú**	Little finger	**Ọmọdirin**
Ankle	**Ọrùn ẹsẹ̀**	Liver	**Ẹdọ̀, Ẹdọ̀kí**
Arm	**Apá**	Lung	**Ẹdọ̀fóró, Ẹdọ̀fúyẹ́**
Armpit	**Abíyá**	Middle finger	**Ìka àárín**
Arms	**Apá**	Mouth	**Ẹnu**
Artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-àlọ (ẹjẹ̀**	Mustache	**Irunmún, Irun ètè**
Back	**Ẹ̀hín**	Navel	**Idodo**
Beard	**Irùngbọ̀n**	Neck	**Ọrùn**
		Nipples	**Orí-ọmún, Ìkórí-ọmún**
Blood	**Ẹjẹ̀**	Nose	**Imún**
Body	**Ara, ẹgbẹ́**	Palm(of the hand	**Àtẹ́lẹwọ́**
Bone	**Eegun**	Penis	**Okó**
Breasts/Bust	**Ọmún, Ọyọn**	Pharynx	**Ọ̀fun**
Buttocks	**Ìdì**	Ring finger	**Ìka òrùka**

Calf	**Pópósẹ̀**	Scrotum	**Ẹpọ̀n**
Cheek	**Ẹ̀rẹ̀kẹ́**	Shoulder	**Èjìká**
Chest	**Àyà**	Side of the body	**Ìhà ara**
Chin	**Àgbọ̀n**	Sole of the foot	**Àtẹ́lẹsẹ̀**
Ear	**Etí**	Stomach	**Ikùn**
Elbow	**Ìgopá, Ìgunpá**	Teeth	**Ehín**
Ẹyẹ	**Ojú**	Thigh	**Itan**
Eye brow	**Irun ìgbègbèrejú**	Throat	**Ọ̀fun**
Eyelash	**Irun ìpénpèjú**	Thumb	**Àtà-npàkò**
Eyelid	**Ìpénpèjú**	Toe	**Ìka-ẹsẹ̀**
Face	**Iwá ojú, Iwá orí**	Tooth	**Ehín**
Finger	**Ìka ọwọ́**	Toungue	**Ahọ́n**
Foot	**Ẹsẹ̀**	Vein	**Ìṣọ̀n àbọ̀ (ẹ̀jẹ̀)**
Forehead	**Ìpọ̀njú**	Womb (uterus)	**Ilé-ọmọ'nú**
Genitals	**Ẹ̀yà ìnrin**	Wrist	**Ọrùn ọwọ́**
Hair	**Irun**	Lung	**Ẹ̀dọ̀fóró, Ẹ̀dọ̀fúyẹ́**
Hand	**Ọwọ́**	Middle finger	**Ìka àárín**
Head	**Orí**	Mouth	**Ẹnu**
Heart	**Ọkàn**	Mustache	**Irunmún, Irun ètè**
Index finger	**Ìka ìtọ́ka**	Navel	**Idodo**
Jaw	**Àgbọ̀n**	Neck	**Ọrùn**
Kidneys	**Iwe, iwo**	Nipples	**Orí-ọmún, Ìkórí-ọmún**
Knee	**Orúnkún, eékún**	Nose	**Imún**
Leg	**Irè**	Pubic hair	**Irun abẹ́; irunmu**
Lip	**Ètè**		

ORGAN SYSTEMS OF THE BODY/ÀWỌN ÈTÒ ẸYÀ-ARA

English	Yoruba
The Respiratory System (nose, trachea, lungs)	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-ìpòyìdà ara**
The Digestive System (mouth, esophagus, stomach, intestines)	**Ètò ẹ̀dà-onjẹ ara**
The Circulatory System (heart, blood, vessels)	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
The Nervous System (brain, spinal cord, nerves)	**Ètò ẹ̀sọ-ara**
The Reproductive System (male and female reproductive organs)	**Ètò bíbí ẹ̀dá**
Musculoskeletal system (muscles, bones, tendons)	**Ètò iṣan oun àjọ-eegun ara**
The Endocrine system (glands)	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ́ àìlópo**
The excretory systeem	**Ètò ìkẹ́gbin ara**
The Integumentary System	**Ètò awọ-ara**
The Lymphatic System	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n omi-ara**
The Immune system (many types of protein, cells, organs, tissues)	**Ètò òkí-ara**
The Urinary System or The excretory system (bladder, kidneys)****	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-títọ̀ ara *tàbí* Ètò ìkẹ́gbin ara**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

SECTION 2.4a

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ISAN ÒUN ÀJỌ-EEGUN ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The Musculoskeletal System:	**Ètò ìṣan òun àjọ-eegun ara:**
Skeletal system - the hard structure (bones, cartilages, joints and tendons), that provides a frame for the body of an animal It also supports and protects the body, produces blood cells, and stores minerals	**Ètò àjọ-eegun ara – Ẹ̀yà líle t'ara (eegun, òkèrékèré, oríke àti àwọn irìn-ara) tó nṣe àgbéró fún ara ẹran.** **Ó sì nṣe ìtọ́jú àti ìdáàbò bo ara. Ó nṣẹ̀dá àwọn pádi (cell) ẹ̀jẹ̀ pẹ̀lú. Ó sì nṣe ìfipamọ́ àwọn iyọ̀-afúnnilókun (minerals) fún ara.**
The Muscular System	**Ètò ìṣan ara**
Tendons	**Irìn-ara**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

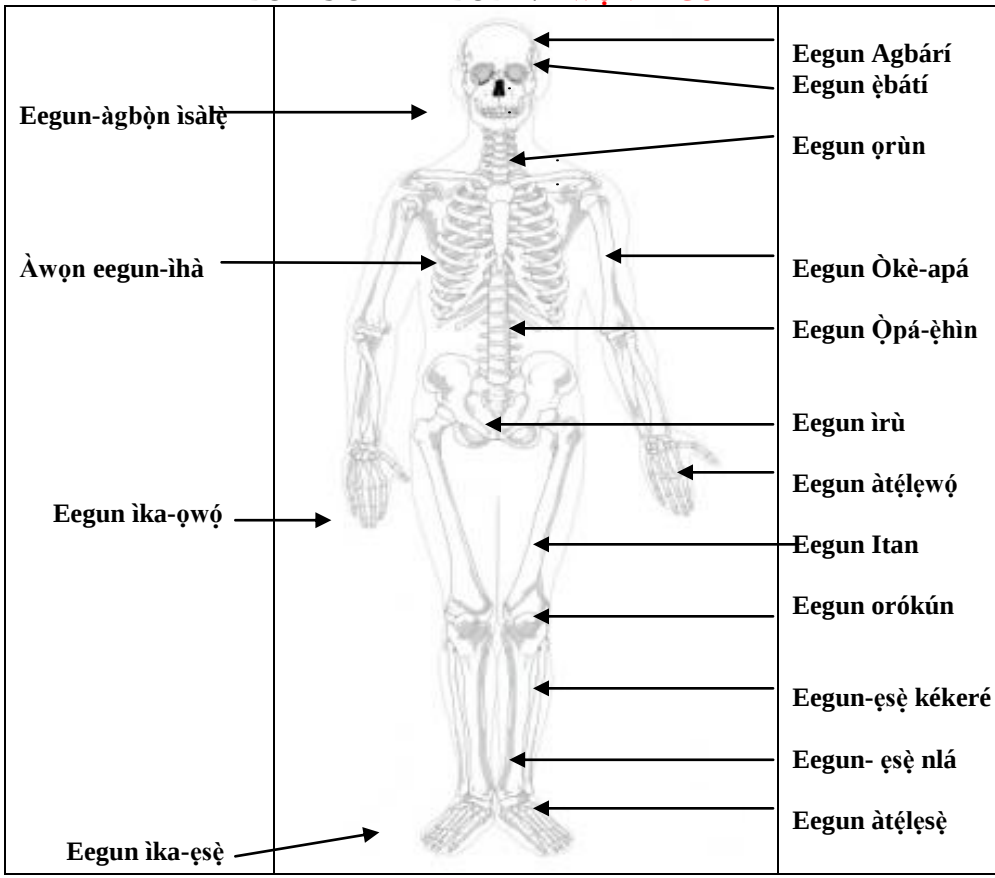
English	**Yoruba**	**English**	**Yoruba**
Skeleton	**Àjọ-eegun ara**	Tissue	**Ìṣù-ara**
Movement	**Ìpapòdà, Ìmira**	Connective tissue	**Ìṣù aparapọ̀**
Joints	**Oríke, Èkò-ara**		
Vertebral Column	**Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**	Tendon	**Irìn ara**
Bone	**Eegun**	Extensor muscle	**Ìṣan anọra (nọ ara)**
Bone marrow	**Ìmùdùnmúdùn ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Flexor Muscle	**Ìṣan akára (ká ara)**
Muscles	**Ìṣan**	Sphinter Muscle	**Ìṣan ẹ̀gbà**
Joints	**Oríke**	Pyloric Sphinter	**Ẹ̀gbà ìdí-ikùn**
Cartilage	**Òkèrékèré**	Cardiac Sphincter	**Ẹ̀gbà ẹnu-ikùn**
Body frame	**Àgbéró ara**	Biceps	**Ìṣan olóríméjì, Pópó apá**

BONES OF THE BODY / ÀWỌN EEGUN ARA

English	**Yoruba**	**English**	**Yoruba**
Upper jawbone, maxilla	**Eegun ẹ̀rẹ̀kẹ́**	Metatarsals	**Eegun àtẹ́lẹsẹ̀**
	Eegun ìhà	Nasal bone	**Eegun imún**
Ankle bone, tarsal bone	**Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ̀**	Neck bone (cervical vertebra)	**Eegun ọrùn**
Atlas	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn kíni**	Occipital bone	**Eegun ìpàkọ́ (eegun ẹ̀hìn-orí)**
Axis	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn kejì**	Ossicle***	**Eegun wẹ́wẹ́ , eegun àárín-etí**
Back bone (spinal column,vertebral column	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**	Phalanx	**Eegun ìka (ọwọ́, ẹsẹ̀)**
Breast bone (sternum)	**Eegun àyà**	Radius	**Eegun-kékeré apá**

Calf bone (fibula)	**Eegun-ẹsẹ̀ kékeré**	Rib	**Eegun ìhà**
Carpal bone (trapezium)	**Eegun ọrùn-apá**	Sacral vertebrae	**Eegun ẹ̀hìn-ìdí**
Collar bone (clavicle)	**Eegun òkè-àyà**	Scapula, Shoulder blade	**Eegun èjìká**
Coccyx (caudal vertebra)	**Eegun ìrán**	Skull	**Àkoto eegun orí**
Dentine	**Eegun ehín**	Stirrup	
Elbow bone (ulna)	**Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ̀-apá**	Tail bone	**Eegun ìrù**
Femur (Thigh bone)	**Eegun itan**	Tarsal bone, ankle bone, astragalus	**Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ̀**
Fibula	**Eegun-ẹsẹ̀ kékeré**	Temporal bone	**Eegun ẹ̀bátí**
Frontal bone	**Eegun àwòjẹ̀**	Thigh bone (femur)	**Eegun itan**
Humerus	**Eegun òkè-apa**	Thoracic vertebrae, spine	**Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**
Hyoid bone		Tibia, shin bone	**Eeegun- ẹsẹ̀ nlá**
Knee cap, Patella	**Eegun orókún**	Upper jaw bone (maxilla)	**Eegun àgbọ̀n òkè; eegun ẹ̀rẹ̀kẹ́**
Lower jaw bone (mandible)	**Eegun àgbọ̀n-ìsàlẹ̀**	Zygomatic bone	**Eegun ìpọ̀njú**
Lumbar vertebrae,	**Eegun òkè-ìdí**	Metacarpals	**Eegun àtẹ́lẹwọ́**

BONES OF THE BODY / ÀWỌN EEGUN ARA



ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

TYPES OF MUSCLE IN THE BODY/ÀWỌN ORÍṢI IṢAN INÚ ARA

Skeletal muscle (Striated muscle, Voluntary muscle)	**Iṣan eegun**
Cardiac muscle	**Iṣan ọkàn**
Smooth muscle (involuntary muscle)	**Iṣan ara**

SOME MUSCLES AND TENDONS OF THE BODY
DIE NINU ÀWỌN ISAN ATI IRÌN ARA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Biceps muscle	**Iṣan olorimeji, pópó apá**	Flexor muscle	**Iṣan Akára (ká ara: bend a body part)**
Triceps muscle	**Iṣan olorimeta, Iṣan-ẹhìn òkè-apá**	Sphincter muscle	**Iṣan ẹgbà**
Chest muscle	**Iṣan àyà**	Pyloric sphincter	**(Iṣan) ẹgbà ìdí-ikun**
Extensor muscle	**Iṣan Anọra (nọ ara: extend a body part)**	Tendon	**Irìn-ara**
Achilles Tendon	**Irìn gìgísẹ̀**		

SECTION 2.4b

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ÌPÒYÌDÀ ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The **respiratory system** is the anatomical system of an organism that introduces respiratory gases to the interior and performs gas exchange.	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-mímí ara (ìpòyìdà ara) jẹ́ ètò ara ẹ̀dá oníyè tó npèsè òyì fún mímí sí inú ara. Ó sì nṣe pàṣípààrọ̀ àwọn òyì**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
The respiratory system	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-ìpòyìdà ara**	Gas exchange	**Pàṣípààrọ̀ òyì**
Breathing	**Mimi**	Ozone	**Òyì-àrá**
Oxygen	**Òyì-iná, oyina**	Nitrogen	**Òyì-ilẹ̀ (òyìlẹ̀)**
Carbon dioxide	**Òyì-èédú**	Energy	**Agbára**
Polluted air	**Afẹ́ bíbàjẹ́**	Fresh air	**Atẹ́gùn**
Pollution	**Ìbàyíkájẹ́**		
Smoke	**Eéfín**		

THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS OF THE BODY/ÀWỌN ẸYÀ- ÌPÒYÌDÀ ARA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Air tubes		Nostrils	**Àwọn ihò imún**
Bronchus	**Ẹka irin-ofun**	Pharynx (throat)	**Ọfun**
Broncioles		Tongue	**Ahọ́n**
Chest	**Àyà**	Trachea (wind pipe)	**Irìn-ọfun**
Epiglottis	**Ẹkù ipè-ọfun**	Voice box	**Àpótí ohùn**
Nose	**Imún**	Wind pipe	**Irìn ọfun**
Glottis	**ipè-ọfun*** **	Diaphragm	**Iṣan-agbede**
Larynx	**Àpótí ohùn**	Nasal Cavity	**Ihò imún**
Lung	**Ẹdọfóró, Ẹdọfúyẹ́**	Nose	**Imún**
Mouth	**Ẹnu**		

SECTION 2.4c

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ẸSỌ ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The nervous system consists of cells that communicate information about an organism's surroundings and itself.	**Ètò Ẹsọ Ara ní àwọn pádi kan tó njẹ́ ki ẹdá-oníyè ní ìfura sí àgbèègbè rẹ̀**
The nervous system is divided into two main systems, the central nervous system (CNS) and the peripheral nervous system. The spinal cord and the brain make up the CNS. Its main job is to get the information from the body and send out instructions. The peripheral nervous system is made up of all of the nerves and the wiring. This system sends the messages from the brain to the rest of the body.	**A pín ètò ẹsọ-ara sí ọ̀nà méjì, ètò ẹ̀sọ t'ọ̀gangan àti ètò ẹsọ t'àgbèègbè. Ẹsọ ọpá-ẹ̀hìn àti ọpọlọ ló jẹ́ àpapọ̀ ẹsọ t'ọ̀gangan. Iṣẹ́ rẹ̀ pàtàkì ni gbígba ìmọ̀ràn láti ara àti láti fi àṣẹ ránṣẹ́ sí gbogbo ara. Èto ẹsọ t'àgbèègbè ni àwọn ẹsọ gbogbo tó yí inú ara káàkiri bí àwọn (net). Àwọn eléyi ni wọ́n ngba ìmọ̀ràn láti ọpọlọ tí wọ́n si nfi ránṣẹ́ sí gbogbo ara**
Sensory nerves send messages from parts of the body, such as skin and muscles, back to the spinal cord and the brain.	**Àwọn ẹsọ-iyè ló nṣe ìránṣẹ́ láti gbogbo ara, bí awọ-ara àti iṣan ara, padà lọ sí ẹsọ ọpá ẹ̀hìn àti ọpọlọ**
Autonomic nerves control involuntary or semi-voluntary functions, such as heart rate, blood pressure, digestion, temperature regulation, and sweating.	**Àwọn ẹsọ adáṣiṣẹ́ ló nṣe olùdarí àwọn ẹ̀ya-ara tí kò sí lábẹ́ ìdarí wà. Àwọn nkan bí ìyási síso ọkàn, èéfún òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀, dídà-onjẹ, àtọ́ṣọ́nà ìgbóná ara, àti ìlàágùn.**
Motor nerves send impulses or signals from the brain and spinal cord to all of the muscles in the body.	**Àwọn ẹsọ ìmira (mi ara: move a body part) ló nṣe ìránṣẹ́ láti ọpọlọ àti ẹsọ ọpá-ẹ̀hìn sí gbogbo àwọn iṣan ara**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Nerve	**Èṣọ**	Central nervous system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣọ t'ogangan**
Nerve cell (neuron)	**Pádi ẹ̀ṣọ**	Peripheral nervous system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣọ t'àgbèègbè**
Nerve chord	**Ìṣù ẹ̀ṣọ**	Spinal nerves	**Èṣọ atopayo**
Nerve fibre	**Ọ̀ran ẹ̀ṣọ**	Spine,Spinal column	**Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**
Nerve root	**Irìn ẹ̀ṣọ**	Neurons	
Neurology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀ṣọ**	Spinal canal	**Ihò ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**
Neurologist	**Oníṣègùn ẹ̀ṣọ-ara**	Axons	
Brain	**Ọpọlọ**	Dendrites of neuron	**Irun ẹ̀ṣọ**
Spinal cord	**Èṣọ ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**	Motor nerves	**Èṣọ ìmira**
Spinal neve	**Èṣọ atòpáyọ**	Sensory nerves	**Àwọn ẹ̀ṣọ-iyè**
Motor neurons	**Pádi ẹ̀ṣọ-ìmira**	Autonomic nerve (neuron)	**Èṣọ adáṣiṣẹ́**
Motor neurons	**Pádi ẹ̀ṣọ-ìmira**		

NERVES OF THE BODY / ÀWỌN ÈṢỌ ARA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Optic nerve	**Èṣọ iyè-ìríran**	Sensory nerve	**Èṣọ iyè**
Acoustic nerve	**Èṣọ ìgbọ́rọ̀**	Spinal nerve	**Èṣọ atòpáyọ**
Afferent nerve	**Èṣọ akọ́kàn**	Vasoconstrictor nerve	**Èṣọ afún-ìṣọ̀n**
Cranial nerve	**Èṣọ atoríyọ**	Vasodilator nerve	**Èṣọ aṣọ-ìṣọ̀n**
Efferent nerve	**Èṣọ ìmira**	Vasomotor nerve	**Èṣọ ìmira-ìṣọ̀n**
Olfactory nerve	**Èṣọ iyè-òórùn**	Opthalmic nerve	**Èṣọ ìmira-ojú**
Secretory nerve	**Èṣọ ẹṣẹ́-ara**	Motor neurons	**Pádi ẹ̀ṣọ-ìmira**

SECTION 2.4d

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ÌṢỌ̀N ẸJẸ̀

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The Circulatory system: an organ system that passes nutrients (such as amino acids, electrolytes and lymph), gases, hormones, blood cells, etc. to and from cells in the body to help fight diseases and help stabilize body temperature and pH to maintain homeostasis.	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹjẹ̀: Ètò ẹ̀yà-ara tó nṣe ìfiránṣẹ́ àwọn èròjà bí (***), òyì, oje-ara, pádi ẹjẹ̀ abb. láti àti lọ sí àwọn pádi ara láti ṣe ikoju ija sí àwọn àrùn àti láti jẹ́ kí ìpẹ̀kan ara àti ìgbóná ara wà ní ìfẹsẹ̀múlẹ̀. Ni idi eyi ara yi o wa ni *****
Blood Vessels: Tubes that carry blood as it circulates. Arteries bring oxygenated blood	**Àwọn Ìṣọ̀n ẹjẹ̀: Àwọn inú òpó tí ẹjẹ̀ tí nson yí ara kaakiri. Àwọn ìṣọ̀n-ẹjẹ̀ àlọ ngbé ẹjẹ̀ olóyi-**

from the heart and lungs; veins return oxygen-depleted blood back to the heart and lungs.	**iná (oxygenated blood) láti ọkàn àti ẹdọ̀foró; Àwọn ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀ nṣe ìdápadà ẹ̀jẹ̀ alòyì-iná (oxygen depleted blood) lọ sí ọkàn àti ẹdọ̀foró**
Arteries: Arteries are muscular blood vessels that carry oxygenated blood away from the heart (except the pulmonary and umbilical arteries).	**Àwọn Ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ: Àwọn eléyi jẹ́ òpó alágbara tó ngbé ẹ̀jẹ̀ olóyi-iná (oxygenated blood) kúrò láti ọkàn (àyàfi ìṣọ̀n are-ẹdọ̀ [pulmonary artery] àti ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ tí olóbi [umbilical artery])**
Veins: Veins are blood vessel channels that carry waste-rich blood back to the lungs and heart.	**Àwọn ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀ jẹ́ àwọn ìṣọ̀n tó ngbé ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó kún fún ẹ̀gbin-ara padà lọ sí ọkàn àti ẹdọ̀foró**
Capillaries: Capillaries are very thin, fragile blood vessels that receive oxygen-rich blood from arteries, exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide and then deliver the waste-rich blood to the veins.	**Àwọn òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀ jẹ́ àwọn òpó tinrin-tinrin tí wọ́n ngba ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó kún fún òyì-iná (oxygen) láti ọwọ́ àwọn ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ. Wọ́n a sì ṣe pàṣípàárọ̀ òyì-iná yi pẹ̀lú òyì-èédú (Carbon dioxide). Wọ́n a sì ṣe ìfiránṣẹ́ ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó kún fún ẹ̀gbin sí àwọn ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ – ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Circulatory system	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Capillary	**Òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ**	Nutrients	**Èròjà, Ìjẹ̀mun**
Vein	**Ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀**		
Arterial blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ**	Gas	**Òyì**
Venous blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀**	Hormones	**Ojera (oje ara)**
Systole	**Ìgbà ìsọ́kì (ọkàn)**	Lymph	**Omira (omi ara)**
Diastole	**Ìgbà ifera (ọkàn)**	Electrolytes	
Blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Cell	**pádi**
Blood capillaries	**Àwọn òpó ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Temperature	**Ìgbóná**
Blood circulation	**Ìṣọ̀nyíká ẹ̀jẹ̀**	pH	**Ìpẹ̀kan**
Blood coagulation	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ dídì**	Homeostasis	
Blood copuscle	**Pádi ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Blood vessels	**Ìṣọ̀n ẹ̀jẹ̀**

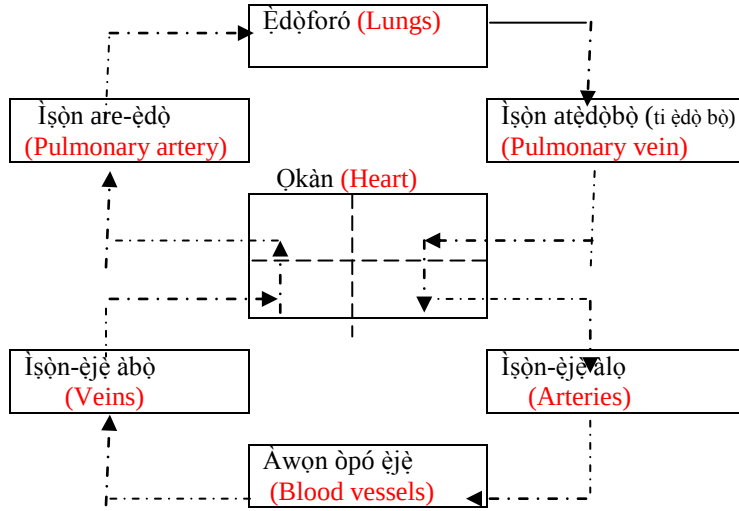
COMPONENTS AND FUNCTIONS OF BLOOD / ÀWỌN OHUN-INÚ ÀTI IṢẸ́ ẸJẸ̀

ENGLISH	YORUBA
Plasma or serum (the fluid part of blood): 1. For transportation of vital substances around the body 2. For transporting dissolved gases	**Oje-ẹ̀jẹ̀:** **1. Fún àgbéká àwọn èròjà kòṣeémáni yí ara ka** **2. Fún àgbéká àwọn òyì tó ti yọ́ sínú oje-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Red blood cell (Erythrocyte) For transportation of oxygen and carbon(IV) oxide	**Pádi-ẹ̀jẹ̀ pupa:** **Fún àgbéká òyì-iná(oxygen) àti òyì-eedu (carbon [IV] oxide)**
White blood cell (Leucocyte): For defending the body by fighting any disease that enters the body	**Pádi-ẹ̀jẹ̀ funfun:** **Fún ìgbèjà ara nípa bíbá àwọn ẹ̀dá-afàìsàn tó bá wọ inú ara jà**
Platelets or thrombocytes: For the clotting of blood and healing of wounds.	**Adèépá ẹ̀jẹ̀ (di èépá: become clots): Fún dída èépá àti láti máa mú egbò sán**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

ÈTÒ ISỌ̀N ẸJẸ̀



SECTION 2.4e

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY/ ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM / ÈTÒ BÍBÍ-ARA

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Reproduction: The sexual or asexual process by which organisms generate new individuals of the same kind. All living things reproduce. If this did not happen, all living things would slowly die out and disappear from the earth.	**Bíbí: Bíbí ti lákọ́lábo tàbí ti ògbo jẹ́ ìlànà bí àwọn ẹ̀dá oníyè ti nṣe ìpilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ àwọn ẹ̀dá bíi ti ara wọn.** **Gbogbo ẹ̀dá oníyè ní ó nṣẹ̀dá ara wọn. Bi bẹ́ẹ̀kọ́, gbogbo àwọn ẹ̀dá oníyè ni yóò rọra kú tán, tí wọ́n yóò sì parẹ́ kúrò ní ilẹ̀ ayé**
The **reproductive system** or **genital system**: a system of organs within an organism which work together for the purpose of reproduction.	**Ètò bíbí ara: Ètò àwọn ẹ̀yà kan nínú àwọn ẹ̀dá-oníyè tí wọ́n nbá ara ṣiṣẹ́ fún bíbí.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ – ỌRỌ̀

Afterbirth	**Olóbi**	Male sex	**Akọ ìnrin**
Afterpains	**Àgàrọ̀, Àgùnrọ̀**	Mammary gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ wàrà; Orísun wàrà**
Amniotic fluid	**Omi-ọmọ**	Menstrual cycle	**Oṣù abo**
Amniotic sac (amnion)	**Àpò ilé-ọmọ**	Menstrual period	**Ìgbà àṣẹ́**
Asexual reproduction	**Bíbí àìgbakọ**	Menstruation	**Nkan osu; Àṣẹ́**
Birth canal	**Ọ̀nà ibí**	Mons pubis	
Breast	**Ọmún, Ọyọ̀n**	Offspring	**Ìran, ọmọ**
Cervix	**Ọrùn ilé-ọmọ'nú**	Organs	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**
Childbirth	**Ọmọ-bíbí**	Ovary	**Ibú-ẹyin**
Clitoris	**Idọ**	Ovulation	**Ìrọ̀yin**
Egg (ovum)	**Ẹyin**	Placenta (afterbirth)	**Olóbi**
Embryo	**Ọlẹ̀**	Pregnancy	**Oyún**
Endocrine system		Puberty	**Ìbàlágà**
Endometrium (lining of the uterus)	**Ìwọ̀ ilé-ọmọ**	Pubic hair	**Irun abẹ́; Irunmu**
Female (woman)	**Abo, Obìrin**	Reproduction	**Bíbí**
Female sex	**Abo ìnrin**	Reproductive System	**Ètò bíbí-ẹ̀dá**
Fertilization	**Ìgbàrin**	Sex	**Ìnrin**
Fertilized egg (zygote)	**Ọlẹ̀**	Sex cell (gamete)	**Pádi ìnrin**
Gamete	**Pádi ìnrin**	Sex chromosome	**Okùn-ìran ìnrin**
Gene	**Ẹyọ-ìran**	Sexology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ìnrin-ẹ̀dá**
Genetic disease	**Àrùn ìdílé, àrùn ìrandíran**	Sexual intercourse	**Ìbásùn, Àsùnpọ̀**
Genetic material		Sexual reproduction	**Bíbí ti lákọ́labo Bíbí ìgbakọ**
Genital System	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-ìnrin**	Sperm	**Àtọ̀**
Gonads		Umbilical cord	**Olobi, Ìwọ́**
Hormones	**Oje-ara, Ojera**	Urethra	**Ọ̀nà ìtọ̀**
Implantation	**Ìgbégbìn**	Uterus	**Ilé Ọmọ'nu**
Labia	**Ètè**	Vagina	**Òbò**
Lactation	**Ọmún-ṣíṣẹ́**	Vulva	
Male	**Akọ**	Zygote	**Ọlẹ̀**
Male (man)	**Okunrin**		

SECTION 2.4f

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY/ ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ÌKẸ́GBIN ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The **Excretory system** (also called the urinary system) is the organ system that produces, stores, and eliminates urine. In humans it includes two kidneys, two ureters, the bladder and the urethra.	**Ètò ìkẹ́gbin ara (tí a tún npè ní ètò títọ̀ ara) ni ètò ẹ̀yà-ara tó nṣẹ̀dá, ṣètọ́jú àti ṣàmúkúrò ìtọ̀. Ni ti ara ènìyàn, ó pẹ̀lú iwe méjì, ìfun-ìtọ̀ méjì, apòòtọ̀ àti ìfun-ìtọ̀**
Excretion – Excretion is the removal of the metabolic wastes of an organism. Wastes that are removed include carbon dioxide, water, salt, urea and uric acid. All excreted wastes travel at some time in the blood.	**Ìkẹ́gbin: Ìkẹ́gbin jẹ́ ọ̀nà àti ṣe ìmúkúrò àwọn ẹ̀gbin tí àwọn pádi ara ti ṣẹ̀dá. Àwọn ẹ̀gbin tí a múkúrò pẹ̀lú òyì-èédú (carbon dioxide), omi, iyọ̀, yùría (urea) àti ẹ̀kan yùría (uric acid). Gbogbo àwọn ẹ̀gbin yi ni wọ́n nfi ìgbà kan bá ẹ̀jẹ̀ káàkiri.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
The excretory system	**Ètò Ìkẹ́gbin ara**	Ureter	**Ọ̀nà-ìtọ̀**
Kidney	**Iwe, iwo**	Skin	**Awọ ara**
Bladder	**Àpòòtọ̀, àpò ìtọ̀**	Lungs	**Ẹ̀dọ̀fóró, Ẹ̀dọ̀fúyẹ́**
Urethra	**Ìfun-ìtọ̀**	Liver	**Ẹ̀dọ̀, Ẹ̀dọ̀ki**
Excrement or faeces	**Ìgbọ̀nsẹ̀**	The Urinary System	**Ẹ̀yà títọ̀-ara**
Body waste	**Ẹ̀gbin ara**	Renal artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-àlọ iwe**
		Renal vein	**Iṣọ̀n-àbọ̀ iwe**

ORGANS OF THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ ÌKẸ́GBIN ARA

The Urinary System/Ètò ẹ̀yà títọ̀ ara	Kidneys filter the blood to form urine, which is excess water, salt, urea and uric acid	**Àwọn iwe a máa ṣẹ̀dá ìtọ̀. Ìtọ̀ jẹ́ àpapọ̀ omi, iyọ̀, yùria, àti ẹ̀kan yùria**
Lungs/Àwọn ẹ̀dọ̀foró	Removal of excess carbon dioxide	**Fún ìmúkúrò àpọ̀jù òyì-èédú (carbon dioxide)**
Liver/Ẹ̀dọ̀ki	Produces urea and uric acid as a by-product of the breakdown of proteins	**Ó nṣẹ̀dá yùria àti ẹ̀kan yùria tó jẹ́ ẹ̀sún-àsè àwọn ọ̀jẹ̀ (proteins)**
Skin/Awọ ara	Removal of excess water, salt, urea and uric acid	**Fún ìmúkúrò àpọ̀jù omi, iyọ̀, yùria àti ẹ̀kan yùria**

SECTION 2.4g

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ẸDÁ-ONJẸ ARA

NUTRITION / ÈTÒ IJẸẸMU ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ ÀKỌSỌ

The digestive system processes food that we eat. It is made up of multiple organs and glands that digest the food, extract energy and nutrients, and later expel the waste by-products.	**Ètò ẹdà-onjẹ ara ló nṣe àyípadà onjẹ tí a jẹ. Àwọn ẹyà-inú àti ẹṣẹ́-oje inú rẹ pé oríṣiríṣi tí wọ́n nlọ onjẹ yi, tí wọ́n sì nfa okun àti èròjà yọ láti inú rẹ. Lẹ́hìn náà wọn a sì ṣe ìmúkúrò ẹgbin tó ṣẹ́kù.**
The digestive system consists of the - **buccal cavity**, **esophagus**, **stomach**, **small intestine**, **large intestine** ending in the **rectum** and **anus**. These parts together are called the **alimentary canal (digestive tract).**	**Ètò ẹdà-onjẹ ara ní àwọn nkan wọ̀nyí: ihò ẹnu, òòfà-ọ̀fun, ikùn, ìfun kékeré, agbẹ̀du, tó fi parí sí abọ́ọ̀dí àti ihò-ìdí. Àpapọ̀ gbogbo àwọn yi ni a npè ní ìfun onjẹ**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Nuitrition	**Ètò ìjẹẹ̀mun ara (ìjẹ àti imún)**		
Nutrient	**Eroja**	Organs	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**
Masticate	**Láti rún (onjẹ)**	Glands	**Ẹṣẹ́**
Small Intestine	**Ìfun kékeré**	Buccal cavity	**Ihò ẹnu**
Large Intestine	**Ìfun nlá, Apọ́ndùrù**	Esophagus	**Òòfà-ofun**
Absorption	**Ìfàmun**	Rectum	**Abọ́ọ̀dí, Abọ́-ìdí**
Excretion	**Ìkẹ́gbin**	Anus	**Ihò-ìdí**
Excretory System	**Ètò Ìkẹ́gbin-ara**	Alimentary canal	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Digestion	**Ẹ̀dà-Onjẹ; Ẹ̀dà-ìjẹ**	Digestive tract	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Secretion	**Sísun, Ìsun,**	Incissors	**Ẹwà-ehin**
Ingestion	**Jíjẹ, Mímì**	Canines	**Ọ̀gọn-ehin**
Peristalsis		Premolars	**Èrìkì-ọ̀dọ́**
Egestion	**Ìgbẹ́-yíyà**	Molars	**Èrìkì àgbà**
Emulsification		Milk teeth	**Ehín-ọ̀dọ́**
Buccal gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ itọ́**	Permanent teeth	**Ehín àgbà**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF THE BODY / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ DÍDÀ-ONJẸ TI ARA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Alimentary canal, gastrointestinal tract, gut,bowel	**Ìfun onjẹ**	Digestion	**Dídà-onjẹ, Ẹ̀dà-ìjẹ**
Anus	**Ihò-ìdí, Fùrọ̀**	Liver	**Ẹ̀dọ̀, Ẹ̀dọ̀ki**
Kidney	**Iwe**	Mouth	**Ẹnu**
Appendix	**Ìka-ìyẹ̀wù-ìfun**	Pancreas	**Ẹ̀dọ̀-òrónro**
Bile Duct	**Òpó-òrónro**	Pancreatic duct	**Òpó ẹ̀dọ̀-òrónro**
Buccal cavity	**Ihò ẹnu**	Pharynx	**Ọ̀fun**
Cecum	**Ìyẹ̀wù-ìfun**	Rectum	**Abọ́ọ̀dí, Abọ́-ìdí**
Colon	**Asọ́ ìfun**	Salivary glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́-itọ́**
Duodenum,	**Ọlọ-ìfun**	Small Intestine	**Ìfun kékeré**
Esophagus	**Òòfà-ọ̀fun**	Stomach	**Àpò-ikù, Ikù, Àpòlúkù**
Large intestine	**Ìfun nlá**	Tongue	**Ahọ́n**
Gallbladder	**Òrónro, Òróòro**	Digest	**Láti da (onjẹ)**

TYPES OF TEETH / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI EHIN

Incissors (front teeth)	**Ẹwà-ehin**	Premolars	**Èrìkì-ọ̀dọ́**
Canines	**Ọ̀gọn-ehin**	Molars	**Èrìkì-àgbà**

SECTION 2.4h

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM / ÈTÒ OMI-ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The main function of the lymphatic system is to extract, transport and metabolise lymph, the fluid found in between cells. The lymphatic system is very similar to the circulatory system in terms of both its structure and its most basic function (to carry a body fluid)	**Iṣẹ́ pàtàkì tí ètò omi-ara nṣe ni kí ó fún omi-ara jáde, kí ó sì gbé e kákiri ara, àti kí ó sàsè (se àsè: metabolise) omi-ara tó bá wa láarín àwọn pádi. Ètò omi-ara farawé ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ ní ti pé àwọn mejèjì ní irúfẹ́ ètò kan náà. Wọ́n sì nṣe irúfẹ́ iṣẹ́ kan náà (láti gbé àwọn nkan tó nsọ̀n káàkiri ara.**
The **lymphatic system** is a complex network of lymphoid organs, lymph nodes, lymph ducts, lymph tissues, lymph capillaries, and lymph vessels that make and transport lymph fluid from tissue to the circulatory system. The lymphatic system is an important part of the immune system	**Ètò omi-ara jẹ́ àpapọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀yà omi-ara, asọ́ omi-ara, òpó omi-ara, àwọn ìṣù omi-ara miran, pẹ̀lú òpó-tinrin omi ara, àwọn ìṣọ̀n omi-ara tí wọn nṣedá àti tí wọ́n sin ṣe àmúrìn àwọn omi-ara láti inú àwọn ìṣù kan dé ibi ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀. Ètò omi-ara jẹ́ pàtàkì nínú àwọn ètò òkí-ara (òkí-ara: immunity)**
Lymph originates as blood plasma lost from the circulatory system, which leaks out into the surrounding tissues.	**Omi-ara ṣẹ̀ gẹ́gẹ́bí ojera ẹ̀jẹ̀ (blood plasma) tó ti yapa lara ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó sì ti fún jáde sí àwọn ìṣù ara tó wà ní àgbèègbè rẹ̀.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Antibodies	**Ọjẹ̀-ara apẹ̀yàwuuru** **(Ọjẹ̀: protein, ẹ̀yàwuuru: microorganisms)**	Lymph vessel	**Ìṣọ̀n omi-ara**
Antigens		Lymphatic system	**Ètò omi-ara**
Circulatory system	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀**	Lymphatic vessels	**Àwọn ìṣọ̀n omi-ara**
Ducts	**Òpó-tinrin**	Lymphocytes	**Pádi omi-ara**
		Lymph ducts	**Òpó-tinrin omi ara**
Immune cells	**Àwọn pádi òkí**	Metabolism	**Àsè-ìjẹ ara(àsè: reaction)**
Lacteals	**Aríbíiwàrà** ***(resembling milk)***	Organs	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**
Lymph	**Omi-ara**	Tonsils	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ ọ̀nà-ọ̀fun**
Lymph gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ omi-ara**	Lymph plasma	**Oje omi-ara**
Lymph Node	**Asẹ́ omi-ara**		

ROLES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM / ÀWỌN IPA ÈTÒ OMI-ARA

Returns excess interstitial fluid to the body	**Ṣe ìdápadà àwọn omi tó wà ní agbede àwọn pádi ara sí inú ara.**
Absorption of fats and fat-soluble vitamins from the digestive system	**Ó nṣe àfàmun àwọn ọ̀rá àti àwọn ajíra tó ti yọ́ sínú ọ̀rá láti inú ètò-onjẹ ara.**
defends against microorganisms and diseases.	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara lọ́wọ́ àwọn ẹ̀yàwuuru àti àwọn àìsàn**

SECTION 2.4i

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY/ ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE IMMUNE SYSTEM / ÈTÒ ÒKÍ-ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

An **immune system** is a system of biological structures and processes within an organism that protects against disease by identifying and killing pathogens and tumor cells. It detects a wide variety of agents, from viruses to parasitic worms, and needs to distinguish them from the organism's own healthy cells and tissues in order to function properly. Detection is complicated as pathogens can evolve rapidly, and adapt to avoid the immune	**Ètò òkí-ara jẹ́ àwọn ètò àti ìlànà nínú ẹ̀dá-oníyè tó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara lọ́wọ́ àwọn àrùn nípa ṣíṣe àfihàn àti pípa àwọn ẹ̀yàwuuru afàìsàn (pathogens) àti àwọn pádi tó nfa lẹ́ẹ́rẹ́ àti jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ̀ (benign and malignant tumor cells). Ó nṣe àfarahàn ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn àlejò ara, bẹ̀rẹ̀ láti àwọn ọlọ́jẹ̀ (viruses) títídé àwọn aràn ajọ̀fẹ́. Ó sì níláti ṣe ìdáyàtọ̀ láarín àwọn yi àti àwọn pádi ara fúnraarẹ̀ àti àwọn ìṣù-ara rẹ̀ láti lè ṣiṣẹ́ tó wuyì.** **Ìṣefarahàn yi jẹ́ nkan tó nira nítorí àwọn**

system and allow the pathogens to successfully infect their hosts.	**ẹ̀yàwuuru afàìsàn yi má nparadà ní kíákíá láti farapamọ́ fún àwọn òkí-ara yi àti láti jẹ́ kí wọn lee kó àrùn bá agbàlejò wọn.**
Immunodeficiencies occur when one or more of the components of the immune system are inactive.	**Òkí-ara àìtó má nṣẹlẹ̀ nígbàtí ìkan tàbí púpọ̀ nínú àwọn nkan-inú ètò òkí-ara yi bá wà ní àìṣedéédé.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Immune system	**Ètò òkí-ara**	Virus	**Ọlọ́jẹ̀**
Disease	**Àrùn, Àìsàn**	Parasites	**Ajọ̀fẹ́**
Pathogens	**Ẹ̀yà-wuuru afàìsàn**	Parasitic worm	**Aràn (ajọ̀fẹ́)**
Tumor	**Kókó, ikókó**	Tissues	**Ìṣù**
Malignant tumor	**Jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ̀**	Tumid	**Oníkókó**
Benign tumor	**Lẹ́ẹ́rẹ́**	Tumor cells	**Àwọn pádi kókó**

ORGANS OF THE IMMUNE SYSTEM / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ ÈTÒ ÒKÍ-ARA

Bone marrow: All the cells of the immune system are initially derived from the bone marrow.	**Ìmùdùnmúdùn ẹ̀jẹ̀: Gbogbo àwọn pádi (cells) ti ètò òkí-ara ló ṣẹ̀ (originated) láti imùdùnmúdùn ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Spleen: The spleen is an immunologic filter of the blood.	**Àmọ́: Àmọ́ jẹ́ asẹ́ fún ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó njẹ́ kí òkí-ara ṣe déédé.**
Lymph nodes: The lymph nodes function as an immunologic filter for the bodily fluid known as lymph. Lymph nodes are found throughout the body.	**Asẹ́ omi-ara: Àwọn asẹ́ omi-ara nṣiṣẹ́ gẹ́gẹ́bí asẹ́ nípa mímú òkí-ara fún omi-ara. Àwọn asẹ́ omi-ara yi wà káàkiri ara pátápátá.******

FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE IMMUNE SYSTEM / ÀWỌN ÒKÙNFÀ TÓ NṢE ÌDÍLỌ́WỌ́ FÚN ÈTÒ ÒKÍ-ARA

ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ	ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ
Malnutrition	**Ìkúdùn àìdára-ìjẹ**	Viral diseases	**Àwọn àìsàn ọlọ́jẹ̀**
Alcohol abuse	**Ìmukúmu**	Age	**Ogbó**
Drug abuse	**Ìlòkulò oògùn**	Inadequate sleep	**Àìtó tàbí àìsí oorun**
Medications	**Àwọn oògùn**	Lack of exercise	**Àìṣe eré ìdárayá**
Exposure to certain environmental toxins	**Fífi ara gba àwọn nkan olóró**	Diseases	**Àwọn àìsàn**
Stress/ Depresion	**Àníyàn / Ìbànújẹ́**		

SECTION 2.4j

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY / ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM / ÈTÒ AWỌ-ARA

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The Integumentary System is the largest organ system in the human body, and is responsible for protecting the body from most physical and environmental factors. The largest organ in the body, is the skin. The integument also includes appendages, primarily the sweat and sebaceous glands, hair, nails and arrectores pili (tiny muscles at the root of each hair that cause goose bumps).	**Ètò Awọ-ara jẹ́ ètò ẹ̀yà-ara tó tóbi jù ní ara ọmọ ènìyàn. Ó sì wà fún ìdáàbòbo ara lọ́wọ́ ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ewu àfojúrí ati àwọn t'àgbèègbè wa. Awọ ara ní ẹ̀yà-ara tó tóbi ju ní ara ọmọ-ènìyàn. Ètò awọ-ara sì ní àfikún àwọn ìsọ̀gbè míran bí àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́ òógùn, ẹ̀ṣẹ́ epo-ara, irun, èékán, àti àwọn iṣan kékèké tó wà ní ìdí irun kọ̀ọ̀kan. Àwọn yi ló má nfa ara sísú.**
The integumentary system has a variety of functions; it may serve to waterproof, cushion, and protect the deeper tissues, excrete wastes, and regulate temperature, and is the attachment site for sensory receptors to detect pain, sensation, pressure, and temperature. In most terrestrial vertebrates with significant exposure to sunlight, the integumentary system also provides for vitamin D synthesis.	**Ètò Awọ-ara ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ iṣẹ́ tó nṣe fún ara. Ó wà fún ìdábò bo ara lọ́wọ́ omi, tìmìtìmì àti ìdáàbò bo àwọn ìṣù ara ti inú. Ó sì wà fún ìkẹ́gbin ara, àti ṣiṣe ìfẹ̀sẹ̀múlẹ̀ ìgbóná ara. Òun sì ni àtìpó àwọn ẹ̀ṣọ-iyè fún ìfura sí ẹ̀dùn, iyè, èéfún, àti ìgbóná. Ni ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ẹranko ọlọ́pa-ẹ̀hìn orí-ilẹ̀ tó nfi ara yá oòrùn púpọ̀, ètò awọ-ara yi a má se àsè (se àsè: synthesize) àwọn ajíra D (vitamin D)**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Integumentary system	**Ètò awọ-ara**	Nail	**Èékán**
Organ	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**	Arrectores pili	**Iṣan ìdí-irun**
Environment	**Àgbè-gbè, Àyíká**	Hair	**Irun**
Skin	**Awọ-ara**	Epidermis	**Ìwọ̀-òde**
Sweat glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ Òógùn**	Dermis	**Inú awọ-ara**
Sebaceous gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ epo-ara**	Ceruminous glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ òrí-etí**

THE INTEGUMENTARY ORGANS / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ AWỌ-ARA

Skin	**Awọ-ara**
Hair	**Irun**
Scales (in reptiles, etc.)	**Àwọn Ìpẹ́ (lára àwọn afàyàfà, abbl,)**
Feathers (in birds)	**Àwọn Ìyẹ́ (lára àwọn ẹyẹ)**
Nails	**Èékán**
Sweat glands - make sweat to control temperature	**Àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́-òógùn**
Sebaceous glands - make oil	**Àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́ epo-ara**

Ceruminous glands - make ear wax	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ òrí-etí**
Mammary glands - make milk and are only in women	**Ọmún (ẹ̀ṣẹ́ wàrà)**

SOME DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM / ÀWỌN ÀÌSÀN TÓ LÈ DÉ BÁ ÈTÒ AWỌ-ARA

Acne	**Irorẹ́**	Craw-craw	**Kúrúnà**
		Urticana	**Ẹ̀gbẹ̀sì**
Albinism	**Afín-yíyà**	Rash	**Ẹ̀yún**
Athletes foot	**Ẹ̀yún ẹsẹ̀**	Rubella	**Inárun**
Blister	**Ìléròró**	Skin cancer	**Jẹ̣jẹ̣rẹ awọ-ara**

FUNCTIONS OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM / ÀWỌN IṢẸ ÈTÒ AWỌ ARA

Protects the body's internal tissues and organs	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo àwọn ìṣù àti ẹ̀yà inú ara**
Protects the body against infectious organisms	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara lọ́wọ́ àwọn ẹ̀yàwuuru tó nfa àrùn àrànmọ́**
Protect the body against abrupt changes in temperature,	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara nípa ti ìfẹ̀sẹ̀múlẹ̀ ìgbóná ara**
Protects the body from dehydration	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara nípa kí ara kí ó má ṣe gbẹ**
Protects the body against sunburns	**Ó nṣe ìdáàbò bo ara kí dídúró pẹ́ nínú oòrùn má báà fa àìsàn fún ara**
Stores water, fat, and vitamin D	**Ó nṣe ìfipamọ́ omi, ọ̀rá àti ajíra fún ìgbà tí wọn yóò wúlò fún ara**
Generates vitamin D through exposure to ultraviolet light	**Ó nṣe alákoso Ajíra D nípa fífi ara yá ẹ̀ka-ìtànná UV**
Help excrete waste materials through perspiration	**Ó nṣe ìkẹ́gbin àwọn ẹ̀gbin tàbí pàntí nípa ìlàágùn**
Formation of new cells to repair minor injuries	**Ó nṣe ìdásìlẹ̀ àwọn pádi tuntun fún àtúnṣe àwọn ẹ̀ṣe kékèké**
Act as a receptor for touch, pressure, pain, heat, and cold	**Ó njẹ́ kí a náání ìfarakàn, ìfúnpọ̀, ẹ̀dùn, ìgbóná àti otútù**
Helps in the identification of some diseases	**Ó nṣe ìrànlọ́wọ́ fún rírí ojúùtú àwọn àìsàn kan**

SECTION 2.4k

BIOLOGY

THE HUMAN BODY/ ARA ÈNÌYÀN

THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM/ ÈTÒ ẸṢẸ́ ÀÌLÓPO

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

The **Endocrine System** is a system of glands, each of which secretes a type of hormone directly into the bloodstream to regulate the body.	**Ètò Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ Àìlópo (ài ní òpó: without ducts) jẹ́ ètò àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́ tí ìkànkan nínú wọn a máa sun ojera (hormone) tirẹ̀ sí inú ìṣọ̀n ẹ̀jẹ̀. Wọ́n wà fún àti ṣe àtọ́ṣọ́nà ara.**
Hormones are substances released from endocrine tissue into the bloodstream where they travel to target tissue and generate a response. Hormones regulate various human functions, including Metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, and mood.	**Àwọn ojera jẹ́ àwọn ẹ̀là (chemicals) tí a túsílẹ̀ láti àwọn ìṣù ẹ̀ṣẹ́-àìlópo wá sínú òpó ẹ̀jẹ̀. Níbẹ̀ ni wọn yóò gbé lọ sí ìṣù-ara tí a ti ní ìlò wọn láti jẹ́ èsì tí ó tọ́. Àwọn ojera yi ló nṣe àtọ́ṣọ́nà ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ìṣesí ẹ̀dá. Àwọn nkan bí àsè ijẹ-ara (metabolism), ìdàgbàsókè àti ìfẹ̀ṣẹ̀múlẹ̀, iṣẹ́ àwọn ìṣù ara, àti ìhùwàsí.**
A gland is a group of cells that produces and secretes, or gives off, chemicals. A gland selects and removes materials from the blood, processes them, and secretes the finished chemical product for use somewhere in the body. Some types of glands release their secretions in specific areas. For instance, exocrine glands, such as the sweat and salivary glands, release secretions in the skin or inside of the mouth. Endocrine glands, on the other hand, release more than 20 major hormones directly into the bloodstream where they can be transported to cells in other parts of the body.	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́-ojera jẹ́ ìjọ pádi tó nṣẹ̀dá, tó si nsun, àwọn ẹ̀là. Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ ojera kan a máa ṣe àṣàyàn, a sì máa ṣe ìmúkúrò àwọn nkankan láti inú ẹ̀jẹ̀. Yí óò ṣe iṣẹ́ lórí wọn, yí óò sì sun ẹ̀sún ẹ̀là yi fún lílò lí apá ara míran. Àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́-ojera kan a máa sun ojera wọn sí àgbèègbè ibi kan. Fún àpẹrẹ, àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́-ojera olópo, bí àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́ òógùn, ẹ̀ṣẹ́ itọ́, a máa sun ẹ̀là wọn sí ara tàbí sínú ẹnu. Àwọn ẹ̀ṣẹ́-ojera àìlópo, nṣe àtúsílẹ̀ nkan bí ogun ojera sínú òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀ tààrà nibi tí wọ́n ti léè gbé wọn lọ sí àwọn pádi miran ní apá ara tí wọ́n ti wúlò.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Endocrine system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ́ àìlópo**	Hormone	**Ojera (oje ara)**
Exocrine system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ́ olópo**	Duct	**Òpó**
Glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ oje-ara**	Duct gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ olópo**
Secretion	**Ìsun**	Ductless gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ àìlópo**

SOME OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS / DÍẸ̀ NÍNÚ ÀWỌN ẸṢẸ́ ÀÌLÓPO

Pituitary gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ ìdí-ọpọlọ**
Pancreas	**Ẹ̀dọ̀-òrónro**
Ovaries	**Ibú-ẹyin**
Testes	**Ikóropọ̀n**
Thyroid gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ ìdí-ìkòkò ọ̀fun**
Adrenal gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ orí-iwe**

SECTION 3

HEALTHCARE SCIENCE / ẸKỌ́ NÍPA ÌLERA

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Healthcare science is the applied science dealing with the application of science, technology, engineering or mathematics to the delivery of healthcare. Healthcare scientists are those scientists directly involved in delivering the diagnosis, treatment, care and support of patients in healthcare systems, rather than those individuals whose primary focus is on academic research. Healthcare science stretches across a wide range of scientific specialisms, encompassing biology, genetics, physiology, physics and bioengineering. Some programs also focus on identifying practices that directly improve patient health.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa Ìlera jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ tó nlò ọgbọ́n òun òye ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀, ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ, iṣẹ́-ẹ̀rọ àti ìṣirò fún ìjíṣẹ́ ètò ìlera.** **Àwọn onímọ̀n-jinlẹ̀ ẹ̀kọ́ ìlera jẹ́ àwọn tí wọ́n nkópa nínú ṣíṣe ìwádi-àìsàn, ìwòsàn, ìṣètọ́jú, àti àtìlẹ́hìn fún àwọn aláìsàn ní gbogbo ọ̀nà ètò ìlera. Àwọn yii kìí ṣe àwọn tí wọ́n nṣe àtẹ́júmọ́ awárí t'ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀.** **Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ìlera jẹ́ kòkárí àwọn ojúlówó ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ bí ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá-oníyè, ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ìran, ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ìwúlò ẹ̀yà-ara, ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá, àti ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ ẹ̀dá-oníyè. Àwọn ètò-ẹ̀kọ́ míran dá lé ìtọ́kasí àwọn nkan tó le ṣe ìlera fún aláìsàn.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Health Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ìlera**	Carbohydrates	**Ẹ̀là-okun**
Vitamin	**Ajíra**	Proteins	**Ọjẹ̀**
Adequate diet (Balanced diet)	**Ìjẹ̀mun pípé**	Fats and oils	**Ọ̀rá at'epo**
Cleanliness	**Ìmọ́tótó**	Mineral salt	**Iyọ̀ afáralókun**
Diet	**Ìjẹ at'imún, Ìjẹ̀mun**	Harmful foods	**Àwọn onjẹ eléwu**

DISEASES OF THE BODY / ÀWỌN ÀÌSÀN ARA

ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ	ENGLISH	YORÙBÁ
AIDS	**Àìsàn Àìgbéṣẹ́ òkí-ara** (illness caused by the inability of the immune system to function)	HIV	**Ọlọ́jẹ̀ afàìgbéṣẹ́ òkí-ara** (virus responsible for inability of the immune system to function)
Amnesia	**Ìgbàgbé**	Hookworm	**Jàgbàyà**
Anaemia-	**Àìsàn àìlẹ́jẹ̀tó**	Illness due to lack of hygiene	**Àrùn ìwọ̀sí**
Anxiety	**Àìfọkànbàlẹ̀**	Infectious disease; contagious disease; Communicable	**Àrùn aranni**

		Disease	
		Jaundice	**Iba ponju-ponju**
Asthmatic cough	**Ikọ́ efée**	Kwashiokor	**Kwaṣiọ́kọ̀**
Backache	**Ẹ̀hín ríro**	Leprosy	**Ẹ̀tẹ̀**
Belly ache	**Inú rírun**	Malaria	**Ibà, Ibàá-gbóná**
Body ache	**Ara ríro**	Measles	**Kitipi, èeyi**
Boil	**Eéwo**	Meningitis	**Ibà-orí**
Brain fever, meningitis	**Ibà orí**	Moist cough	**Ikọ́ dídẹ̀**
		Nettle rash	**Inọ́run**
Cancer	**Jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ̀**	Pneumonia	**Àrùn ẹ̀dọ̀foró**
Canker, Stomatitis	**Ìbẹ́**	Polio; poliomyelitis	**Àìsàn rọpárọsẹ̀; Àrùn èsọ ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn wíwú**
Chicken pox		Productive cough	**Ikọ́ fífẹ̀**
Chigger	**Jìgá**	Pulmonary cough	**Ikọ́ àyà**
Cholera	**Àrùn Onígbáméjì**	Rabies	**Àrùn dìgbòlugi**
Coated tongue	**Èfù**	Ringworm	**Ekùsá, làpálàpá, kúrùpá**
Congenital disease	**Àrùn abínibí**	Scabies	**Èékú**
Cough	**Ikọ́**	Scurvy	**Ekúru**
Craw-craw	**Kuruno, Ìṣaka**		
Deficiency disease	**Àrùn àìdára ìjẹ àti imún**	Skin rash	**Eékú, Eéyi, Ẹ̀yún**
Dengue (breakbone fever)	**Ibà inú eegun**	Small pox	**Ṣọ̀pọ̀ná, Ilẹ́ẹ́gbóná, Òde, Ṣáṣá**
Dental caries**	**Ehín kíkẹ̀**	Stomach ache	**Inú rírun**
Dental plaque	**Gẹ̀dẹ̀gẹ́dẹ̀ ehín**	Stomach ulcer	**Ọgbẹ́-inú**
Diabetes	**Àtọ̀gbẹ**	Stroke	**Àrùn ẹ̀gbà**
Diarrhea	**Ìgbẹ́ gbuuru**	Tooth cavity	**Akokoro**
Head ache	**Orí fífọ́**	Tuberculosis	**Jẹ̀dọ̀jẹ̀dọ̀**
Dry cough	**Ikọ́ gbígbẹ**	Typhoid fever	**Ibà jẹ̀funjẹ̀fun**
Dysentry	**Ìgbẹ́ ọ̀rìn**	Typhus fever	**Ibà wórawóra**
Elephantiasis	**Jàbùtẹ̀, Òkè**	Water borne diease	**Àrùn ẹ̀gbin omi**
Epidemic	**Àjàkálẹ̀-àrùn**	Whooping cough	**Ikọ́ líle ọmọdé**
Epilepsy	**Wárápá**	Yaws, Frambesia	**Gbòdògì**
Fever	**Ibà**	Yellow fever	**Ibà pupa**
Furuncle	**Eéwo**	Hacking cough	**Ẹ̀gbẹ̀kọ́**
Diarrhea with stomach ache	**Àrunṣu**	Genetic disease	**Àrùn àfijogún; Àrùn ìdílé; Àrùn ìrandíran**
Gonorrhea	**Àtọ̀sí**	Heart attack	
Guineaworm	**Sòbìyà**	High blood pressure	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ ríru**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

MAJOR CLASSES OF FOOD / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ PÀTÀKÌ ONJẸ

Carbohydrates	**Ẹlà-okun**	Vitamins	**Ajíra**
Proteins	**Ọjẹ**	Mineral salts	**Iyọ̀-afáralókun**
Fats and Oils	**Ọ̀rá at'epo**		

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES / ÀWỌN ÀRÙN ARỌN-NI

DISEASE/ÀRÙN	ONA ABAJADE ẸYÀ AFAISAN	ONA TI AFAISAN NGBA RAN ÈNÌYÀN	ONA ABAWOLE ẸYÀ AFAISAN
Jẹ̀funjẹ̀fun / Thyfoid fever	Ìgbẹ́ àti ìtọ̀	Láti ọwọ́ aláìsàn Láti inú nkan tí a yàgbẹ́ sí Láti ara èso tó hù sí ibi tí aláìsàn yá igbẹ́ sí Láti ara eṣinṣin; Láti inú wàrà tó ní àìsàn yi	Jije onjẹ elegbin yi ni ẹyà afàìsàn ngba de ikun àti ìfun
Jẹ̀dọ̀jẹ̀dọ̀/ Tuberculosis	Ìgbẹ́ Kẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ́ aláìsàn Egbò ara aláìsàn	Fífi ara kan aláìsàn Fífi ẹnu ko aláìsàn l'énu Bí a bá la ẹnu ní ibi tí aláìsàn ti nwúkọ́ Bi aláìsàn bá fi ọwọ́ kan onjẹ tí a bá njẹ tàbí kí aláìsàn bá èníyàn jẹun pọ̀	Láti ẹnu de ẹ̀dọ̀foró at'ìfun
Onígbáméjì/ Cholera	Ìgbẹ́	Gẹ́gẹ́bí ti jẹ̀funjẹ̀fun	Gẹ́gẹ́bí ti jefunjefun
Jàgbàyà / Hookworm	Ìgbẹ́	Bí a bá fi ara lọ ilẹ̀ ní ibi tí àwọn ẹyà afàìsàn yi wà. Ìgbàmíran, àwọn ẹyà afàìsàn yi lè yé ẹyin wọn sí ilẹ̀ oníyanrìn. Láti ara èso tó hu sí ibi tí aláìsàn yàgbẹ́ sí	Ẹ̀din àwọn ẹyà afàìsàn yi lè wọ ara níbi tí ara ti ní egbò. Wọ́n a sì wà ọ̀nà láti dé inú ìfun èníyàn
Ikọ́ líle ọmọdé Whooping cough	Kẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ́ alaisan	Fífi ara kan aláìsàn	Ẹnu àti imún
Àtọ̀sí gonnorhea	Èétú ara aláìsàn	Fifi ara kan aláìsàn, pàtàkìjùlọ, bí a bá bá aláìsàn sùn. Bí a bá lo aṣọ ìbora tàbí aṣọ ìnura aláìsàn Bi aláìsàn bá fi ọwọ́ kan orí okó tàbí ojú obo ènìyàn	Láti ibi tí ara ti ní ojú, yálà ojú obo ni tàbí orí okó
Ṣọ̀pọ̀ná	Kẹ̀lẹ̀bẹ́ ọ̀nà ọ̀fun Ikun imún Egbò ara	Fifi ara kan aláìsàn Fifi ara kan àwọn oun èlò aláìsàn (yálà ago tí aláìsàn fi mu omi tàbí aṣọ tí ó fi bora	A rò wípé ọ̀nà èémi Láti ẹnun tàbí imún
Ẹ̀tẹ̀ Leprosy	Kò yé ni yéké bí àwọn ẹyàwuuru yi ṣe nkúrò lara. Ó le jẹ́ wípé egbò-ara ni wọ́n ngbà	Kò dá ni lójú bí àwọn ẹyàwuuru yi ṣe nran èníyàn	A kò mọ eléyi dájúdájú
Sòbìyà Guineaworm			

VITAMINS / ÈTÒ ÀWỌN AJÍRA

VITAMIN AJÍRA	BENEFITS TO THE BODY ÀWỌN ÀNFÀNÍ FÚN ARA	SOURCE ALÁKOSO AJÍRA
A	Wọ́n nṣe idíwọ́ fún àwọn àìsàn ara-gbígbẹ Àwọn ajíra yi wúlò púpọ̀ fún ìdàgbàsókè àwọn ọmọ-ọwọ́, pẹ̀lúpẹ̀lú fún àwọn aláboyún àti àwọn alábiyamọ. Àìtó àwọn ajíra yi máa nfa kí a má lè ríran dáradára ní òru tàbí kí ojú tilẹ̀ fọ́ pátápátá	Ẹyin, àwọn onírúurú ẹran, ẹ̀dọ̀ ẹran
B_1	Nwọ́n nfún ara ní làákàyè láti jẹ́ onjẹ déédé. Wọ́n sì wà fún ìdàgbàsókè ara. Àìtó àwọn ajíra yí má nfa àìsàn ẹ̀ṣọ ara wíwú. Ó sì nfa àrùn igẹ̀ ara. Àìsí àwọn ajíra yii nfa àìsàn ẹ̀ṣọ ara fún àwọn ọ̀dọ́ àti ọmọ-ọwọ́	Àwọn ẹran oríṣiríṣi, ẹ̀wà, ẹyin àti onírúurú ẹ̀fọ́, wàrà, wàrà-kàṣì, àwọn onírúurú èso
B_2	Àwọn ajíra yii wà fún kí ara lè ní ànfàní onjẹ tí a jẹ́. Wọ́n sì nfún ara ní okun. Pẹ̀lúpẹ̀lú wọ́n wà fún àtúnṣe àti ìdàgbàsókè àwọn ìṣù ara Àìtó àwọn ajíra yii a má fa ahọ́n àti ètè wíwú pẹ̀lú àwọn egbò ẹnun	Wara, ẹ̀dọ̀-ẹran, àti ẹ̀wà Àwọn efo oríṣiríṣi
Niasini	Àwọn ajíra yi wà fún ìdàgbàsókè àti okun ara. Wọ́n má nmú kí ara dán. Wọ́n sì njẹ́ kí onjẹ dà lákokò. Àìtó àwọn ajíra yi nfa àrùn ara gbígbẹ, àìni ìfẹ́ sí onjẹ àti ara rírù	Onírúurú ẹ̀fọ́, ẹja àti ẹyin
Kolinni	Àwọn ajíra yii ṣe pàtàkì fún ọ̀rá nínú ara. Àìtó àwọn ajíra yii nfa àìsàn awọ àti ẹ̀dọ̀ ara	Ẹ̀dọ̀, pupa-ẹyin, oolo ẹran, awọ ara-ẹran, ọkàn ẹran, wàrà àti àwọn ẹ̀fọ́
C	Àwọn ajíra yii wà fún idiwọ́ arùn ekúru ‘scurvy’, àti fún ìdíwọ́ àrùn ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀ ara. Wọ́n wà fún ikọlu àwọn àìsàn Alamo buburu àti oroo wọn. Àwọn ajíra yii wúlò fún iwosan ara ní ìgbà àìsàn	Àwọn onírúurú ọsàn, ẹ̀fọ́, ope-oyinbo, àwọn ata-wewe, tomati, alubosa àti atarodo
D	Àwọn ajíra yii wà fún idabobo ètò bí eegun ara ṣe nbá ara wọn ṣe pọ̀.Wọ́n wà fún idàgbasoke àti idiwo ikolu àrùn eegun ara. Àìtó àwọn ajíra yii le fa àrùn ọ̀pá ehin àti ehin kike.	Epo, ẹ̀dọ̀ àti àwọn onírúurú ẹja, pupa ẹyin,ẹ̀dọ̀ ẹran
E	Àwọn ajíra yii wà fún ìtójú awọ ara. Wọ́n sì má nmú ara dan. Aisi tàbí àìtó àwọn ajíra yi má nfa agan yiya láarín àwọn ẹranko. Ó sì nfa kí àwọn ẹranko má lee ní àtọ̀ tó ja faafa	Àwọn ẹran oríṣiríṣi àti ẹ̀fọ́, wàrà
K	Àwọn ajíra yi wà fún kí ẹ̀jẹ̀ di èépá ní ìgbà tí a bá fi ara sese. Aisi tàbí àìtó àwọn ajíra yii má nfa kí ẹ̀jẹ̀ má lee di èépá, àti kí ẹ̀jẹ̀ máa wo ní awoju	Àwọn onírúurú ẹ̀fọ́

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

SECTION 4

AIR / AFẸ́

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Air is the name given to atmosphere used in breathing and photosynthesis	**Afẹ́ : orúko tí a fún àjọ-òyì tí a nlò fún mimi àti fún àsè-alotanna (àsè-reaction; alotanna: uses light)**
Atmosphere of earth: a layer of gases surrounding the planet Earth that is retained by Earth's gravity. The atmosphere protects life on Earth by absorbing ultraviolet solar radiation, warming the surface through heat retention (greenhouse effect), and reducing temperature extremes between day and night (the diurnal temperature variation).	**Àjọ-òyì ayé: Ipele àwọn òyì tó yí ayé ka tí ayé sì nfi òòfà-ilẹ̀ fa mora. Àjọ-òyì yi ndaabo bo àwọn oun alàáyè nípa fifamu (absorbing) àwọn ìtànná are ti ultraviolet tí ó ti oòrùn wà. Ó sì wà fún mímu ojú agbaye lọ́ nípa ṣiṣẹ́ idani ìgbóná tó ti oòrùn wà (greenhouse effect), àti láti má a ṣe adinku ìyàtọ̀ ìgbóná láarín ọ̀sán àti òru (the diurnal temperature variation)**
Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to organisms into the atmosphere. Stratospheric ozone depletion is believed to be caused by air pollution (chiefly from chlorofluorocarbons).	**Ìbaféjé jási kí a ṣe àfikún pẹ̀lú àwọn ẹlà, àwọn ẹ̀wẹ́, tàbí àwọn nkan elémi miran tó lee fa ìpalára tàbí tó le fa àìgbádùn fún àwọn ẹ̀dá, sínú àjọ-òyì ayé. A ní igbagbo pé ibaféjé yi ló nfa kí àwọn òyì-àrá (ozone) tó wà ní (stratosphere) máa dinku sí i.**
Compressed air is air which is kept under a certain pressure, usually greater than that of the atmosphere. In Europe, 10 percent of all electricity used by industry is used to produce compressed air, amounting to 80 terawatt hours consumption per year.	**Afúnpo afẹ́ jẹ́ afẹ́ tó wà nínú ìfúnpọ̀, papa èyí tó po ju ti òyì-afẹ́ ayé. Ni Uroopu, ida-ọ̀rún mewa gbogbo agbára-ara tí àwọn ileese isodoro wọn wọn fi ìpilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ afunpo afẹ́. Eleyi jasi elo ejo-ìdì **** l'odun**
Air Pressure: Air Pressure is defined as Pressure exerted by air molecules on a body on Earth. Air has specific weight and due to gravity, force on it always acts downwards and creates pressure. Air pressure results in the weight of the air above a certain point on the earth. It is caused by the pull of the Earth's gravity on the molecules	**Èéfún afẹ́ jẹ́ èéfún tí àwọn moleku afẹ́ ní lóri ohunkóhun to wà ní ilẹ̀ ayé. Afẹ́ ní ìwọ̀n tirẹ̀ àti pápa, nitori òòfà-ilẹ̀, ipá (force) lori rẹ̀ a má ní ipa (direction) sí odò, a sì má ṣe ìpilẹ̀ èéfún** **Èéfún afẹ́ já sí ìwọ̀n afẹ́ lori ibi kọ̀ọ̀kan lori ilẹ̀ ayé. *****
Pneumatics: is a branch of technology, which deals with the study and application of use of pressurized gas to effect mechanical motion	**Ẹ̀kọ́ eefun-afe: Eka imon-ẹ̀rọ to wa fún ẹ̀kọ́ àti isamulo eefun afe fún ise sise àti fún ipapoda**
Humidity: Humidity is a measure of moisture in the	**Ikuuku jẹ́ isewon iseri tó wà nínú afẹ́, ní pato, ti òyì omi, èyí tó jẹ́ omi tó wà ní ipò**

air, specifically that of water vapor, which is water in its gaseous state. If the climate is very **humid**, the air commonly feels hot and sticky.	**òyì. Bi ojú-ọjọ́ bá rin púpọ̀, afẹ́ a má gbona l'ara, a sì máa mú kí ara *****
Global warming: **Global warming** refers to the rising average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans and its related effects. In the last 100 years, Earth's average surface temperature increased by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F) with about two thirds of the increase occurring over just the last three decades.	**Ilowowo akariaye:** **Ilowowo akariaye tokasi igbeeru aropin ìgbóná òyì ojú ayé pẹ̀lú ti àwọn òkun, àti bí àwọn nkan wọ̀nyí ṣe nyorisi***. Ni ìwọ̀n bí ọ̀rún odun sehin, Àròpín (average) iwongbona ojú ayé ti goke síi bí 0.8C (1.4F) tó sì jẹ́ wipe bí ìdámẹ́ta méjì nínú èyí ṣẹlẹ̀ láarín ẹ̀wá-ọdún (decade) meta sehin**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Air Pollution	**Ibafefeje**	Organisms	**Àwọn ẹ̀dá-alaaye**
Atmosphere	**Òyì ojú-ayé**	Photosynthesis	**Àsè-ìtànná**
Barometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n iti-ayé**	Pressure	**Efun*****
Boiling point	**Ibi ihò**	Solar radiation	**Itan oorun**
Density	**Ọ̀rìn**	Ultraviolet	**Itanna-are ti UV**

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AIR / ÀWỌN ÌṢESÍ AFẸ́

English	Yoruba
Air has weight	**Afẹ́ ní iwuwo**
Air exerts pressure	**Afẹ́ ní ipá-efun*****
Air occupies space	**Afẹ́ ngba ayé**
Air expands on heating	**Afẹ́ a máa gbaye síi tí a bá gbé e gbona**
Air has temperature	**Afẹ́ ní ìgbóná**
Air has density: The density of air at sea level is about 1.2 g/m^3 (1.2 g/L).	**Afẹ́ ní ọ̀rìn** **Ọ̀rìn afẹ́ ní ojú òkun jẹ́ 1.2 okegramu nínú lita (1.2 g/Lita)********
Air is expandable (fills up a jar)	**Afẹ́ a máa gbaye síi**

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF DRY AIR / ÀWỌN ẸYÀ-INÚ AFẸ́-GBÍGBẸ

English	Yoruba
Nitrogen - 78.084%	**Òyì-ilẹ̀ - 78.084%**
Oxygen - 20.046%	**Òyì-iná - 20.046%**
Argon - 0.934%	**Ágọ̀nù - 0.934%**
Carbon dioxide about - 0.039%	**Òyì-èédú - 0.039%**
Trace components - about 0.002%	**Àwọn òyì kekeke miran - nkan bí 0.002%**

USES OF AIR / ÀWỌN ÈLÒ AFẸ́

English	Yoruba
Air has many uses. Some of them are as follows:	**Afẹ́ ní oríṣiríṣi elo. Die nínú wọn li èyí:**
Respiration: All living things respire by breathing in air.*****	**Ìpòyìdà:** **Gbogbo ẹ̀dá oníyè ni o má npa òyì da nípa mimi afẹ́ sínú**
Burning or Combustion: The oxygen present in air is essential for burning. We burn fuels to cook food, generate heat and electricity, run industries and drive vehicles	**Jíjó tàbí Ìgbiná** **Oyina (òyì-iná, oxygen) tó wà nínú afẹ́ ṣe pàtàkì fún jijo. A njo àwọn ohun-ìdáná láti se onjẹ, láti ṣẹ̀dá ìgbóná àti ara, láti ṣiṣẹ́ àti láti lee wa àwọn ọkọ̀ (vehicles)**
Plant growth: The nitrogen present in air is essential for the growth of plants. Plants take in nitrogen directly from the air or from the soil.	**Idàgbàsókè àwọn ọgbìn** **Oyile (òyì ilẹ̀, nitrogen) tó wà nínú afẹ́ ṣe pàtàkì fún ìdàgbàsókè àwọn ọgbìn. Àwọn ọgbìn a fa oyile mun láti ine afẹ́ tàbí láti inú ilẹ̀**
Ozone Layer Protection: A layer of ozone gas present high up in the atmosphere protects us from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.	**Aabo ipele òyì-àrá (òyì-àrá: ozone)** **Ipele òyì-ara (ozone) tó wà loke àjọ-òyì ayé ndaabo bo wá lọ́wọ́ àwọn ìtànná (alawo arekoja-osun – ultraviolet) buburu tí ó nti oòrùn la wá**
Protection: during daytime, the atmosphere prevents excessive heat from the sun from reaching us. At night, the atmosphere traps the surface heat and prevents it from escaping.	**Idaabobo** **Ni ọ̀sán, òyì-ojú ayé ni ó nṣe idilowo fún ìgbóná púpọ̀ láti oòrùn kí ó má báà de ọ̀dọ̀ wa. Ni òru, Òyì-ojú ayé a sì di ìgbóná yi mú kí ó má báà ******
Transportation: Moving air, called wind, has great force. It enables the movement of sailboats	**Oko** **Afẹ́ tó nfẹ́, tí a npè ní afẹ́fẹ́ tàbí atẹ́gùn ní ipá púpọ̀. Ó nfun àwọn oko oju-omi ní agbara lati rajo (rin ajo)**
Electricity: Wind is used to run windmills, which are used to generate electricity	**Ara (electricity)** **A nlò afẹ́fẹ́ láti *****
Dispersal of seeds: Wind helps in the dispersal of seeds	**Ifunrugbin** **Afẹ́fẹ́ nṣe ìrànlọ́wọ́ fún ifunrugbin**
Photosynthesis: Carbon dioxide is taken from air by plants for photosynthesis, the process of making their food.	**Àsè-ìtànná (Àsè: reaction)** **Àwọn ọgbìn a máa mú òyì-èédú (carbon dioxide) láti inú afẹ́ fún àsè-ìtànná, ọ̀nà tí wọ́n ngba ṣe ìjẹ wọn.**

USES OF COMPRESSED AIR/ÀWỌN ÈLÒ ÀFÚNPỌ̀ AFẸ́

English	Yoruba
Air tools: Driving power tools, e.g. air power tools used by auto mechanics	**Àwọn irinṣẹ́ àlo-afẹ́****: Àwọn irinṣẹ́ àlo-afẹ́ tí àwọn mekaniiki nlò**
Blow drying: drying your hair	**Fife nkan gbẹ: A nfi afẹ́ fe irun tó rẹ (wet) gbẹ**
Rilaway and road vehicle breaking Systems: air break systems in	**Àwọn ètò ìdákọ̀dúró (breaking system) fún ọkọ̀ ojú irin àti ti ilẹ̀; A má nlò afẹ́**
Breathing gas	**Òyì fún mimi**
Cleaning: As dusters for cleaning electronic components that cannot be cleaned with water.	**Ìsọdimímọ́:** **A nlò ẹ̀fúnpọ̀ afẹ́ fún ìsọdimímọ́ àwọn ẹ̀yọ-inú àwọn *** tí a kò lè fi omi fọ̀**
Inflation: Inflating tires on many vehicles	**Fifon:** **A nlo eefun afe fún fífọn àwọn táyà ọkọ̀**
Warmth: pockets of air in the fabric of clothing and blankets trap heat.	

SECTION 5

WATER / OMI

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Water is a chemical substance with the chemical formula H_2O. **It** is the most abundant compound on Earth's surface, covering about 70%. In nature, it exists in liquid, solid, and gaseous states. Water usually makes up 55% to 78% of the human body	**Omi jẹ́ ẹlà (chemical) tó ní ami-ẹlà (chemical formula) H_2O . Oun ni asepọ̀ tó pọ̀ju ní ojú àgbáye, tó sì gba nkan bí ìdá-ọ̀rún èje-ìdì. Ni ayé, ó wà ní ipò aṣàn, adì àti òyì. Omi a máa jẹ́ nkan bí idá-ọ̀rún 55 dé ìdá-ọ̀rún 78 lára ènìyàn.**
Hydrology: the study of the movement, distribution and quality of water throughout the Earth	**Ẹkọ́ nípa omi: ẹkọ́ nípa ìpapòdà, ìpínkáàkiri àti ìwùyìtó omi ní gbogbo ilẹ̀ ayé**
Rainbow: Condensed water in the air refracts sunlight	**Òṣùmarè: Omi sísẹ̀ nínú afẹ́ a máa ṣẹ́ (refract) ìtànná.******
Tides: rising and falling of local sea levels caused by the forces of the moon and the sun acting on the oceans	**Ìyo (flood tide) àti ìṣa (ebb tide) Omi: Ìgbéra àti ìsọ̀kalẹ̀**
Potable water: Water fit for human consumption	**Omi àmun: omi tó wà ní yíyẹ fún mímun**
Hard water: water that has high mineral content	**Omi ríríọ: Omi tó ní ọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ẹlà míràn nínú**

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF WATER / ÀWỌN ÌṢESÍ ÀFOJÚRÍ OMI

Appearance: Transparent , with a slight hint of blue, crystalline solid or liquid	**Ìrísí: Ó fín, ó si ní àwọ̀ bí àwọ̀ òfefe. Adì rẹ̀ ní àwọn nkan bí ẹwẹlẹ (crystals)**
Water is a liquid at room temperature and pressure	**Omi jẹ́ asan ni**
Water is tasteless and odourless	**Omi kò ní adùn tàbí ìkorò kankan, kò si ní oórùn**
Water is a good sovent. Water dissolves salts, sugars, acids, alkalis and some gases.	**Omi jẹ́ èpò tó dara gidigidi. A nlo omi fún pípo àwọn iyọ̀, àádùn, ẹkan, aṣọṣẹ (soap maker = alkali) àti àwọn òyì.**
Water is miscible with many liquids like ethanol	**Omi a máa pò pọ̀ mọ́ ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn aṣàn míran bí ethanol**
Water and most oils are immiscible	**Omi àti àwọn epo (oils) ṣe aláìlepòpọ̀**
Density: 1000 kg/m^3 (liquid at 4C), 917 kg/m3 (solid at 0C)	**Ọ̀rìn omi: 1000 ọ̀kẹ́grámù nínú mítà elédi méta (1000 kg/m^3) – nígbàtí ó bá wà ní aṣàn ní 4C. Ó sì jẹ́ ẹsán-ìdì l'éje ọ̀kẹ́grámù nínú mítà elédi méta (1000 kg/m^3) – nígbàtí ó bá wà ní adì (solid)**
Melting point 0C (273.15K)	**Ìwọ̀ngbóná ibi ayọ́: 0C (273.15K)**
Boiling Point: 99.98C, 211.19F (373.13K); 100C at sea level****	**Ìwọ̀ngbóná ibi afẹ́: 99.98C, 211.19F (373.13K); 100C l'ójú òkun**

THE WATER CYCLE / ÌYÍPO OMI

Evaporation and Transpiration: Evaporation from oceans and other water bodies into the air; Transpiration from land plants and animals into air	**Ìfẹ́nù àti Ifẹ̀ri***: Ìfẹ́nù omi láti inú àwọn òkun àti láti àwọn àpapọ̀ omi miran. Ifẹ̀ri láti ara àwọn ọ̀gbìn àti ẹran sí afẹ́;**
Precipitation: Precipitation from water vapour condensing from the air and falling to earth or ocean	**Ìsẹ̀ri:** **Omi a máa sẹ̀rì kúrò lára afẹ́. A sì rọ̀ sí ilẹ̀ àti sí òkun gẹ́gẹ́bí òjò**
Runoff: Runoff from the land usually reaching the sea	**Ìṣọ̀n-omi:** **Ìṣọ̀n omi (àgbárá àti àwọn odò ṣíṣàn) pẹ̀lú a sì padà sí òkun**

USES OF WATER /ÀWỌN ÈLÒ OMI

English	Yoruba
Agriculture: mainly used for irrigation	**Iṣẹ́ ọ̀gbìn: Omi ṣe pàtàkì fún ibomirin àwọn oun ọ̀gbìn**
Drinking: The body requires between 1 to 7 liters per day to avoid dehydration	**Fún mímu. Ara nfẹ́ omi tí ó to lita kan titi si bí meje l'òòjọ́ láti lee yago fún ara gbigbe*****
Washing: Water is useful for various washing proceses	**Fún fífọ nkan: Omi ṣe pàtàkì fún fífọ ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn nkan.**
Transportation: Water is used for transporting materials through	**Igbékiri: Omi wúlò fún láti máa gbé àwọn nkan kiri*****
Chemical uses: Water is widely used in chemical reactions as a solvent or reactant	**Fún Iṣẹ́ ẹlà: A nlò ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ omi fún sise àwọn ẹlà (chemicals) gẹ́gẹ́bí èpò (solvent) tàbí èsè (reactant)**
Heat Exchange: Water and steam are used as heat transfer of fluids in diverse heat exchange systems	**Pàṣípààrọ̀ Okun-iná a nlò omi àti eeho-omi fún ṣíṣe pàṣípààrọ̀ ìgbóná fún àwọn adà (fluids) ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn èrọ pàṣípààrọ̀ ìgbóná**
Fire Extinguishing: Water is used for fighting wildfires.	**Fún ìpaná: Omi wúlò fún iná pípa**
Recreation: Humans use water for many recreational purposes, as well as for exercising and for sports like swimming, boating, and diving	**Ere Ìmárabọ̀sípò: Awa èníyàn a máa lo omi fún ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ eré ìmárabọ̀sípò. Paápa fún eré ìdárayá àti àwọn eré míran bí iluwe, eré obele (boating), àti ìmòòkùn (diving)**
Water industry: Water provides employment for water purification facilities	**Omi sísọdọrọ̀: Omi fúnraarẹ̀ jẹ́ ona ipese ise ni àwọn ibi tí a ti nso omi di mimo**
Industrial Applications: Water is used in power generation. Hydroelectricity is electricity obtained from hydropower.	**Lilo omi fún Iṣẹ́ Ìsọdọrọ̀: A si nlò omi fún ìpilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ agbara ara. ******
Food Processing: Water plays many critical roles within the field of food processing.	**Onjẹ ṣíṣe: Omi ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ ipa tí ó nko nínú onjẹ ṣíṣe**
Religion: Water is considered a purifier in most religions. Major faiths incorporate ritual washing and water baptism	**Fún èsìn: Àwọn ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ ẹlẹ́sìn rí omi bí nkan tó nṣe iwenumo. Ọ̀pọ̀ àwọn ẹlẹ́sìn pàtàkì ni wọ́n nṣe ebo iwenumo àti isami pẹ̀lú omi.**

SECTION 6

AGRICULTURE / ẸKỌ́ ỌGBÌN

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Agriculture (also called **farming** or **husbandry**) is the cultivation of animals, plants, fungi and other life forms for food, fiber, and other products used to sustain life.[1] Agriculture was the key implement in the rise of sedentary human civilization, whereby farming of domesticated species created food surpluses that nurtured the development of civilization. Agriculture is also observed in certain species of ant and termite, but generally speaking refers to human activities	**Ẹkọ́ ọgbìn (Ẹkọ́ ìroko) jẹ́ ọ̀nà ìtọ́jú àwọn ẹranko, àwọn ọgbìn, àwọn osunwuuru at'àwọn ohun alàáyè miran fún jíjẹ, fún oran at'àwọn ẹ̀sún miran tó wà fún ìtọ́jú emi. Ẹkọ́ ọgbìn jẹ́ nkan gbogi tó ṣẹ̀dá amuwa ilaju fún ọmọ-ènìyàn. Ìroko nípa síso àwọn di ẹranko-ilé jẹ́kí onjẹ wopo. Eléyi sì mú kí ìdàgbàsókè nínú ilaju bá ọmọ ènìyàn. A rí nínú àwọn ẹ̀yà eèrà àti ikán tó nṣe bii pé wọ́n nṣe iṣẹ́ ọgbìn, àmọ́ṣá iṣẹ́ ọgbìn ni a yá sọ́tọ̀ fún àwọn ọmọ ènìyàn nikan.**
Fertilizer: A chemical substance that is added to soil to give it more nutrients*****	**Ajílẹ̀: Ajílẹ̀ jẹ́ oríṣi ẹlà kan tí a nbù sí ilẹ̀ láti fún un ní èròjà sí i.**
Soil Erosion: the process by which soil is gradually removed by the rain, wind, or sea from a region of the Earth's surface.	**Ilẹ̀ẹ́yìnrìn: ọ̀nà bí àgbàrá òjò, atẹ́gùn tàbí ríru omi òkun ṣe ngbá ilẹ̀ lọ láti àwọn orí ilẹ̀ ayé kan.**
Gardening: the practice of growing and cultivating plants.	**Ẹkọ́ Ìroko ọgbìn: Ẹkọ́ ifurugbin àti ìroko àwọn ohun ọgbìn**
Animal husbandry: the practice of breeding and raising livestock.	**Ẹkọ́ Ìroko ẹran-ọ̀sìn: Ẹkọ́ itoju àti idagbasoke àwọn ẹran-ọ̀sìn**
Agronomy: the science and technology of producing and using plants for food, fuel, feed, fiber.	**Ẹkọ́ ilò èrè-oko: ẹkọ́ ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ àti ìmọ̀-ẹrọ nípa ìṣẹ̀dá àti lílò àwọn ohun-ọgbìn fún onjẹ, ohun ìdáná, onjẹ ẹran-ọ̀sìn, àti ohun ríran**
Weather: the state of the atmosphere, to the degree that it is hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or stormy, clear or cloudy.	**Ojú-ọjọ́: ipò tí òyì-ojú ayé wa, yálà, ó gbóná ni tàbí ó tutù ni, ó rẹ ni tàbí ó gbẹ ni, o dákẹ́rọ́rọ́ ni tàbí ó nfẹ́ ìjì ni, ó mọ́ ṣákálá ni tàbì ó kún fún ìkúùkù.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Agriculture	**Ẹkọ́ ọgbìn**	Loam	**Ìlẹ̀dú, Ilẹ̀ dúdú**
Agronomy	**Ẹkọ́ ilò èrè-oko**	Locust	**Ẹ̀ṣú**
Animal husbandry	**Ẹkọ́ Ìroko ẹran-ọ̀sìn**	Manure	**Ẹlẹ́bọ́tọ**
Antibiotics	**Oògùn ẹ̀yàwuuru**	Herding	**Ìdaran**
Bat	**Àdán**	Pesticide	**Ẹlà apakòkòrò**
Cash crops	**Èso amówówá**	Pest	**Kòkòrò oko**
Clay	**Odo**	Plant breeding	
Climate (weather pattern)	***** Ojú- ọjọ́**	Rake	**Ọkọ́ ìkéwéjọ, Réèkì**

Compost		Rangeland	
Crop Yields		Livestock	**Ohun Ọsín**
Cultivation	**Ìṣètọ́jú ilẹ̀**	Sand	**Yanrìn**
Cutlass	**Àdá**	Shovel	**Ọkọ́-ìwalẹ̀**
Erosion	**Ilẹ́ẹ̀yìnrìn**	Soil	
Farm produce	**Èrè oko**	Termite	**Ikán**
Fertilizer	**Ajílẹ̀**	Tropism	**Idari*** **
Food crops	**Èso fún jíjẹ**	Weather	**Ojú-ọjọ́**
Forest	**Aginjù**	Weeds	**Èpò**
Gardening	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìroko ọ̀gbìn**	Weevil	**Ìràwọ̀, Kòkòrò ẹ̀wà**
Growing Crops	**Ìfúnrúngbìn**	Wheat	**Àlìkámà**
Growth hormone	**Oje ìdàgbàsókè**	Wheelbarrow	**Ọmọla-nke**
Hoe	**Ọkọ́**	Digger	**Dígà, Ọkọ́-Ìgbẹ́lẹ̀**
Industrial agriculture		Spade	**Ọkọ́ -Ìbulẹ̀**
Irrigation	**Ìbomirin (ilẹ̀)**		

SOME PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE / DÍẸ̀ NÍNÚ ÀWỌN ỌJÀ ÈSÚN OKO-ṢIṢE

	PRODUCT / Ẹ̀SÚN OKO-ṢIṢE	English	Yoruba
1	FOOD / ONJẸ	Cereals	**Wóró-irúgbìn**
		Vegetables	**Ewéko, Ewébẹ̀**
		Fruits	**Àwọn Èso**
		Meat	**Ẹran**
2	FIBER / ÀWỌN ỌRAN	Hemp	**Igbó**
		Silk	**Sányán, Sẹ́dà**
		Flax	**Ọ̀gbọ̀**
3	FUELS / ÀWỌN OUN ÌDÁNÁ	Biofuel	**Ohun ìdáná**
4	RAW MATERIALS / ÀWỌN OUN ÈLÒ ỌRỌ̀	Lumber	**Gẹ̀dú**
		Bamboo	**Ọparun**
5	OTHERS / ÀWỌN NKAN MÍRAN	Biopharmaceutical	**Àgbo**
		Bioplastics	**Oje-rọ́bà**

DIFFERENT TYPES OF FOOD CROPS IN NIGERIA /ÀWỌN ORÍṢI ESO FUN JIJE NI ILE NAIJIRIA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Beans	**Ẹ̀wà**	Melon	**Bàrà**
Cashew nut	**Kaṣú**	Palm oil	**Epo Ọ̀pẹ**
Cassava	**Gaàrí**	Plantains	**Ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀**
Cocoa	**Kòkó**	Rice	**Ìrẹ̀sì**
Groundnut	**Ẹ̀pà**	Yams	**Ìṣù**
Maize	**Àgbàdo**	Guinea-corn	**Ọkà bàbà**

MAIN CASH CROPS OF NIGERIA / ORÍṢI ÀWỌN ÈSO AMÓWÓWÁ TI ILẸ̀ NÀÌJÍRÍÀ

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Cashew nuts	**Kaṣú**	Palm kernel	**Ẹ̀kùrọ́**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Cocoa	**Kòkó**	Rubber	**Rọ́bà**
Cotton	**Òwú**	Soybean	**Sóyà**
Groundnuts	**Ẹ̀pà**	Yams	**Iṣu**
Kolanut	**Obì**		

MAIN LIVESTOCK REARED IN NIGERIA / ÀWỌN ẸRAN ỌSÌN ILẸ̀ NÀÌJÍRÍÀ

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Cattle	**Màlúù**	Guinea fowl	**Awó, Ẹtù**
Donkey	**Kẹ́tẹ́kẹ́tẹ́**	Pigeon	**Eyẹlé**
Ducks	**Pẹ́pẹ́yẹ**	Pig	**Ẹlẹ́dẹ̀**
Turkey	**Tòlótòló**	Sheep	**Àgùntàn**
Goats	**Ewúrẹ́**		

SECTION 7

CHEMISTRY

ẸKỌ́ ẸLÀ

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Chemistry is the science of matter, especially its properties, structure, composition, behavior, reactions, interactions and the changes it undergoes. Chemistry is sometimes called "the central science" because it connects physics with other natural sciences such as astronomy, geology and biology.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ẹ̀là jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ ti ẹ̀dá, pápàá, ti ìṣesí***, èto-inú, ohun-inú, ìṣèwàhù, àsè, ìbárasepọ̀ àti àwọn ìyípadà tó má nní. A máa npè ẹ̀kọ́-ẹ̀là ní ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ t'àárín nítorí òun ló ṣe àsopọ̀ àwọn ẹ̀kọ́-ẹ̀dá pẹ̀lú àwọn ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ míràn bí ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ìràwọ̀, ẹ̀kọ́ ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé, àti ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá-oníyè.**
Chemistry is the study of matter and energy and the interactions between them.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀là jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ àwọn ẹ̀dá, agbára àti àwọn ìbárasepọ̀ tó wà láarín wọn**
Chemical reaction is a process that leads to the transformation of one set of chemical substances to another.	**Àsè ẹ̀là jẹ́ ìlànà bí àwọn ìjọ ẹ̀dá kan ṣe nparadà sí àwọn ìjọ ẹ̀dá miran.** **(àsè: reaction; ẹ̀là: chemicals)**
Chemical equation is the symbolic representation of a chemical reaction where the reactant entities are given on the left hand side and the product entities on the right hand side	**Ọ̀mì (equation) ẹ̀là jẹ́ àmì àpẹrẹ àsè ẹ̀là bí a ti nfi àwọn èsè-àsè (reactants) sí apá òsì tí a sì fi àwọn èsún-àsè (product of reaction) sí apá ọ̀tún.**
Chemical composition: the arrangement, type and ratio of atoms in molecules of substances	**Èto Ohun-inú ẹ̀là: Èto, oríṣi àti ìbùpín (ratio) àwọn átọ̀mù tó wà nínu mólékù àwọn ẹ̀dá**
Chemical synthesis is purposeful execution of chemical reactions to get a product, or several products	**Ìṣẹ̀dá ẹ̀là (Ìṣẹ̀dá: bring to existence) jẹ́ ìlànà tí a mọ̀ọ́mọ̀ gbà se àsè láti ní èsún tàbí àwọn èsún tí a nfẹ́.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Acids and Bases	**Ẹ̀kan at'ègbo**	Gas volume	**Àye òyì**
Air	**Afẹ́**	Inorganic chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀là-aláìlèedú**
Alkali	**Aṣọṣẹ**	Laboratory	**Ilé ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**
Alkali metals	**Àlùrọ̀ aṣọṣẹ**	Liquid	**Aṣàn**
Alloy	**Àyọ́pọ̀**	Matter	**Ẹ̀dá**
Amalgam	**Àdàlú**	Metal	**Àlùrọ̀**
Analytical chemistry		Mixture	**Àkópọ̀**
Atom	**Átọ̀mù**	Non-metal	**Àdàrọ̀**
Atomic energy	**Agbára átọ̀mù**	Organic chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀là-eléedú**
Base	**Ègbo**	Physical chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́-ẹ̀là t'ìṣeṣí-ẹ̀dá**
Biochemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀là-ìyè**	Physical science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ ìṣeṣí-ẹ̀dá**
Breeze	**Afẹ́fẹ́**	Product of a reaction	**Èsún-àsè**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Changes in Nature	**Àyípadà nnú àyànmọ́**	Reactants	**Èsè-àsè**
Chemical	**ẹlà**	Reaction	**Àsè**
Chemical composition	**Èto-inú ẹlà**	Shape	**Ìrísí**
Chemical equation	**Ọ̀mì ẹlà**	Soap Making	**Ọṣẹ ṣiṣẹ́**
Chemical process		Solid	**Adì**
Chemist	**Akẹ́kọ ẹlà**	Solute	**Gbẹ̀rẹ̀fun; Àìpò**
Chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́-ẹlà**	Solution	**Àpòpọ̀**
Colour	**Àwọ̀**	Solvent	**Epo**
Compound	**Àsèpọ̀**	States of matter	**Irú-ipò àwọn ẹ̀dá**
Concentrate	**Láti sọ dògidì**	Substance	**Ẹ̀dá**
Drug	**Oògùn**	Synthesis	**Ìṣẹ̀dá**
Dye	**Aró**	Wind	**Afẹ́fẹ́**
Element	**Ìṣù-átọ̀mù**	Fire	**Iná**
Endothermic reactiom	**Àsè aloná**	Gas	**Òyì**
Energy	**Agbára**	Gas equation	**Ọ̀mì òyì**
Entropy	**Ìdàrú**	Gas Laws	**Àwọn Ofi-òyì**
Exothermic reaction	**Àsè afaná**		

TABLE OF ELEMENTS / ÌTẸ́ ÀWỌN ÌṢÙ-ÁTỌ̀MÙ

ELEMENT	ÌṢÙ-ÁTỌ̀MÙ	ELEMENT	ÌṢÙ-ÁTỌ̀MÙ	ELEMENT	ÌṢÙ-ÁTỌ̀MÙ
Actinium	**Actinium**	Germanium	**Gemania**	Scandium	**Scandia**
Aluminum	**Alumo**	Gold	**goolu; Wura**	Selenium	**Selenia**
Americium	**Amerisia**	Hafnium	**Hafnia**	Silicon	**Silika**
Antimony		Helium	**Helia**	Silver	**Fadaka**
Argon		Holmium	**Holmia**	Phosphorus	
Arsenic		Indium	**India**	Platinum	
Barium	**Báríà**	Iodine	**Iodo**	Plutonium	**Plutonia**
Berkelium	**Bekelia**	Iridium	**Iridia**	Polonium	**Polonia**
Beryllium	**Berilia**	Iron	**Irin**	Potassium	
Bismuth		Krypton		Praseodymium	**Praseodimia**
Boron		Lanthanum		Promethium	**Prometia**
Bromine		Lawrencium	**Laurensia**	Protactinium	**Purotatinia**
Cadmium	**Kadmia**	Lead	**Ojé**	Sodium	**Soda**
Calcium	**Kalsia**	Lithium	**Litia**	Strontium	**Strontia**
Californium	**Kalifonia**	Lutetium	**Lutetia**	Sulfur	**Imi-ọjọ́, Sulfuri**
Carbon	**Eedu**	Magnesium	**Magnesia**	Tantalum	
Cerium	**Ceria**	Manganese		Technetium	**Teknetia**
Cesium	**Cesia**	Mendelevium	**Mendelefia**	Tellurium	**Teluria**
Chlorine	**Òyì-iyọ̀ (Oyiyọ̀)**	Mercury		Terbium	**Tebia**
Chromium	**Cromia**	Molybdenum		Thallium	**Talia**
Cobalt		Neodymium	**Neodimia**	Thorium	**Toria**
Copper	**Kopa, Kobo**	Nickel	**Nikeeli**	Thulium	**Tulia**
Curium	**Curia**	Niobium	**Niobia**	Tin	**Stania**
Dysprosium	**Disprosia**	Nitrogen	**Òyì-ilẹ̀,Oyile**	Titanium	**Titania**
Einsteinium	**Ainstenia**	Nobelium	**Nobelia**	Tungsten	
Element 104	**Ìṣù-átọ̀mù 104**	Osmium	**Osmia**	Uranium	**Urania**
Element 105	**Ìṣù 105**	Oxygen	**Òyì-iná**	Vanadium	**Fanadia**

Element 106	**Ìṣù 106**	Palladium	**Paladia**	Xenon	**Senia**
Erbium	**Ebia**	Radium	**Radia**	Ytterbium	**Yitabia**
Europium	**Europia**	Radon	**Redonu**	Yttrium	**Yitiria**
Fermium	**Femia**	Rhenium	**Renia**	Zinc	
Fluorine		Rhodium	**Rodia**	Zirconium	Saconia
Francium	**Fransia**	Rubidium	**Rubidia**		
Gadolinium	**Gadolinia**	Ruthenium	**Rutenia**		
Gallium	**Galia**	Samarium	**Samaria**		

CHEMISTRY TERMS / ÀWỌN ỊẸ̀NỌ̀ ỊẸ̀KỌ́-ỊLÀ

English	Yoruba	Use	Ìlò
Reaction	**Àsè**	The reaction of A with B produces D	**Àsè A pẹ̀lú B sun D**
React	**Láti se (àwọn èsè)**	React A with B	**Se A pẹ̀lú B**
Product	**Èsún**	The product of the reaction of A with (and) B are D and F	**Èsún àsè A pẹ̀lú (*or* àti) B ni D àti F**
Product of a reaction	**Èsún àsè**	What are the products of the reaction of A and B	**Kini àwọn èsún àsè A àti (*or* pẹ̀lú) B**
Reactant	**Èsè, Èsè-àsè**	What are the reactants that produced D	**Àwọn èsè-àsè wo ló sun D *or* Kini àwọn èsè-àsè tó sun D**
Complete reaction	**Àsè-ìsèparí**		
Incomplete reaction	**Àsè-àìsèparí**		
Reactor	**Abọ́-àsè**		
Equilibrium	**Agbede**		
Equilibrium Point	**Ibi agbede**		
Equilibrium reaction	**Àsè adúrólágbede**		
Equilibrium constant	**Òòkà-àìyẹ̀ ibi-agbede**		
Equilibrium Point	**Ibi agbede**		
Endothermic Reaction	**Àsè aloná**		
Exothermic reaction	**Àsè afaná**		
Energy	**Agbára**		
Heat energy	**Agbára Okun-iná**	Heat = Okun-iná	
Hotness	**Ìgbóná**		
Free energy	**Agbára wíwúlò**		
Gibb's free energy	**Agbára wíwúlò ti Gíbìsì**		
Helmholtz free energy	**Agbára wíwúlò ti Hélmhóòsì**		
Temperature	**Ìgbóná**		
Temperature scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ìgbóná**		
Entropy	**Ìdàrú**		
Enthalpy	**Agbára *****		
Enthalpy of a reaction			

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

SECTION 8

PHYSICS

ẸKỌ́ NÍPA ẸDÁ

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Physics: Physics is a natural science that involves the study of matter and its motion through spacetime, along with related concepts such as energy and force. More broadly, it is the general analysis of nature, conducted in order to understand how the universe behaves.	**Ẹkọ́ nípa-ẹ̀dá:** **Ẹkọ́ (nípa) ẹ̀dá jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ ayébáyé tó wà fún kíkọ́ nípa ẹ̀dá àti ìpapòdà rẹ̀ nínù àyé-ayé òun ìgbà-ayé, àti bí ó ṣe nfi agbára àti ipá rẹ̀ han nínú àwọn yi. Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ẹ̀dá jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ tí a fi nṣe àtúpalẹ̀ imo nipa ***, láti lè fi ní òye bí àgbáyé ṣe rí àti bí ó ṣe n ṣe.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Physics	**Ẹkọ́ (nípa) ẹ̀dá**		
Energy	**Agbára**	Length	**Gígùn**
Heat energy	**Agbára Okun-iná**	Breath	**Ìbú**
Hotness	**Ìgbóná**	Height	**Gíga**
Temperature	**Ìgbóná**	Area	**Òrò**
Temperature scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ìgbóná**	Volume	**Aye**
Solid	**Adì**		
Liquid	**Aṣàn**		
Gas	**Òyì**		
Gas laws	**Àwọn ofi-òyì**	Metric unitss	**Àwọn ìdíwọ̀n ti ìmọ̀-ẹrọ**
Gas equation	**Ọ̀mì òyì**	Irregular solid	**Adì alàìgún**
Fire	**Iná**	Time	**Àkókò**
Gas volume	**Àyè òyì**	Instrument	
Acceleration	**Ìdà-eré**	Ruler	**Rúlà**
Air	**Afẹ́**	Air pressure	**Èéfún afẹ́**
Area	**Òrò**	Concave lens	**Awòye onínú**
Atom	**Átọ̀mù**	Concave mirror	**Awòji onínú**
Atomic energy	**Agbára átọ̀mù**	Convex lens	**Awòye oníkùn**
Celsius scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Selsiosi**	Convex mirror	**Awòji oníkùn**
Farhenheit scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Farinhaiti**		
Conductor	**Onipa (ipa: pathway)**		
Conductor (of heat)	**Onípa okun-ina**		
Conductor of electricity	**Onípa okun-àrá**		
Force	**Ipá**	Measurement	**Ìṣèwọ̀n**
Force of gravity	**Ipá òòfà-ilẹ̀**		

Force measurement	**Ìwọ̀n ipá**		
Friction	**Imule**	Electricity	**Okun-àrá**
Heat	**Okun-iná**	Static electricity	
Magnet	**Òòfà**	Conductors	
Mass	**Ìwọ̀n-okun**	Non-conductors	
Weight	**Ìwọ̀n-ìwúwo**	Battery	**Bátìrì**
Measurement	**Ìwọ̀n**	Current	**Isán-àrá**
Prism		Voltage:	
Pulley	**Afàwọ̀n**	Resistance	**Atako*** **
Lever	**Egbé**	Resistor	**Atako**
Inclined Plane	**Pẹ̀pẹ̀ dídà**	Switch	
Sound	**Ìró**	Fuse	
Sound energy	**Agbára ìró**	Circuit	**Ìrìnpo (rin po: complete a circle) okun-àrá**
Steel	**Ọ̀tarin**	Switch	
Sunlight	**Ìtàn-oòrùn**	Pressure	
Thermometer	**Awọ̀ngbóná**	Weight	**Ìwọ̀n-ìwúwo**
Temperature	**Ìgbóná**	Surface area	**Òrò**
Temperature scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n Ìgbóná**	Force	**Ipá**
Velocity	**Ìdà-ipò; Ìyásí-ìpapòdà**	Substance	**Nkan, Ẹ̀dá**
Torque	**Ipá-ẹ̀lọ́ (lọ́: to twist)**		
Celsius scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Sẹ́lsíọ̀sì**	Frequency	**Ìyásí (ìṣẹ̀lẹ̀, ìyípo, agbọ̀n)**
Farhenheit scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Fárínháìtì**	Wavelength	**Ìgbọ̀n agbọ̀n**
Conductor (of heat)		Amplitude (of a wave)	**Ìjì (agbọ̀n)**
Thermometer	**Awọ̀ngbóná**	Microphone	**Ẹ̀rọ ******
Temperature	**Ìgbóná**	Loudspeaker	**Ẹ̀rọ Ìfẹ̀-oùn**
Temperature scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ìgbóná**	Hertz	**Háàtìsì**
Heat energy	**Agbára okun-iná**	Wave	**Agbọ̀n**
Hotness	**Ìgbóná**	Electricity	**Okun-àrá**
Magnet	**Òòfà**	Static electricity	
Magnetic Field	**Ìtẹ́ òòfà**	Conductors	
Magnetic disk	**Àwo Kọ̀-mpútà**	Non-conductors	
Magnetism	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) Òòfà**	Battery:	**Bátìrì**
Magnetize	**Láti sọ nkan di òòfà; Láti fi òòfà fa nkan**	Current	**Ìsán-àrá (san: to move rapidly)**
Resistor		Voltage (Difference in potentials expressed in volts)	**Ìgbóra-àrá*** **
		Resistance	

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

KINDS OF FORCES / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI IPÁ

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Force	**Ipá**	Magnetic force	**Ipá Òòfà**
Muscular force	**Ipá Iṣan**	Friction force	**Ipá (ti) ìmúlẹ̀**
Gravitational force	**Ipá òòfà-ilẹ̀**	Electric force	**Ipá (ti) àrá**

KINDS OF ENERGY / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI AGBÁRA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Electrical Energy	**Agbára Àrá**	Chemical energy	**Agbára Ẹlà**
Light Energy	**Agbára Ìtànná**	Solar energy	**Agbára Ìtàn-oòrùn**
Heat Energy	**Agbára Okun-iná**	Nuclear energy	**Agbára àgọ́ (inú átọ̀mù)**
Magnetic energy	**Agbára Òòfà**	Mechanical energy	**Agbára ẹ̀rọ́**
Sound energy	**Agbára Ìró**		

SOURCES OF ENERGY / ÌṢẸ̀DÁ ÀWỌN AGBÁRA

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Sun	**Oòrùn**	Waves	**Ìjì**
Fuels	**Ohun-ìdáná**	Wind	**Afẹ́fẹ́**
Tide	**Ìṣa òun ìyọ**	Water	**Omi**
Chemicals	**Ẹlà**		

MECHANICAL ENERGY / AGBÁRA ẸRỌ

English	Yoruba
Energy: Energy is the capacity of a physical system to perform work.	**Agbára: Agbára jẹ́ okun fún ètò ẹ̀dá kan láti le ṣe iṣẹ́**
Mechanical Energy: the sum of potential energy and kinetic energy present in the components of a mechanical system	**Agbára ẹrọ: Àpapò agbára (nípa) ìpò àti agbára (nípa) ìmira tó wà ní ètò ẹyọ-inu ètò-ẹrọ kan**
Potential energy energy stored in a body or in a system due to its position.	**Agbára (nípa) Ipò: Agbára tí a pamọ́ sí inú ẹ̀dá kan tàbí ètò kan nípa ipò ti nkan yi wà**
Kinetic energy: energy in motion: 1. Vibrational motion: the energy due to vibrational motion 2. Rotational energy: the energy due to rotational motion 3. Translational energy: the energy due to motion from one location to another	**Agbára (nípa) ìmira:** **1. Agbára ẹgbọ̀n: agbára nípa ìmira ti gbígbọ̀n** **2. Agbára ìpòyì: agbára nípa ti ìmira ti pípòyì** **3. Agbára ìpapòda: agbára nípa ti ìpapòdà láti ibì kan sí ibì míràn**
Force: any influence that causes an object to undergo a change in speed, a change in direction, or a change in shape. Force has direction	**Ipá: Òkùnfà tó le mú kí ẹ̀da kan kí ó pa eré dà, tàbí kí ó yà lọ́nà rẹ̀, tàbí kí ó tilẹ̀ pa ìrí ara rẹ̀ dà** **Ipá (force) ní ipa (direction)**
Work: is a scalar quantity that can be described as the product of a force times the distance through which it acts	**Iṣẹ́: jẹ́ oun àìnípa (no direction) tí a sì lè rí gẹ́gẹ́bí ẹ̀sún ipá (force) àti ìjìn (distance) tí ipá yi sà (sa ipá: to use force)**
Power: the rate at which work is performed or energy is converted	**Ìgbóra: Ìyásí bí iṣẹ́ ṣe nṣe tàbí tí agbára fi ndà lílò**

TYPES OF SIMPLE MACHINES/ ÀWỌN ORÍṢI ÈRỌ ÀTILẸ̀WÁ

English	Yoruba
Lever A lever is a simple machine that consists of a rigid object (often a bar of some kind) and a fulcrum (or pivot). Types of levers: 1. First order lever: Fulcrum in the middle 2. Second order lever: Load in the middle 3. Third order lever:Effort in tme middle	**Egbé** **Egbé jẹ́ èrọ ayébáyé. Ó ní àwọn nkan líle (opo tàbí nkan bí òógbó) àti nkan tí a npè ní Àtàrí (fulcrum)** **Àwọn orísi Egbé:** **1. Egbé elétò kini: Àtàrí (fulcrum)wà láarín ìwọ̀n tí a fẹ́ gbé (weight) àti òòfa-ìwọ̀n (force)** **2. Egbé elétò kejì: Ìwọ̀n wà láarín àtàrí àti òòfà-ìwọ̀n** **3. Egbé elétò kẹta: Òòfà-ìwọ̀n wà láarín àtàrí àti ìwọ̀n**
Wheel and Axle: a circular device that is attached to a rigid bar in its center.	**Ayíra òun òógbó-ayíra: nkan tó nyí tí a sì so òógbó mọ́ láarín**
Inclined Plane: a plane surface set at an angle to another surface. This results in doing the same amount of work by applying the force over a longer distance. Example: A ramp	**Pẹ̀pẹ̀ dídà: eléyi jẹ́ pẹ̀pẹ̀ tó dà sí ègbé kan lórí pẹ̀pẹ̀ miran. Ò já sí pé a nṣe ìwọ̀n isẹ́ kan náà nípa lílo ipá ní ọ̀nà tó jin.** **Fún àpẹrẹ: Ìdàgẹ̀rẹ̀**
Wedge: a double-inclined plane (both sides are inclined) Examples: Axe, Knife	**Òòlà: Onípẹ̀pẹ̀ dídà méjì (ègbé méjèèjì ló dà)** **Àpẹrẹ: ẹdùn-ààké, ọ̀bẹ**
Screw A screw is a shaft that has an inclined groove along its surface.	**Ìdè** **Ìdè jẹ́ ọ̀pá tó ní yàrà dida tó yí ara rẹ̀ kiri**
Pulley: a wheel with a groove along its edge, where a rope or cable can be placed. Types of pulleys: 1. Fixed pulley 2. Movable pulley	**Afàwọ̀n: Ayíra tó ní yàrà tó yi etí rẹ̀ kiri. A sì lè fi okùn tàbí okùn-irin sínú yàrà yi.** **Àwọn orísi Afàwọ̀n:** **1. Afàwọ̀n alásokó** **2. Afàwọ̀n apapòdà**

HEAT ENERGY / AGBÁRA OKUN-INÁ

Heat energy: a form of energy which transfers among particles in a substance (or system) by means of kinetic energy of those particles.	**Agbára Okun-iná: orísi agbára kan tí a lè ṣi ní ipò láarín àwọn átọ̀mù inú ẹ̀dá kan nípa lílo agbára ìpapòdà àwọn átọ̀mù yi**
The energy transferred from a high-temperature system to a lower-temperature system is called heat	**Agbára tí a ṣi ní ipò láti ibi ọ̀pọ̀ ìgbóná lọ sí ibi ìgbóná kékeré ni a npè ní okun-iná**
Calorie: Amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 14.5°C to 15.5 degrees Celsius	**Kálórì: Iye okun-iná tí a nílò láti gbé grámù omi kan gbóna láti 14.5ºC dé 15.5 Àléfà ti Sẹ́lsíọ̀sí.**
Latent heat is the heat released or absorbed by a chemical substance or a	**Okun-iná wíwàba (wọ̀ àba: to be latent): Ó jẹ́ okun-iná tí a tú sílẹ̀ tàbí tí ẹ̀dá kan fà mun**

thermodynamic system during a change of state that occurs without a change in temperature	**nígbàtí ó bá npa ìrí rẹ̀ dà láìjẹ́ wípé ó ní ìgbéga nínú ìgbóná ara rẹ̀**
Specific heat, also called specific heat capacity, is defined as the amount of energy that has to be transferred to or from one unit of mass (kilogram) or amount of substance (mole) to change the system temperature by one degree.	**Okun-iná ìwọ̀nkan: A ṣe àlàyé eléyi gẹ́gẹ́bí agbára tí a nílati ṣínípò láti, tàbí sí, ìwọ̀n ọ̀kẹ́grámù ẹ̀dá kan kí ó lè gbóná fún ìwọ̀ngbóná kan. A sì lè rí i bí agbára tí a níláti ṣínípò láti, tàbi sí, móòlù ẹ̀dá kan kí ó lè gbóná fún ìwọ̀ngbóná kan**

LIGHT ENERGY / AGBÁRA ÌTANNÁ

Light is a form of *radiant energy* that you can detect with your eyes. Light energy comes from chemical energy, electrical energy and nuclear energy.	**Agbára ìtànná jẹ́ irú agbára atàn kan tí a lè fi ojú rí. Agbára ìtànná lè ṣẹ̀ wá láti inú agbára ẹlà, agbára àrá, àti agbára àgọ́-átọ̀mù.**
Luminous light: from objects that emit their own light	**Ìtànká Àfojúrí: láti ara àwọn ẹ̀dá tí wọ́n ntan iná tiwọn**
Non-luminous light: from object that do not emit their own light	**Ìtànká Àìfojúrí: láti ara àwọn ẹ̀dá tí wọ́n kò ní agbára láti tan iná tiwọn**
Visible light: light emitted by the sun and visible to the eye	**Ìtànná àfojúrí: Ìtànná tó ṣẹ̀ láti oòrùn tí a sì lè fi ojú ri**
Colours of the spectrum of light - ROYGBIV	**Àwọn àwọ̀ àádi-ìtànná: Pupa, Ọsàn, Èsè, Ewé, Àyìnrín, Èlú, Aró**
Wave : 1. Crest: 2. Trough 3. Frequency: number of wavelengths that pass through a given point in one second 4. Wavelength: distance between two crests or two troughs 5. Amplitude: a measure of how much energy a wave has	**Agbọ̀n:** **1. Gegele:** **2. Àfo:** **3. Ìyásí: Iye ìgbọ̀n (agbọ̀n) tó kọjá ojú kan láarín ìṣẹ́jú kan** **4. Ìgbọ̀n agbọ̀n: Ìjìn láarín Àfo agbọ̀n méjì tàbí gegele agbọ̀n méjì** **5. Ìwọ̀n-ìjì (agbọ̀n): Ìwọ̀n agbara ti agbọ̀n kan ni.**
Reflection: Ray emanating from a shadow	**Ìtàn òjìji (òjìji: shadow): Ìtànná tó ti ara òjìji wá**
Refraction: Change in direction of light rays from one medium to another	**Ìṣẹ́-ìtànná*** **

COLOURS / ÀWỌN ÀWỌ̀

Blue colour	**Àwọ̀ Ayinrin**	Lilac colour	**Àwọ̀ ???**
Black colour	**Àwọ̀ dúdú**	Orange colour	**Àwọ̀ ọsàn**
Brown colour	**Àwọ̀ ara**	Purple colour***	**Àwọ̀ ???**
Gray colour	**Àwọ̀ èèrú**	Red colour	**Àwọ̀ pupa**
		Scarlet colour	**Àwọ̀ pupayòyò**
Green colour	**Àwọ̀ ewé**	Violet colour***	**Àwọ̀ osùn**
Indigo colour	**Àwọ̀ ẹ̀lú**	White colour	**Àwọ̀ funfun**
Light blue colour	**Àwọ̀ òféfe, àwọ̀ sánmà**	Yellow colour	**Àwọ̀ èsè**

SOUND ENERGY / AGBÁRA ÌRÓ

Sound energy is energy produced by sound vibrations. It is a wave that is an oscillation of pressure transmitted through a solid, liquid or gas, and composed of frequencies within the range of hearing	**Agbára Ìró jẹ́ agbára tó ṣẹ̀ wá láti gbígbọ̀n àwọn nkan tó ndún. Ó jẹ́ irú agbọ̀n tó ṣẹ̀ wá nípa mímì (láti mì: to oscilate) àwọn èúfún, tí ó sì tàn káàkiri inú àwọn adì, aṣọn tàbí àwọn òyì. Ó sì ní àwọn ìyásí-ìyípo tí a lè fi etí gbọ́**
Longitudinal waves: waves of alternating pressure deviations from the equilibrium pressure	**Àwọn Agbọ̀n olóòró (oní òòró): Àwọn agbọ̀n tó nṣe ìyẹ̀nà lọ́tunlósì kúrò ní ibi agbede èéfun.**
Transverse waves: waves of alternating shear stress at right angle to the direction of propagation	**Àwọn agbọ̀n onibu (oni ibu): àwọn agbon tó ntan nipa *****
Acoustics: science that deals with the study of all mechanical waves in gases, liquids or solids	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa àwọn agbọ̀n, yálà èyí tí ó tàn káàkiri àwọn adì, àwọn aṣọn tàbí àwọn òyì**
Noise: Unwanted sound	**Aruwo: Àwọn ìró tí kò ṣe ènìyàn ní ànfàní**
Hertz: a unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second	**Haatisi: Ìdíwọ̀n ìyásí-ìyípo tó jẹ́ ìyípo kan ní ìṣísẹ̀ kan (ìṣísẹ̀: second)**

MAGNETIC ENERGY/ AGBÁRA ÒÒFÀ

Magnetic energy: The energy required to set up a magnetic field	**Agbara Òòfà: Agbára tí a ní ìlò láti ṣẹ̀dá ìtẹ́-òòfà**

ELECTRICAL ENERGY / AGBÁRA OKUN-ARÁ

Electrical energy: energy made available by the flow of electric charge through a conductor	**Agbára Okun-ará: agbára tó di wíwà nípa ìṣọ̀n iye-àrá kan nínú òpó ìṣọ̀n-àrá**
Electricity:	**Okun-àrá**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ

SECTION 9

EARTH SCIENCES

ÀWỌN ẸKỌ́ ILẸ̀-AYÉ

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Earth sciences (also known as **geoscience**, **the geosciences** or **the Earth sciences**) is an all-embracing term for the sciences related to the planet Earth. Earth Science is the study of the Earth and its neighbors in space.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ilẹ̀-ayé jẹ́ kòkárí èdè tí a nlò fún ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ àwọn ẹ̀kọ́ tó ní ṣíṣe pẹ̀lú ilẹ̀ ayé. A lè sọ wípé ó jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ilẹ̀ ayé àti àwọn alábagbé rẹ̀ ní òfúrufú.**
Some Earth scientists use their knowledge of the Earth to locate and develop energy and mineral resources. Others study the impact of human activity on Earth's environment and design methods to protect the planet. Some use their knowledge about Earth processes such as volcanoes, earthquakes and hurricanes to plan communities that will not expose people to these dangerous events.	**Àwọn akẹ́kọ ilẹ̀-ayé á ma lo ìmọ̀ wọn fún ṣíṣe àwárí àti láti ṣe ìdàgbàsókè àwọn agbára àti oun àlùmọ́nì ilẹ̀ ayé. Àwọn míràn a máa ṣe àmúlò ẹ̀kọ́ yi fún ìmọ̀ bí ìṣe àwọn ọmọ aráyé ṣe nní ìkópa lórí àyíká ayé. Wọn a sì ma ṣe eléyi láti wá ọ̀nà tí wọn lè fi dáàbò bo ìsọ̀gbè-oòrùn (planet) tiwa (our world). Síbẹ̀, àwọn míràn a máa lo ìmọ̀ yi láti mọ̀ nípa àwọn ìṣesí ilẹ̀ ayé bí àwọn ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀, ìjì-ilẹ̀, ìjì-líle. Wọn nṣe eléyi láti mọ̀ bí a ṣe lè ṣètò àwọn *** tí a kò sì ní kábamọ̀ ewukéwu.**
The four earth sciences are: 1. Geology: Science of earth 2. Meteorology: Science of the atmosphere 3. Oceanography: Science of the oceans 4. Astronomy: Science of the universe	**Àwọn Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ilẹ̀-ayé pín sí ọ̀nà mẹ́rin:** **1. Ẹ̀kọ́ ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀ ayé: Ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ nípa ilẹ̀ ayé** **2. Ẹ̀kọ́ òyì-ojú ayé: ẹ̀kọ́ nípa òyì-ojú ayé** **3. Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) àwọn òkun: nípa àwọn òkun** **4. Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa àwọn) ẹ̀dá t'ọ̀run: ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ nípa àgbáyé**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Earth Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ilẹ̀-ayé**	Climate	**Sáà ojú-ọjọ́**
Erosion	**Ìyìnrìn**	Minerals	**Àlùmọ́nì**
Planet	**Ìsọ̀gbè-oòrùn**	Landslides	
Earth	**Ilẹ̀ -ayé**	Earthquake	**Ìjì-ilẹ̀**
Space	**Òfúrufú**	Flood	**Àgbárá**
Geology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé**	Volcanic eruption	**Ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀**

SECTION 9.1

EARTH SCIENCE - 1

GEOLOGY/ ẸKỌ ÌṢẸ̀DÁLẸ̀-AYÉ

INTRODUCTION / ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Geology - Science of the earth: is the science comprising of the study of solid Earth and the processes by which it evolves. In modern times, geology is commercially important for mineral and hydrocarbon exploration and for evaluating water resources; is publicly important for the prediction and understanding of natural hazards. Many processes such as landslides, earthquakes, floods and volcanic eruptions can be hazardous to people. Geologists work to understand these processes well enough to avoid building important structures where they might be damaged.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ nípa orílẹ̀ ayé àti gbogbo àwọn ọ̀nà tí ó gbà yà. Ní àsìkò ìlàjú yi, ẹ̀kọ́ ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé jẹ́ pàtàkì fún àmúṣọrọ̀ àwọn àlùmọ́nì ilẹ̀ ayé àti fún ìwákiri àwọn epo-rọ̀bì, àti fún àgbéyẹ̀wò àwọn ọrọ̀ inú omi. Ó tún wà fún ìṣàsọtẹ́lẹ̀ àti ìlanilóye àwọn ewu ilẹ̀ ayé.** **Ọpọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn ìrírí ayé bí ***, ìjì-ilẹ̀, àgbàrá-òjò àti ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀ ló ní ọpọ̀lọpọ̀ ewu fún àwa ọmọ aráyé. Àwọn akẹ́kọ ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé nṣiṣẹ́ láti lóye àwọn nkan** wọ̀nyí tóbẹ́ẹ̀ gẹ́ kí a ba lè yàgò fún kíkọ́ àwọn ilé pàtàkì ní ibi tí wọ́n ti lè bàjẹ́.**
Rock: A hard mineral mass	**Àpáta**
Minerals: Minerals are naturally occurring useful substances that are neither plants nor animals ****	**Àlùmọ́nì: Àwọn eléyi jẹ́ àwọn nkan tó ti wà láti ayébáyé, tí wọ́n sì ní ìwúlò. Àwọn eléyi kì íṣe onjẹ tàbí àwọn ẹran.**
Earthquake Shaking of the earth's crust	**Ìjì-ilẹ̀**
Volcano (volcanic eruption) A vent in the earth's crust through which lava and ashes are expelled.	**Ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀ (ilẹ̀ fẹ̀: the earth vents): ìfẹ̀ láti inú ilẹ̀ wá tó nfa ki ọ̀gọ̀dọ̀-gbígbóná àti eérú tu jáde**
Seismology Science of earthquakes	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ìjì-ilẹ̀**
Sand: granular material of disintegrated rock	**Yanrìn, Iyanrìn: Àpáta tẹ́lẹ̀ tó ti wá di ewéwó (granules), tó sì ti túká.**
Sandstone: sedimentary rock with colour ranging from yellow to red	**Egúrù, egúnrìn: Àpáta ìsìlẹ̀ tó ní àwọn awọ̀ bí àyìnrín sí pupa**
Clay: Pliable earth that hardens when fired	**Odo: Ilẹ̀ tó ṣeé tẹ̀, tó sì má nda líle tí a bá sun ún ní iná**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Rocks	**Àpáta**	Sand	**Yanrìn, Iyanrìn**
Igneous rocks	**Àpáta àfinádá**	Stone	**Òkúta**
Sedimentary rocks	**Àpáta ìsilẹ̀**	Clay	**Odo**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Metamorphic rocks	**Àpáta**	Glass	**Dígí**
Minerals	**Àlùmọ́nì**	Cement	**Ṣimẹ́ntì**
Granite- hard igneous rock	**Akọ-òkúta, Akọ-àpáta**	Chalk	**Ẹfun**
Marble – type of limestone	**Ọtadídán**	Volcanology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀**
Extraction			

TYPES OF ROCKS / ÀWỌN ORÍṢI APÁTA

Igneous rock: Rock produced by the action of fire	**Àpáta àfinádá**
Sedimentary rock: Rock formed from the deposit of sediments	**Àpáta ìsilẹ̀**
Metamorphic rock	**Àpáta *****

TYPES OF MINERALS / ÀWỌN ÀLÙMỌ́NÌ ILẸ̀

SOLID MINERALS		LIQUID MINERALS		GASES	
Iron ore	**Irin**	Crude oil (petroleum)	**Epo rọ̀bì**	Natural gas	**Òyì atilẹ̀tu** **(ti ilẹ̀ tu: emerges from the ground)**
Coal	**Èédú**			Coal gas	**Òyì inú èédú**
Clay	**Odo**				
Diamond	**Èédú dídán, Díámọ́ndì**				
Copper	**Kọ́pà**				
Gold	**Wúrà, Góòlù**				

SECTION 9.2

EARTH SCIENCE – 2

METEOROLOGY/ ẸKỌ́ OYI OJU-AYÉ

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Meteorology: the study of the atmosphere and how processes in the atmosphere determine Earth's weather and climate. Meteorology is a very practical science because everyone is concerned about the weather. How climate changes over time in response to the actions of people is a topic of urgent worldwide concern. The study of meteorology is of critical concern for protecting Earth's environment.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ òyijú-ayé (òyì ojú ayé) : Ẹ̀kọ́ òyijú-ayé jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ òyì ojú ayé àti àwọn ọ̀nà tí òyì ojú-ayé ngbà pilẹ̀ṣẹ̀ ojú-ọjọ́ òun sáà ojú-ọjọ́. Ẹ̀kọ́ òyijú-ayé jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ tó wúlò nítorí ikálukú wa ló ndàníyàn nípa ojú-ọjọ́. Bi sáà ojú-ọjọ́ ṣe nyípadà nítorì àwọn iṣẹ́ ọmọ ènìyàn ló jẹ́ eròngbà tó kan gbogbo aráyé. Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ojú-ọjọ́ jẹ́ nkan tó ṣe pàtàkì fún ìdáàbò bo àgbègbè ayé.**
Weather Symbols and Weather Records:	**Àwọn àmìn-àpẹẹrẹ àti àkọsilẹ̀ fún ojú-ọjọ́**
Atmosphere	**Òyì Ojú-ayé**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Meteorology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Òyì Ojú-ayé**	Environment	**Àgbègbè**
Atmosphere	**Òyì Ojú-ayé**	Weather Symbols	**Àmìn-àpẹrẹ t'ojú-ọjọ́**
Weather	**Ojú-ọjọ́**	Weather record	**Àkọsílẹ̀ nípa ojú-ọjọ́**
Weather forecasting	**Àsọtẹ́lẹ̀ t' Ojú-ọjọ́**	Climate	**Sáà Ojú-ọjọ́**

SECTION 9.3

EARTH SCIENCE – 3

OCEANOGRAPHY/Ẹ̀KỌ́ (NÍPA) ÀWỌN ÒKUN

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Oceanography is the study of Earth's oceans - their composition, movement, organisms and processes. The oceans cover most of our planet and are important resources for food and other commodities. They are increasingly being used as an energy source. The oceans also have a major influence on the weather and changes in the oceans can drive or moderate climate change. Oceanographers work to develop the ocean as a resource and protect it from human impact. The goal is to utilize the oceans while minimizing the effects of our actions.	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) àwọn òkun jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀ nípa àwọn òkun, ohun-inú wọn, ìpapòdà wọn, àwọn ẹ̀dá-alààyè inú wọn, ìṣesí wọn àti bẹ́ẹ̀bẹ́ẹ̀ lọ.** **Àwọn òkun ni wọ́n bojú púpọ̀ ilé ayé wa. Wọ́n sì jẹ́ olùpèsè onjẹ àti àwọn àlùmọ́nì míran. A sì nri wípé wọ́n ti npelemọ́ nínú ìpèsè agbára tí a nlò láti ṣe àwọn nkan.** **Àwọn òkun sì ní ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ ipa ti wọ́n nkó lórí ojú-ọjọ́. Àwọn ìparadà tó nṣẹ̀lẹ̀ nínú àwọn okun lè fa ìrúkèrúdò tàbí kí wọn tilẹ̀ mú àyípadà dé bá sáà ojú-ọjọ́.** **Àwọn onímọ̀n-jinlẹ̀ ẹ̀kọ́ òkun nṣiṣẹ́ láti wá ìlò wọn fún ìpèsè ọrọ̀ àti láti dáàbò bo wọ́n lọ́wọ́ ìlòkúlò ọmọ aráyé.** **Ìyànjú wa ni wípé ki a lè lo àwọn òkun kí a má sì jẹ́ kí ìṣẹ̀wàhù wa ní ipa lórí wọn.**
Ocean: Body of salt water that covers much of the earth's surface	**Òkun: àgbágbúù omi oníyọ̀ tó bojú ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ojú ayé**
Tides: the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the moon and the sun and the rotation of the Earth.	**Ìyọ àti ìṣa omi (Ìyọ: flood tide; Ìṣa: ebb tide): Ìlọsókè àti ìsọ̀kalẹ̀ omi òkun tó jẹ́ òkùnfà àpapọ̀ ipá òòfà òṣùpá àti ti oòrùn pẹ̀lú bí ayé ṣe nyí kiri**
Waves: moving ridge on the surface of a liquid	**Ìjì-omi: Àwọn nkan bí ebè-gbọ̀ọrọ́ tó má nkọ́já lọ lójú àwọn aṣọn (omi)**
Beaches: areas of loose sediment (sand, gravel, cobbles) controlled by ocean processes.	**Bebe-okun: Àwọn ibi ******
Ecosystem: Natural community of plants, animals and the environment associated with them	**Ètò ọjọ́-ẹ̀dá: Ijọ ayébáyé àwọn ọ̀gbin, ẹran (ẹranko àti èmìyàn) àti ibi tí a so wọ́n l'ọ́jọ́ sí.**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Oceanography (Oceaanology, Marine Science)	**Ẹkọ́ nípa àwọn òkun**	Ecology	**Ẹkọ́ nípa ọjọ́**
Marine organisms	**Àwọn ẹdá-oníyè inú òkun**	Ecosystem	**Ètò ọjọ́-ẹdá**

SECTION 9.4

EARTH SCIENCE – 4

ASTRONOMY/ẸKỌ́ (NÍPA ÀWỌN) ẸDÁ-T'ỌRUN

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Astronomy - science of heavenly bodies, is a natural science that deals with the study of celestial objects (such as stars, planets, comets, nebulae, star clusters and galaxies) and phenomena that originate outside the atmosphere of Earth	**Ẹkọ́ (nípa àwọn) Ẹdá-t'Ọrun jẹ́ ẹkọ́ ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ tó wà fún kíkọ́ nípa àwọn ẹdá t'ọrun (nkan bí àwọn ìràwọ̀, ìsọ̀gbè oòrùn, ìràwọ̀ onírù, erukutu-ọrun, agbo ìràwọ̀, at'àwọn àjọ̀ràwọ̀). Lákotán, ó jẹ́ ẹkọ́ nípa gbogbo àwọn ìṣẹ̀lẹ̀ tó wa lóde òyì-ojú ayé sọ́hun**
The Solar System is made up of all the planets that orbit our Sun. In addition to planets, the Solar System also consists of moons, comets, asteroids, and dust and gas.	**Ètò Oòrùn oun ìsọ̀gbè rẹ̀: Oòrùn wa ni àwọn ayé tó nyí káàkiri. Ó si tún ní àwọn òṣùpá, ìràwọ̀-oniru, ìsọ̀gbé-wuuru, erukutu, àti òyì. Gbogbo èyí ni a npè ni Oòrùn oun ìsọ̀gbè rẹ̀.**
Star: a massive, luminous sphere of plasma held together by gravity.	**Ìràwọ̀: Òkìríbítí ẹdá t'ọrun tí a fi òòfà fà mọra tó sì ntan ìtanná tirẹ̀**
Planet: celestial body orbiting a star	**Ayé: Àwọn ẹdá tó nyi ìràwọ̀ kiri**
Universe: the totality of everything that exists, including all matter and energy, the planets, stars, galaxies, and the contents of intergalactic space	**Àgbáyé: Gbogbo ẹdá àti gbogbo agbára tó wà. Eléyi pẹ̀lu àwọn ayé, àwọn irawo, àwọn àjọ̀ràwọ̀ àti gbogbo àwọn ẹdá míran tó ngbé ní òfúrufú**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Space	**Òfúrufú, Àyè-ayé**	Astronomy	**Ẹkọ́ nípa Ẹda-t'ọrun**
Solar system	**Ètò oòrùn oun ìsọ̀gbè rẹ̀**	Force of gravity	**Òòfà-ilẹ̀**
		Rotation	**Ìpòyì**
Sun	**Oòrùn**	Revolution	**Ìyíká, Ìyípo**
Venus	**Àgùàlà**	Solar eclipse	**Ìdílójú oòrùn**

Moon	**Òṣùpá**	Lunar eclipse	**Ìdílójú òṣùpá**
Satellites	**Ìsọ̀gbè**	Celestial object	**Ẹ̀da-t'ọ̀run**
Artificial satellite	**Ìsọ̀gbè àtọwọ́dá**	Comet	**Ìràwọ̀-onírù**
Star	**Ìràwọ̀**	Asteroids (minor planet, planetoids)	**Ìsọ̀gbè-wuuru**
Galaxy	**Àjọ̀ọ̀ràwọ̀, àjọ-ìràwọ̀**	Rainbow	**Òṣùmarè**
Clouds	**Sánmà**	Astronomer	**Akẹ́kọ ẹ̀dá t'ọ̀run**
Planets	**Ìsọ̀gbè oòrùn**	Nebulae	**Erukutu ọ̀run**
Orbit	**Ipa (path) ìsọ̀gbè**	Star clusters	**Agbo ìràwọ̀**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

SECTION 10

SOIL EROSION

ÌYÌNRÌN ILẸ̀

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Soil erosion: the process by which soil is gradually removed by the rain, wind, or sea from a region of the Earth's surface. It can occur by the transport of solids (sediment, soil, rock and other particles) in the natural environment, and leads to the deposition of these materials elsewhere. Soil erosion damages the soil because it does not let plants grow well when topsoil is removed	**Ìyìnrìn ilẹ̀: Ọ̀nà tí agbára òjò, atẹ́gùn tàbí ríru omi òkun ṣe ngbá ọ̀rá ilẹ̀ lọ láti àwọn orí ilẹ̀ ayé kan.** **Ò leè wàyé nípa ìkólọ àwọn adì (ìsìlẹ̀, erùpẹ̀ ilẹ̀, àpáta, àti àwọn nkan bẹ́ẹ̀bẹ́ẹ̀) tí a ṣẹ̀dá mọ́ àgbèègbè kan, ki a si gbá wọ́n lọ si ibòmíràn.** **Ìyìnrìn ilẹ̀ á máa mú kí ilẹ̀ díbàjẹ́ nítorípé kì í jẹ́ ki àwọn ohun ọ̀gbìn hù ní ibi tí àgbàrá omi tàbí atẹ́gùn ti gbá ọ̀rá ilẹ̀ lọ**
Water erosion: detaching and transporting vulnerable soil	**Ìfomiyìnrìn ilẹ̀ (fi omi yìnrìn ilẹ̀): Ìmúkúrò àti ìkólọ ọ̀rá ilẹ̀ pẹ̀lú àgbàrá omi**
Wind erosion: wearing of the earth's surface by wind	**Ìfatẹ́gùn-yìnrìn ilẹ̀ (fi atẹ́gùn yìnrìn ilẹ̀): Ìkólọ ọ̀rá ilẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ipá atẹ́gùn**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Deforestation	**Ìgbẹ́pípa**	Overgrazing	**Ìjẹpápárun**
Vegetation	**Ìgbe ayé (àwọn) ọ̀gbìn**	Top soil	**Ọ̀ra ilẹ̀**
Ploughing	**Ìtúlẹ̀**	Drainage channels	**Ojú àgbàrá**
Terracing/ Contour ridging	**Kíkọ ebè gbọ̀ọrọ̀**	Control of overgrazing	**Ìsèdílọ́wọ́ ìjẹpápárun**
Grazing	**Ìjẹpápá**	Crop	**Èrè-oko**
Deforestation	**Ìpagbórun**		

CONTROL OF EROSION / ỌNÀ ÌṢÈDÁWỌ́DÚRÓ ILẸ̀Ẹ́YÌNRÌN

Crop rotation	**Lílo ilẹ̀ oko fún oríṣiríṣi irúgbìn**
Mixed Farming	**Gbígbin oríṣi irúgbìn sóri ilẹ̀ oko**
Mulching	**Bíbo ìlẹ̀ pẹ̀lú ìràwé**
Terracing (Contour ridging)	**Kíkọ ebè gbọ̀ọrọ̀**
Afforestation	**Síso ilẹ̀ oko di aginjù fún ìgbà díẹ̀**
Drainage channels	**Gbígbẹ́ ojú àgbàrá òjò**

SECTION 11

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

ẸKỌ́ (NÍPA) ÀGBÈÈGBÈ

INTRODUCTION/ ỌRỌ̀ ÀKỌ́SỌ

Environmental Science is the study of the environment, and the solution to environmental problems, Environmental Science studies of the myriad interactions between humans and the world around them, living and non-living	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) àgbèègbè jẹ́ ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ nípa àyíká wa àti bí a ṣe lè rí ojútùú ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ àwọn ìyọnu tí a nní pẹ̀lú àyíká wa.** **Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) àgbèègbè nkọ́ nípa ọ̀pọ̀lọ́pọ̀ ìbáṣepọ̀ láàrín àwa ọmọ ènìyàn àti àwọn edá àyíkaá wa, yálà àwọn tó wà láàyè tàbí tí kò sí láàyè.**
Pollution: the releasing of harmful substances into the environment	**Ìbàyíkájẹ́: Kíkó àwọn nkan olóró dà sí àgbèègbè wa**
Recycling: processing used materials (waste) into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage.	**Ìṣàtúnlò (àtúnlò: used again): àtúnṣe àwọn nkan tí a ti lò rí (àlòkù) sí àwọn nkan èlò míràn. Eléyi njẹ́ kí a dáwọ́ lílo àwọn oun àlùmọ́ni wa nílokúlo. Ó sì tún njẹ́ kí a lo agbára wa sí àwọn ọ̀nà míràn tó jọ̀jú.**

VOCABULARY / ÌTÚMỌ̀ - ỌRỌ̀

English	Yoruba	English	Yoruba
Recycling	**Ìṣàtúnlò**	Environmental Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Àgbèègbè**
Soft water	**Omi àmun**	Water	**Omi**
Hard water	**Omi ríró**	Air	**Afẹ́**
Pollution	**Ìbàyíkájẹ́**	Natural resources	**Àwọn oun àlùmọ́nì**
Water pollution	**Ìbomijẹ́**	Refuse	**Pàntí**
Air pollution	**Ìbafẹ́jẹ́**	Environmental Quality	**Ìwuyìtó àgbèègbè**
Waste	**Àwàdànù, Ẹ̀gbin**	Food Cycle	**Ìyípo ijẹ̀ẹ̀mun**
Waste disposal	**Ìkẹ́gbin (kó ẹ̀gbin)**	Noise Pollution	**Ìfaruwo bàyíkájẹ́**
Sewage	**Ìgbọ̀nsẹ̀**	Fossil fuels	**Awọn Ìdáná rọ̀bì**

DICTIONARY

ENGLISH - YORÙBÁ

Abbreviate	**Láti gé (ọ̀rọ̀) kúrú**
ABC	**Àwọn ABD, Àwọn Abidi**
Abdomen	**Inú, inú-ẹran**
Abdominal	**Inú**
Absorption	**Ìfàmun**
Acceleration	**Ìdà-eré; ìperédàsíwájú (deceleration: ìperédàsẹ́hìn)**
Accelerator	**Èrọ Ìperédà (pa eré dà: change speed)**
Achilles Tendon	**Irìn gìgísẹ̀**
Acid	**Ẹ̀kan**
Acidic	**kíkan**
Acids and Bases	**Ẹ̀kan at'ègbo**
Acne	**Iroré**
Acoustic nerve	**Èsọ ìgbọ́rọ̀**
Adaptation	**Ìmọ́ra***
Adequate diet	**Ìjẹ̀mun pipé (ijẹ̀mun: ìjẹ àti imún)**
Adequate diet (Balanced diet)	**Ìjẹ̀mun pípé**
Adipose tissue	**Ìṣù ọ̀rá**
Adrenal gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ orí-iwe**
Adult	**Àgbàlagbà**
Aeroplane	**Pléènì, ọkọ̀ òfúrufú**
Afferent nerve	**Èsọ akọ́kàn (kọ́ kàn: first to be reached)**
African balsam tree	**Igi iyá**
African Breadfruit tree	**Igi àfọn**
African cucumber	**Igi akọ-ejirin***
African fan palm	**Igi àgbọn olódu**
African fig tree	**Igi ẹ̀gbẹ̀si**
African greenheart	**Igi ọ̀kán**
African lacustbean tree	**Igi Ìgbá**
African Mahogany	**Igi apá**
African maple tree	**Igi arère**
African oak	**Igi ẹ̀kì agbàrajù**
African teak	**Igi ìrókò**
African tulip tree	**Igi òrúrù**
Africna cucumber	**Igi akọ-ejirin**
Afterbirth	**Olóbi**
Afterpains	**Agàrọ̀, àgunrọ̀**
Age	**Ogbó**
Aged (to become ~)	**Darúgbó (Láti ~)**
agent	**Alábaṣe, Alágbàtà**
Agriculture	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ìroko; Ẹ̀kọ́ ọ̀gbìn**

Agronomy	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ilò èrè-oko**
AIDS	**Àìsàn Àìgbẹ́ṣẹ́ òkí-ara** **(illness caused by the inability of the immune system to function)**
Air	**Afẹ́** **(breeze: afẹ́rẹ́; wind: afẹ́fẹ́ ; gas: òyì)**
Air and Water Pollution	**Ibà afẹ́ oun omi jẹ́**
Air conditioner	**Èrọ ìmúlétutù**
Air pipes	**Àwọn òpó afẹ́**
Air pollution	**Ìbafẹ́jẹ́, Ìbafẹ́fẹ́jẹ́**
Air Pressure	**Èéfún-afẹ́**
Airplane	**Ọkọ̀ òfúrufú**
Airport	**Ibùdó ọkọ̀-òfúrufú**
Albinism	**Afín-yíyà**
Alcohol abuse	**Ìmukúmu**
Alimentary canal, bowel gastrointestinal tract, gut	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Alive (to be ~)	**Láti wà láàyè**
Aliveness	**Ìyè, Yíyè, Ààyè, Ìwàláàyè**
Alkali	**Aṣọṣẹ, Ela aṣọṣẹ** **(Ela: chemical; ṣe ọṣẹ: make soap)**
Alkali metals	**Àlùrọ aṣọṣẹ** **(Àlùrọ: metal)**
Allergen	**Ahun**
Alloy	**Ayọ́pọ̀**
Amalgam	**Àdàlú**
Ammeter	**Òṣùwọ̀n ìsán-àrá; Awọ̀n-sán**
Amnesia	**Igbàgbé**
Amniotic fluid	**Omi-ọmọ**
Amount of substance	**Ọ̀pọ̀**
Amp	**Ámpù**
Amphibian	**Ẹranko gbómigbélẹ̀**
Amplifier	**Èrọ ìfẹ́-àmì;**
Amplitude (of a wave)	**Ìjì (agbọ̀n)**
Anaemia	**Àìsàn àìléjẹ̀tó (ài ní ẹ̀jẹ̀ tó)***
Anaemia-	**Àìsàn àìléjẹ̀tó**
Analgesic	**Aporo**
Analogue	
Analytical chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) Ìtúpalẹ̀ Ẹ̀la (**
Anemometer	**Awọ̀nsán-àrá** **(wọ̀n ìsán-àrá: measure electric motion)**
Angle	**Igun** **(Acute ~: igun mímú; Obtuse ~:igun fífẹ̀; right ~: igun-ọ̀tún)**
Animal	**Ẹran, Ẹranko**
Animal husbandry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìroko ẹran-ọ̀sìn**
Animal Kingdom	**Ìjọ ẹran**
Ankle	**Ọrùn ẹsẹ̀**
Ankle bone, tarsal bone	**Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ̀**
Answer (a question)	**Dáhùn (ìbéèrè)**
Answers	**Ìdáhun, èsì, ìfèsì**
Antelope	**Ìgalà, Àgbọ̀nrín**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Anthers (flower)	**Orí ìjẹ̀-òdòdó** (style; ìjẹ̀-òdòdó)
Antibacterial	**Apalámọ̀** (Alámọ̀: bacteria; one with cell wall)
Antibiotics	**Oògùn ẹ̀yàwuuru**
Antibodies	**Ọjẹ̀-ara apẹ̀yàwuuru** (Ọjẹ̀: protein, ẹ̀yàwuuru: microorganisms)
Antigens	
Anus	**Ihò-ìdí, Fùrọ̀**
Anxiety	**Àìfọkànbalẹ̀**
Appendix	**Ìka-ìyẹ̀wù-ìfun, àpọ́ndùrù**
Arabic number	**Òòkà Lárúbáwá**
Area	**Òrò**
Arm	**Apá**
Armpit	**Abíyá**
Arrectores pili	**Iṣan ìdí-irun**
Arterial blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ àlọ**
Artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-àlọ (ẹjẹ̀)**
Artificial satellite	**Ìsọ̀gbè àtọwọ́dá**
Asexual reproduction	**Bíbí àìgbakọ; Bíbí àìgbàrin; Bíbí ògbo**
Ash	**Èèrú**
Asteroids (minor planet, planetoids)	**Ìsọ̀gbè-wuuru**
Asthmatic cough	**Ikọ́ efée**
Astronomer	**Akẹ́kọ ẹ̀dá t'ọ̀run**
Athletes foot	**Ẹ̀yún ẹsẹ̀**
Atlas (geography)	**Ìwé àwòran-ayé**
Atlas(Biology)	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn kíni**
Atmosphere	**Òyì ojú-ayé**
Atom	**Átọ̀mù**
Atomic energy	**Agbára átọ̀mù**
Auto mechanic	**Mẹ̀kánîkì**
Automobile	**Mọ́tò, káà**
Autonomic nerve (neuron)	**Èsọ adáṣiṣẹ́**
Autumn	**Àkókò ìwọ́wé**
Average	**Àròpín** (rò + pín: add and the divide; average speed: àròpín eré)
Axe	**Àáke, Àkéké**
Axis	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn kejì**
Baboon	**Ìnọ̀kí**
Back (of a body)	**Ẹ̀hín**
Back bone (spinal column, vertebral column	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**
Backache	**Ẹ̀hín ríro**
Bacteria	**Àwọn Alámọ̀** (Alámọ̀:possesor of cell wall)
Bacterial disease	**Àìsàn Alámọ̀**
Bacteriology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ àìsàn-alámọ̀**
Bacterium	**Alámọ̀**
Balance	**Òṣùwọ̀n**

Balanced diet	**Ìjẹ̀ẹ̀mun pipé (ijẹẹmun: ìjẹ àti imún)**
Ball	**Bọ́ọ̀lu, ìṣù**
Balsam Apple	**Ejìnrìn**
Bamboo	**Ọparun**
Banana tree	**Igi ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀**
Barometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n ìtì-ayé**
Base	**Ìsàlẹ̀, odò**
Base (Chemistry)	**Ègbo**
Base area	**Òrò**
Basic Operations	**Ọ̀ṣẹ́ …**
Bat	**Àdán**
Battery	**Bátìrì**
Beam (of light)	**Èdó ìtànná**
Beans	**Ẹ̀wà**
Beard	**Irùngbọ̀n**
Belly ache	**Inú rírun**
Benign tumor	**Lẹ́ẹ́rẹ́**
Beriberi	**Bẹ̀ríbẹ̀rí**
Biceps muscle	**Iṣan olorimeji, pópó apá**
Bile	**Oje-òrónro**
Bile duct	**Ìfun òrónro, Òpó-òrónro**
Bile pigment	**Aró oje-òrónro**
Billion	**Èèrú**
Billion Billion	**Èrèèrú, Èèrú-èèrú 10^{18}**
Billionth	**Ìdá-èèrú**
Binary	**Bákan-méjì**
Biochemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹlà-ìyè**
Biofuel	**Ohun ìdáná**
Biology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀dá-oníyè; bàọ́lọ́jì**
Biopharmaceutical	**Àgbo**
Bioplastics	**Oje-rọ́bà**
Birth canal	**Ọ̀nà ibí**
Black colour	**Àwọ̀ dúdú**
Blackboard	**Pátákó ìkọ̀wé; Ògiri ìkọ̀wé**
Bladder	**Àpòòtọ̀, àpò-ìtọ̀**
Blister	**Ìléròró**
Blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blood capillary	**Ọpó ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blood circulation	**Ìṣọ̀nyíká ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blood circulatory system	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blood clot	**Èépá-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blood coagulation	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ dídì**
Blood copuscle	**Pádi ẹ̀jẹ̀ (Pádi: cell)**
Blood vessels	**Ìṣọ̀n ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Blue colour	**Àwọ̀ Àyìnrín (Light blue colour: àwọ̀ òféfe, àwọ̀ ayinrin)**
Body	**Ẹ̀gbẹ́, Ara**

Body ache	**Ara ríro**
Body frame	**Àgbéró ara**
Body waste	**Ẹgbin ara**
Boil[1]	**Eéwo**
Boil[2]	**Láti hó**
Boiling point	**Ibi ìhó**
Bone	**Eegun**
Bone cancer	**Akàn eegun**
Bone marrow	**Ìmùdùnmúdùn ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Bony tissue	**Ìṣù eléegun**
Book	**Ìwé**
Botany	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ọ̀gbìn**
Bottom	**Ìsàlẹ̀**
bowel	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Brain	**Ọpọlọ**
Brain fever, meningitis	**Ibà orí**
Brain tumor	**Akàn ọpọlọ, Lẹ́ẹ́rẹ́ ọpọlọ, Jẹjẹrẹ ọpọlọ**
Branch	**Ẹ̀ka**
Branch (of a tree)	**Ẹ̀ka (igi)**
Brass	**Ìdè**
Brass worker	**Onídè**
Breadth	**(Ìwọ̀n) Ìbú**
Breast / Bust	**Ọmún, Ọyọn**
Breast bone (sternum)	**Eegun àyà**
Breast cancer	**Akàn ọmún; Lẹ́ẹ́rẹ́ ọmún; Jẹjẹrẹ ọmún**
Breast examination	**Àyẹ̀wò ọmún**
Breast milk	**Wàrà**
Breath	**Ìmí, eémí**
Breathing	**Mimi**
Breathing system	**Ètò mímí-ara**
Breeze	**Afẹ́rẹ́**
Breeze	**Atẹ́gùn**
Bricklayer	**Omọlé, Mọlémọlé, Bíríkìlà**
Bridge	**Afárá, àsọdá**
Brightness	**Ìmọ́lẹ̀**
Bronchus	**Ẹ̀ka irin-ofun**
Brother	**Arákùnrin**
Brown colour	**Àwọ̀ ara**
Brush	**Búrọ́ṣì**
Buccal cavity	**Ihò ẹnu**
Buccal gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ itọ́**
Bud	**Àṣẹ̀ṣẹ̀yọ, ọ̀jẹ̀lẹ̀**
Buffalo	**Efọ̀n**
Builder	**Alágbàkọ́**
Bushfowl	**Àparò**
Buttocks	**Ìdí**

Byte	**Ikin-kọ̀mpútà**
Calculate	**Ṣèṣirò**
Calculation	**Ìṣirò**
Calendar	**Ìwé ìmọ̀-gbà**
Calf bone (fibula)	**Eegun-ẹsẹ̀ kékeré**
Calf[1]	**Ọmọ màlúù**
Calf[2]	**Pópósẹ̀**
Camel	**Ìbaaka**
Camera	**Ẹ̀rọ ìmáwòrán (mú àwòrán: capture a picture), Káḿérà**
Camwood tree	**Igi osùn**
Cancer	**Akàn, Jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ̀**
Candle	**Ìwọ̀n-àbẹ́là**
Canines	**Ọ̀gọ̀n-ehin**
Canker, Stomatitis	**Ìbẹ́**
Capacity	**Ojúwọ̀n**
Capillary	**Òpó-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Carbohydrate	**Ẹ̀là-okun (okun = energy, ẹ̀là= chemical)**
Carbon dioxide	**Òyì-èédú**
Cardiac Sphincter	**Ẹ̀gbà ẹ̀nu-ikùn**
Carnivorous animal	**Ajẹ̀ran**
Carpal bone (trapezium)	**Eegun ọ̀rùn-apá**
Carpenter	**Afágí, Fágifágí, gbẹ́ṇ̀ọ̀ngbẹ́ṇ̀ọ̀n,**
Cartilage	**Ọ̀kèrekère**
Cash crops	**Èso amówówá**
Cashew nut	**Kaṣú**
Cassava	**Paki (~ flour: gaàrí; ~ gruel: ẹ̀bà)**
Cat	**Ológbò**
Caterpillar	**ẹ̀din labalábá**
Cattle	**Màlúù**
Cause	**Ìdí, Òkùnfà, Ìpilẹ̀**
Cause and effect	**Òkùnfà àt'àbáyọ̀rí**
Cecum	**Ìyẹ̀wù-ìfun**
Celestial object	**Ẹ̀dá-t'ọ̀run**
Cell	**Pádi (Animal cell: pádi ẹ̀ran; plant cell: pádi ọ̀gbìn)**
Cell wall	**Amọ̀ pádi**
Cellular composition	**Èto ohun-inú padi (organized contents of the cell)**
Celsius scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Sẹ́lsiosi**
Cement	**Ṣiḿẹ́ntì**
Centigrade scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n Ìgbóná ti Sẹ́lsíọ̀sì**
Central nervous system	**Èto ẹ̀ṣọ̀ t'ogangan**
Central Processing unit	**Ọpọ̀lọ̀ Kọ̀mpútà**
Centrifuge	**Ẹ̀rọ ìfì**
Century	**Ọ̀rún-dún**
Cereals	**Wóró-irúgbìn**
Ceruminous glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ òrí-etí**
Cervical vertebra (neck bone)	**Eegun ọ̀rùn**

Cervix	**Ọrùn ilé-ọmọ'nú**
Chalk	**Efun**
Chamelion	**Alágẹmọ, Ọ̀gà,**
Changes in Nature	**Àyípadà nnú àyànmọ́**
Characteristics	**Àmì-Ìdáyàtọ̀**
Chart	**Àwòjúwe, Ìtẹ́**
Cheek	**Ẹ̀rẹ̀kẹ́**
Chemical energy	**Agbára Ẹlà**
Chemicals	**Ẹlà**
Chemist	**Akẹ́kọ-ẹlà**
Chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹlà; Kẹ́místrì**
Chest muscle	**Iṣan àyà**
Chest, thorax, pectus	**Àyà**
Chick	**Òròmọndìẹ, ọmọ adìẹ**
Chicken	**Ọmọ adiẹ**
Chicken pox	
Chigger	**Jìgá**
Childbirth	**Ọmọ-bíbí**
Chimpanzee	
Chin	**Àgbọ̀n**
Chlorine	**Òyì-iyọ̀**
Cholera	**Àrùn Onígbáméjì**
Chord (of a circle)	**Àsọdá (ẹ̀ká)**
Chronic disease	**Àrùn gbére**
Cinema	**Ilé-ìran, sinimá**
Circle	**Ẹ̀ká (center of ~: ojú ẹ̀ká); circumference of ~: odi-ẹ̀ká; radius of a ~: igbo ẹ̀ká)**
Circuit[1]	**Ìrìnpo (rin po: complete a circle) okun-àrá**
Circuit[2]	**Òpó-àrá**
Circulatory system	**Ètò ìṣọ̀n-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Circumference	**Odi-ẹ̀ká**
Citric acid	**Ẹ̀kan ọsàn-wẹ́wẹ́**
Civet cat	**Ẹtà**
Class	**Ẹ̀yà**
Classification	**Ìkàsí, Kíkàsí**
Classroom	**Kíláàsì, Yàrá ilééwé**
Clay	**Odo**
Cleanliness	**Ìmọ́tótó**
Climate	**Sáà ojú-ọjọ́**
Clinic	**Àgọ́-ìwòsàn**
Clitoris	**Idọ**
Clot	**Èépá**
Cloth	**Aṣọ**
Clouds	**Sánmà**
Coal	**Èédú**
Coal gas	**Òyì inú èédú**

Coated tongue	**Èfù**
Coccyx (caudal vertebra)	**Eegun ìrán**
Cock	**Àkùkọ**
Cocoa	**Kòkó**
Coconut tree	**Igi àgbọn**
Cold blooded animal	**Ẹranko aláratútù**
Cold season	**Àkókò otútù; Àkókò òjò**
Collar	**Ẹgbà-ọrùn**
Collar bone (clavicle)	**Eegun òkè-àyà, Eegun ẹgbà-ọrùn**
Collection (of people, things, etc)	**Àjọ, Àkójọ, Àkójọpọ̀**
Colon	**Asẹ́-ìfun**
Colour	**Àwọ̀ (blue ~: àwọ̀ ayinrin; gray ~:àwọ̀ èèrú; green ~: àwọ̀ ewé; indigo ~: àwọ̀ elu; light blue ~: àwọ̀ òfefe; orange ~: àwọ̀ ọsàn; red ~: àwọ̀ pupa; yellow ~: àwọ̀ èsè**
Colt	**Agodongbo**
Comet	**Ìràwọ̀-onírù**
Commission	**Làádà**
Communicable disease	**Àrùn aranni Àrùn àrànmọ́**
Communicable Disease	**Àrùn aranni, Àrùn àrànmọ́**
Complete metamorphosis of an insect	**Ìpàárídà pípé ti àwọn kòkòrò**
Complete reaction	**Àsè-ìsèparí**
Compost, manure, fertilizer	**Ajílẹ̀**
Compound	**Àsèpọ̀**
Computer	**Èrọ ìṣirò, Kọ̀mputa**
Computer disc	**Àwo-kọ̀mpútà**
Computer keyboard	**Ìka-kọ̀mpútà**
Computer language	**Èdè- kọ̀mpútà**
Computer screen	**Agbòji- kọ̀mpútà**
Concave lens	**Awòye onínú**
Concave mirror	**Awòji onínú**
Concentrate	**Láti sọ dògidì**
Conductor	**Onipa (ipa: pathway)**
Conductor (of heat)	**Onípa okun-ina**
Conductor of electricity	**Onípa okun-àrá**
Congenital disease	**Àrùn àbínibí**
Connective tissue	**Ìṣù-ara aparapọ̀**
Consequence, result	**Àyọrísí**
Constant	**Àì-yẹ̀ (constant composition: Èto-inú ài-yẹ̀)**
Contagious	**Aranni, àrànmọ́**
Contagious disease	**Àrùn aranni Àrùn àrànmọ́**
Contagious disease;	**Àrùn aranni, Àrùn àrànmọ́**
Content	**Àkọ́nú, Ohun-inú**
Contraction	**Ìsọ́kì**
Control	**Darí; Àfiwé**
Control of overgrazing	**Ìsèdílọ́wọ́ ìjẹ́pápárun**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Convex lens	**Awòye oníkùn**
Convex mirror	**Awòji oníkùn**
Cooker / Stove	**Ẹrọ-ìdáná; Kúkà**
Copper	**Kọ́pà**
Copy	**Ṣàdàkọ, Ṣàwòkọ**
Copying	**Àdàkọ, Àwòkọ**
Copying machine	**Ẹrọ Ìdàwékọ**
Corolla (of a flower; circle of petals)	**Ẹwà òdòdó**
Cotton	**Òwú**
Cotyledon, seed leaf	**Ewé-rúgbìn**
Cough	**Ikọ́**
Coulometer	**Ẹrọ-ìdíwọ̀n isán-àrá**
Counting	**Kíkà, Ìkà, òòkà-kikà**
Cow	**Màlúù**
Cranial nerve	**Èsọ atoríyọ**
Craw-craw	**Kuruno, Ìṣaka**
Crop	**Èrè-oko, Èso**
Crude oil (petroleum)	**Epo rọ̀bì**
Cube	**Ìgọ̀n; (Edge of a cube: igun-ìgọ̀n; Corner of a cube: kọ̀rọ̀-ìgọ̀n; Face of a cube: Ègbé- ìgọ̀n)**
Cubic	**Oníwọ̀nmẹ́ta; (cubic equation: ọ̀mì onírìnmẹ́ta; cubic measure: iwọ̀n-àyè)**
Cuboid	**Ìgọ̀n Títẹ̀, Aríbí-ìgọ̀n**
Cultivation	**Ìṣètọ́jú ilẹ̀**
Current (electricity)	**Isán-àrá (san: to move rapidly)**
Curvature	**Ìwọ́-ẹ̀ká**
Curves	**Ìlà wíwọ́, ìwọ́**
Cutlass	**Adá**
Cylinder	**Agolo**
Day	**Ọjọ́**
Deciduous tree	**Igi awọ́wé**
Decimal fractions	**Ìdá-ìdì, Ẹsẹ (decimal system; èto àwọn ẹsẹ)**
decimal point	**Ẹsẹ**
Deer	**Àgbọ̀nrín**
Deficiency disease	**Àrùn àìdára ìjẹ àti imún, Àrùn ìjẹ̀mun**
Deforestation	**Ìgbẹ́pípa, Ìpagbórun, Igbó-pípa**
Degree	**Àléfà**
Degrees Celsius	**Àléfà ti Sẹ́lsíọ̀sí**
Degrees Farhenheit	**Àléfà ti Fárẹ́nháìtì**
Dendrites of neuron	**Irun èsọ**
Dengue (breakbone fever)	**Ibà inú eegun**
Densitometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-òrìn**
Density	**Òrìn**
Dental caries**	**Ehín kíkẹ**
Dental plaque	**Gẹ̀dẹ̀gẹ́dẹ̀ ehín**
Dentine	**Eegun ehín**

Dermis	**Inú awọ-ara**
Desert	**Ìyàngbẹ-ilẹ̀**
Development	**Ìdàgbàsókè**
Diabetes	**Àtọ̀gbẹ**
Diagram, illustration	**Àwòjúwe**
Diameter	**Àlàjá (ẹ̀ká)**
Diamond	**Èédú dídán, Díámọ́ndì**
Diaphragm	**Iṣan-agbede**
Diarrhea	**Ìgbẹ́ gbuuru**
Diarrhea with stomach ache	**Àrunṣu**
Diastole	**Ìgbà ìfẹ́ra ọkàn**
Diet	**Ìjẹ at'imún, Ìjẹ̀ẹ̀mun**
Difference	**Ìyàtọ̀**
Digest	**Láti da (onjẹ)**
Digestion	**Ìlọ́, lílọ́** **(~ of food: ìlọ́ onjẹ; dídà onjẹ), Ẹ̀dà-Onjẹ; Dídà-ìjẹ)**
Digestive enzyme	**Ayáse dídà-ìjẹ** **(yá àsè: speed up a reaction; àsè: reaction)**
Digestive tract	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Digger	**Dígà, Ọkọ́-Ìgbẹ́lẹ̀**
Digit	**Ẹyọ-ònkà**
Digital	**Ẹyọdẹ́yọ** **(ẹyọ dé ẹyọ = from one digit to another)**
Discount	**Ẹ̀dínwó**
Disease	**Ara àìle, àrùn, àìlera, àìsàn, òjòjò, ọ̀kùnrùn**
Dispersal	**Ìtúká**
Dissection	**Ìfẹ̀ṣọ̀kun** **(fi ẹ̀ṣọ̀ kun; ~ of fish: Ìfẹ̀ṣọ̀kun ẹja)**
Distance	**Ìjìnnà**
Dividend	**Èpín**
Division (Mathematics)	**Pínpín**
Division (phylum)	**Agbo-ẹ̀yà**
Doctor	**Onísègùn**
Dog	**Ajá**
Domestic	**T'ilé**
Domestic animal	**Ẹran-ilé; Eranle; Ẹran ọ̀sìn**
Donkey	**Kẹ́tẹ́kẹ́tẹ́**
Dot	**Àmì ìdúró**
Drainage channels	**Ojú àgbàrá**
Draw (an illustration)	**Ṣàyàjúwe**
Drill	**Ẹ̀rọ-ìluhò** **(drill: lu ihò)**
Drought	**Ìgbà ìyàngbẹ-ilẹ̀**
Drug abuse	**Ìlòkulò oògùn**
Drugs	**Oògùn**
Dry cough	**Ikọ́ gbígbẹ**
Dry season	**Àkókò èèrùn**
Duck	**Pẹ́pẹ́yẹ**
Duckling	**Ọmọ pẹ́pẹ́yẹ**
Duct	**Òpó-tinrin**
Duct gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ olópo**

Ductless gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ àìlópo**
Duiker	**Etu, Èsúró**
Duodenum,	**Ọlọ́-ìfun**
Dust	**Eruku, Erukutu**
Dye	**Aró, osùn**
Dysentry	**Ìgbẹ́ ọ̀rìn**
Ear, pinna	**Etí**
Earth	**Ilẹ̀ -ayé**
Earth Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ilẹ̀-ayé**
Earthquake	**Ìjì-ilẹ̀**
Earthworm	**Ekòló**
Eclipse	**Ìdílójú (~ of the sun: ìdílójú oòrùn, - òṣùpá dí oòrùn l'ójú; ~ of the moon: ìdílójú òṣùpá,- ayé di oṣupa l'ójú)**
Ecology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ọjọ́**
Economics	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ètò-ọrọ̀**
Ecosystem	**Ètò ọjọ́-ẹ̀dá**
Eczema	**Èélá**
Education	**Ètò-ẹ̀kọ́**
Educators	**Olùkọ́ni**
Efferent nerve	**Ẹ̀ṣọ Ìmira**
Egestion	**Ìgbẹ́-yíyà**
Egg (ovum)	**Ẹyin**
Eighty	**Ẹ̀jọ-dì, Ẹ̀jọ ìdì, Ọgọ́rin**
Ejaculatory duct	**Òpó àtọ̀**
Elastic (to be ~)	**Láti dọ́**
Elbow	**Ìgunpá, ìgopá**
Elbow bone (ulna)	**Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ̀-apá**
Electric	**Àrá**
Electric current	**Ìsán àrá**
Electric force	**Ipá (ti) àrá**
Electrical Energy	**Agbára okun-Àrá**
Electricity	**Okun-Àrá (okun: energy)**
Electrolytes	
Element	**Ìṣù-átọ̀mù**
Elephant	**Erin**
Elephantiasis	**Jàbùtẹ̀, Òkè**
Ellipse	**Ọ̀gbun**
Embryo, fetus, foetus	**Ọlẹ̀**
Emulsification	
Endocrine system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ́ àìlópo**
Endometrium (lining of the uterus)	**Ìwọ̀ ilé-ọmọ**
Endothermic reactiom	**Àsè aloná (lo iná: use heat)**
Energy	**Agbára; Okun**
Engineer	**Ẹnjiníà, Aṣẹ̀rọ**
Enthalpy	**Agbára-wíwúlò**
Entropy	**Ìdàrú**

Environment	**Àgbè-gbè, Àyíká**
Environmental Quality	**Ìwuyìtó àgbèègbè**
Environmental Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Àgbèègbè**
Enzyme	**Ayásè-ara (yá àsè: quicken a chemical reaction)**
Epidemic	**Àjàkálẹ̀ (àrùn)**
Epidemic disease	**Àrùn àjàkálẹ̀**
Epidermis	**Ìwọ̀-òde**
Epiglottis	**Ẹ̀kù ipè-ọ̀fun**
Epilepsy	**Wárápá**
Equal to	**Jẹ́yekan pẹ̀lú**
Equality	**Ìjẹ́yekan**
Equilibrium	**Agbede**
Equilibrium constant	**Òòkà-àìyẹ̀ ibi-agbede**
Equilibrium Point	**Ibi agbede**
Equilibrium reaction	**Àsè adúrólágbede**
Equivalent	**Dọ́gba pẹ̀lú**
Equivalents	**Ẹgbẹ́**
Erectile tissue	**Ìṣù ale**
Erosion	**Ìyìnrìn**
Esophagus	**Òòfà-ọ̀fun**
Estimate	**Fojúwọn (fi ojú wọn); Fi ojú-inú wọn**
Estimation	**Ìfojúwọ̀n**
Eucaryotic organism	**Ẹ̀dá onípádigidi**
Eukaryotic	**Onípádi-gidi (pádi=cell)**
Evergreen tree	**Igi arúwékádún**
Evolution	**Ìtìranyà (ti iran yà: change from one generation to another)**
Examination	**Àyẹ̀wò**
Example	**Àpẹrẹ; (for example: fún àpẹrẹ)**
Excrement, faeces	**Ìgbọnsẹ̀**
Excretion	**Ìkẹ́gbin**
Excretory System	**Ètò Ìkẹ́gbin-ara**
Exercise	**Àṣewò**
Exocrine system	**Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ́ olópo**
Exothermic reaction	**Àsè afaná (fa iná: bring forth heat; asè: reaction)**
Experiment	**Àṣewò**
Explain (To ~)	**Láti ṣàlàyé**
Explosive	**Ẹ̀tù**
Extensor muscle	**Iṣan Anọra (nọ ara: extend a body part)**
Eye	**Ojú**
Factory	**Ilé-isọ̀pọ̀ (ṣe ọ̀pọ̀: make many copies)**
Fahrenheit scale	**Òṣùwọ̀n ìgbóná ti Fárín-háìtì**
Falcon, hawk, kite	**Àṣá**
Fallopian tube, oviduct	**Ìfun ẹyin**
Family	**Ìdílé**
Family Tree	**Igi ìdílé**
Farhenheit scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti Fárín-háìtì**

Farm Produce	**Èrè oko**
Farmer	**Àgbẹ̀**
Farming	**Ìroko, Iṣẹ́ àgbẹ̀**
Farmland	**Ilẹ̀ oko**
Fat and oil	**Òrá àt'epo**
Feathers (in birds)	**Àwọn Ìyẹ́ (lára àwọn ẹyẹ)**
Feeding, Alimentation	**Bíbọ́**
Female (woman)	**Abo, Obí, Obìrin**
Female sex	**Abo ìnrin**
Female sexual organ	**Ẹ̀yà ìnrin abo**
Femur (Thigh bone)	**Eegun itan**
Ferret	
Fertile (to be ~)	**Láti rọyin**
Fertile land	**Ilẹ̀ ọlọ́ra**
Fertile period	**Ìgbà irọyin**
Fertilization	**Ìgbàrin, Gbígbàrin**
Fertilize (an egg)	**Láti fún (ẹyin) ní ìnrin**
Fertilized egg (zygote)	**Ọlẹ̀**
Fertilizer, manure, compost	**Ajílẹ̀**
Fetus, foetus, embryo	**Ọlẹ̀**
Fever	**Ibà**
Fibre	**Òran**
Fibrous (to be ~)	**Láti ran**
Fibrous tissue	**Ìṣù òran**
Fibula	**Eegun-ẹsẹ̀ kékeré**
Fifty	**Àrún ìdì, Àrún-dì**
Fig tree	**Igi Òpòtọ́**
Figure	**Èèyà**
Filter	**Aṣẹ́**
Fire	**Iná**
First trimester of pregnancy	**Ìgbà Ọlẹ̀**
Fish	**Ẹja**
Flame	**Àṣẹ̀-iná, Ahọ́n iná**
Flax	**Òṣọ̀**
Flexor muscle	**Iṣan Akára (ká ara: bend a body part)**
Flood	**Àgbárá**
Flower (seed holding part of a plant)	**Àdòdó, òdòdó**
Flowering tree, angiospermae	**Igi olódòdó,**
Fly	**Eṣinṣin**
Focus	**Ojú-ọ̀gbun**
Fontanel	**Àwòjẹ̀**
Food	**Onjẹ, Ìjẹ**
Food chain	**Okùn ìjẹ**
Food crops	**Èso fún jíjẹ**
Food Cycle	**Ìyípo ijẹ̀èmun**
Foot	**Ẹsẹ̀**

Force	**Ipá**
Force measurement	**Ìwọ̀n ipá**
Force of gravity	**Ipá òòfà-ilẹ̀**
Fore finger	**Ìka itọ́ka, ìka ìfábẹ̀lá**
Forearm	**Ìsàlẹ̀ apá**
Forehead	**Ìpọ̀njú**
Foreskin	**Adọ̀dọ́, ẹ̀fá**
Forest	**Igbó, Aginjù**
Fork	**Fọ́ọ̀kì**
Formula****	**Ìlànà-ìṣe**
Forty	**Ẹ̀rin ìdì, Ẹ̀rin-dì; Ogóòjì**
Fossil fuels	**Awọn Ìdáná rọ̀bì**
Fowl	**Adìẹ**
Fox	**Kọ̀lọ̀kọ̀lọ̀**
Fractions	**Ìdá-ẹṣẹ, Ìdàsíwẹ́wẹ́**
Frequency	**Ìyásí (ìṣẹ̀lẹ̀, ìyípo, agbọ̀n); Iye ẹ̀rẹ̀**
Fresh air	**Atẹ́gùn**
Friction	**Ìmúlẹ̀**
Friction force	**Ipá (ti) ìmúlẹ̀**
Frog	**Àkèré, Kọ̀nkọ̀**
Frontal bone	**Eegun àwòjẹ̀**
Fruit	**Èso**
Fuel[1]	**Idáná (wood ~: igi ìdáná, oil ~: epo idana, gas~ :oyi idana)**
Fuel[2]	**Ohun afúnnilókun (something that stores energy for later use)**
Fulcrum (of a lever)	**Àtàrí (egbé)**
Function	**Ìlò**
Function (mathematics)	**Ìfà**
Fungal Infection	**Àrùn osun-wuuru**
Fungus	**Osun-wuuru**
Furuncle	**Eéwo**
Fuse	
Galaxy	**Ajọ̀ọ̀rawọ̀ (àjọ ìràwọ̀: congregation of stars)**
Gall (Bile)	**Oje òrónro, Òrónro**
Gall duct (Bile duct)	**Òpó òrónro**
Gallbladder	**Àpò Òrónro**
Gamete	**Pádi ìnrin (pádi = cell; ìnrin – sex)**
Garden	**Ọgbà (àjàrà)**
Gardening	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìroko ọ̀gbìn, Ìtọ́jú ọgbà àjàrà**
Gas	**Òyì**
Gas equation	**Ọ̀mì òyì**
Gas exchange	**Pàṣípàárọ̀ òyì**
Gas Laws	**Àwọn Ofi-òyì**
Gas volume	**Àyè òyì**
gastrointestinal tract	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Gender	**Ìnrin (ẹran)**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Gene	**Ẹyọ-ìran**
Genetic composition	**Ètò-inu ẹyọ-ìran**
Genetic disease	**Àrùn àfijogún; Àrùn ìdílé; Àrùn ìrandíran**
Genetic material	**nkan-inu ẹyọ-ìran**
Genetic variation	**Ìdáyàtọ̀ iran**
Genital	**Ẹ̀yà ìnrin**
Genital System	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-ìnrin**
Genus	**Ìran**
Geography	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ojú-ayé**
Geology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀-ayé**
Geometry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ilẹ̀-wíwọ̀n**
Germ	**Ẹ̀yà-afàìsàn**
Germination	**Híhù**
Give an example	**Ṣàpẹẹrẹ**
Give an illustration	**Ṣàkọjúwe**
Give birth	**Bímọ**
Glands	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ oje-ara**
Glass	**Dígí**
Globe	**Òṣùṣù**
Glottis	**ipè-ọ̀fun**
Goat	**Ewúrẹ́, Ekérègbè**
Gold	**Wúrà, Góòlù**
Gonorrhea	**Àtọ̀sí**
Granary (for maize)	**Àká**
Granite- hard igneous rock	**Akọ-òkúta, Akọ-àpáta**
Graph	**Ìlà-ìfà (Ìlà:line; ìfà: function, ; ìlà-ìfà: line derived from a function)**
Grass	**Koríko**
Gravitation	**Òòfà-ara; Òòfà-ilẹ̀ (Newton's Law of ~: Ofi òòfà-ara ti Niutini)**
Gravitational force	**Ipá òòfà-ilẹ̀**
Gravity	**Òòfà-ilẹ̀**
Gray colour	**Àwọ̀ èèrú**
Grazing	**Ìjẹ́pápá**
Green colour	**Àwọ̀ ewé**
Groundnut	**Ẹ̀pà**
Group	**Agbo, ẹ̀yà, orísi, ọ̀wọ́**
Grow	**Láti dàgbàsókè, Dàgbà (Láti ~)**
Growing Crops	**Ìfúnrúngbìn**
Growth hormone	**Oje ìdàgbàsókè**
Guinea fowl	**Awó, Ẹ̀tù**
Guinea-corn	**Ọkà bàbà**
Guineaworm	**Sòbìyà**
gut	**Ìfun onjẹ**
Hacking cough	**Ẹ̀gbẹ́kọ́**
Hair	**Irun**

Hammer	**Ìkànṣó, Ọmọ-owú, Hamà**
Handfan	**Abẹ̀bẹ̀**
Hard water	**Omi ríró**
Harmattan	**Àkókò ọ̀yẹ́**
Harmful foods	**Àwọn onjẹ eléwu**
Harmonic oscillator	**Amìlégbẹ**
Hawk	**Àwòdì**
Head	**Orí**
Head ache	**Orí fifọ́**
Health	**Ìgbádùn, Àláfíà, Ìlera**
Health Science	**Èkọ́ (nípa) Ìlera**
Hearing aid	**Ẹ̀rọ ìgbọ́rọ̀**
Heart attack	
Heat	**Okun-iná**
Heat energy	**Agbára Okun-iná (okun-iná: heat; iná: fire)**
Heaviness	**Ìwúwo**
Height	**Ìga, gíga, ìnọ̀ró, (Ìwọ̀n) Ìga, gíga, ìnọ̀ró, òòró**
Hemisphere	**Edébù-ayé**
Hemp, flax	**Igi Ògbọ̀**
Hen	**Adìẹ, Abodìẹ, Abo adìẹ**
Herding	**Ìdaran**
Hereditary disease	**Àrùn ìdílé**
Hertz	**Háàtìsì**
Heterotrophs	**Ajẹ-oníyè (eater of living organisms)**
Hexagon	**Oníhàméfà**
High blood pressure	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ ríru**
Highest common factor	**Ìfipín nlá àjọní (àjọní: belonging to all, common)**
Hinge	**Àṣígbè**
Hippopotamus	**Erinmi**
HIV	**Ọlọ́jẹ̀ afàìgbéṣẹ́ òkí-ara (Ọlọ́jẹ̀: virus; òkí: immunity; virus responsible for inability of the immune system to function)**
Hoe	**Ọkọ́**
Homeostasis	
Hookworm	**Jàgbàyà**
Horizontal	**Ìbú**
Hormone	**Ojera (oje ara)**
Horse	**Ẹṣin**
Hospital	**Ilé-ìwòsàn, ọsipítù**
Hotness	**Ìgbóná**
hour	**Wákàtí**
Housefly	**Eṣinṣin, eṣiṣi**
Human	**Ènìyàn, Nípa ènìyàn**
Human Body	**Ara ọmọ-ènìyàn**
Humerus	**Eegun òkè-apá**
Hundred	**Ọ̀rún, Ọgọ́ọ̀rún**
Hydrogen	**Òyì-omi**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Hydrometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-òrìn, Awọ̀n-rin**
Hyena	**Ìkàrikò, Ìkòokò**
Hygrometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ikuuku, Awọ̀n-kúùkù**
Hyoid bone	
Hypothesis	**Àròsọ**
Identification	**Ìtọ́ka**
Identify	**Tọ́ka, ṣetọ́ka**
Igneous rock	**Àpata àfinnádá** (fi iná dá: created by fiery process)
Illness (sickness, disease)	**Àmọ́di, Àìsàn, Òjòjò, Ara-àìle, Àrùn**
Illness due to lack of hygiene	**Àrùn iwọ̀si**
Immune cells	**Àwọn pádi òkí**
Immune system	**Ètò òkí-ara**
Implantation	**Ìgbégbìn**
Inadequate sleep	**Àìtó tàbí àìsí oorun**
Inch	**Ìka**
Incissors (front teeth)	**Ẹwà-ehin**
Inclined Plane	**Pẹpẹ dídà**
Incomplete reaction	**Àsè àìsèparí** (Àsè: reaction; àìsèparí – incomplete)
Incubator	**Èrọ isàba**
Indigestion	**Àidà-onjẹ**
Indigo colour	**Àwọ̀ ẹ̀lú**
Industrial agriculture	
Industry	**Ìsọdọrọ̀ (turn to wealth)**
Infection	**Ìkárùn**
Infectious	**Aranni**
Infectious disease	**Àrùn aranni, Àrùn àrànmọ́**
Influenza (flu,grippe)	**Àjàkálẹ̀ àrùn**
Ingestion	**Jíjẹ, Mímì**
Inorganic chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀là-alàìléedú** (ài ní èédú: does not have carbon)
Inorganic compound	**Ẹ̀là alàìléedú**
Insectivor	**Ajẹkòkòrò**
Instrument	**Irin-iṣẹ́, èrọ**
Integumentary system	**Ètò awọ-ara**
Intercourse (sexual)	**Erè-ọmọ, Ìbásùn**
Interest	**Èlé** (Simple interest: ele; Compound Interest: elele; ele lori ele)
Interrelated (to be -)	**Láti báratan**
Inventor (originator)	**Alára** (oní àrà; ara: wonderful feat)
Inverse proportions	**Iye sí ìdà iye** (value in proportion to an inverse value)
Investigation	**Ìwádi**
Iron (ore)	**Irin**
Irregular solid	**Adì alàìgun** (adì: solid; ài gun: not regular)
Irrigation	**Ìbomirin (ilẹ̀)**
Island	**Erékùṣù**
Jaundice	**Iba ponju-ponju, Akọ-ibà**
Jawbone	**Eegun àgbọ̀n**
Joint	**Oríke, Èkò-ara**

Kapok tree	**Igi Àràbà**
Kelvin	**Kẹ́lfìnì**
Kid	**Ọmọ ewúrẹ́**
Kidney	**Ìwe, iwo**
Kilogram	**Ọ̀kẹ́grámù**
Kingdom	**Ìjọ**
Kite	**Àwòdì, Àṣá**
Kitten	**Ọmọ ológbò**
Knee cap, Patella	**Eegun orókún**
Knife	**Ọ̀bẹ**
Kolanut	**Obì**
Kwashiokor	**Kwaṣiọ́kọ̀**
Label	**Àmì, Àpẹ**
Labia	**Ètè**
Laboratory	**Ilé ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**
Lack of exercise	**Àìṣe eré ìdárayá**
Lactation	**Ọmun-ṣíṣẹ́**
Lacteals	**Aríbíiwàrà** ***(resembling milk)***
Lactic acid	**Ẹ̀kan wàrà**
Ladder	**Àkàbà, Àkàsọ̀**
Lamb	**Ọmọ àgùntàn**
Landslides	
Large Intestine	**Ìfun nlá, Agbẹ̀du, Apọ́ndùrù**
Larva	**Ẹ̀din**
Larynx (voice box)	**Àpoti-ohun**
Lauric acid	**Ẹ̀kan àgbọn**
Lava (biology)	**Ẹ̀din**
Lava (rock)	**Ọta-yíyọ́, Àpáta- yíyọ́**
Law	**Ofi**
Law of Averages	**Àwọn Òfi Àròpín**
Laxative	**Oògùn ìyàgbẹ́**
Least common multiple	**Ẹ̀sún kékeré**
Leather	**Awọ**
Leg	**Irè**
Length	**Gígùn , Ìgùn, ìró, òòró**
Length Measurement	**Ètò Ìṣèwọ̀n Gígùn**
Lens	**Awòye**
Leprosy	**Ẹ̀tẹ̀**
Lever	**Egbé**
Life	**Ìgbà ayé, Ayé, Ìyè**
Life Cycle	**Ìgbésí ayé**
Lifetime	**Ìgbà ayé**
Light	**Ìtànná**
Light blue colour	**Àwọ̀ òfefé, àwọ̀ sánmà**
Light Energy	**Agbára Ìtànná**
Lightning	**Ìmọ̀nàmọ́ná**

Limestone	**Àpáta ẹfun, Òkúta ẹfun**
Lines	**Ìlà, Ọ̀nà**
Lion	**Kìnìún**
Lip, labium	**Ètè**
Liquid	**Aṣàn**
Liter	**Lítà**
Litmus paper	**Aró Lítmọ́ọ̀sì**
Little finger	**Ọmọdirin**
Liver	**Ẹdọ̀, Ẹdọ̀ki**
Livestock	**Ohun Ọ̀sín**
Living things	**Àwọn ẹdá oníyè** **(ní ìyè: possess life)**
Lizard	**Aláàmù**
Loam	**Ìlẹ̀dú, Ilẹ́ẹ́dú, Ilẹ̀ dúdú**
Locust	**Eṣú**
Loudspeaker	**Ẹrọ Ìfẹ̀-oùn**
Lower jaw	**Àgbọ̀n Isàlẹ̀**
Lower jaw bone (mandible)	**Eegun àgbọ̀n-ìsàlẹ̀**
Lumbar vertebrae, Lumbar	**Eegun òkè-ìdí**
Lumber	**Gẹ́dú**
Luminosity	**Ìtànká**
Luminous (light) energy	**Agbára ìtànká**
Lunar eclipse	**Ìdílójú òṣùpá**
Lung	**Ẹ̀dọ̀fóró, Ẹ̀dọ̀fúyẹ́**
Lymph	**Omira (omi ara)**
Lymph ducts	**Òpó-tinrin omi ara**
Lymph gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ omi-ara**
Lymph Node	**Aṣẹ́ omi-ara**
Lymph plasma	**Oje omi-ara**
Lymph vessel	**Ìṣọ̀n omi-ara**
Lymphatic system	**Ètò omi-ara**
Lymphocytes	**Pádi omi-ara**
Maggot	**Ẹ̀din eeṣin**
Magnet	**Òòfà**
Magnetic disk	**Àwo Kọ̀-mpútà**
Magnetic energy	**Agbára Òòfà**
Magnetic Field	**Ìtẹ́ òòfà**
Magnetic force	**Ipá Òòfà**
Magnetism	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) Òòfà**
Magnetize	**Láti sọ nkan di òòfà; Láti fi òòfà fa nkan**
Maize	**Àgbàdo**
Malaria	**Ibà, Ibàá-gbóná**
Male	**Akọ**
Male (man)	**Okunrin**
Male sex	**Akọ ìnrin**
Male sexual orgam	**Ẹ̀yà ìnrin akọ** **(ìnrin: sex)**
Malignancy	**Alákàn, Jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ́**

Malignant disease	**Àrùn alákàn, Àrùn Jẹjẹrẹ**
Malignant tumor	**Jẹjẹrẹ**
Malnutrition	**Ìkúdùn àìdára-ìjẹ**
Mammary gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ wàrà; Orísun wàrà, Ọmún**
Manometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n èéfún**
Manure, compost, fertilizer	**Ajílẹ̀**
Map	**Àwòran-ayé**
Marble – type of limestone	**Ọtadídán**
Marine organisms	**Àwọn ẹdá-oníyè inú òkun**
Mass	**Ìwọ̀n-okun**
Masticate	**Láti rún (onjẹ)**
Matter	**Àìdá** **(something not created)**
Mature, develop (to ~)	**Dàgbàsókè (Láti ~), Bàlàgà**
Maturity	**Ìdàgbàsókè**
Meadow (marshy farmland)	**Àkùrọ̀**
Mean / Average	**Àròpín**
Measles	**Kitipi, èéyi**
Measurement	**Ìwọ̀n** **(~ of mass: ìwọ̀n okun; ~ of volume: ìwọ̀n àyè)**
Meat	**Ẹran**
Mechanic	**Mẹ̀kánîkì, atẹ́rọ̀ṣẹ**
Mechanical energy	**Agbára ẹ̀rọ́**
Medical practitioner	**Dókítà**
Medications	**Àwọn oògùn**
Medicine	**Oògùn**
Melon	**Bàrà**
Meningitis	**Ibà orí**
Menstrual cycle	**Oṣù-abo**
Menstrual period	**Ìgbà àṣẹ́**
Menstruation	**Àṣẹ́; Nkan-oṣù**
Metabolism	**Àsè-ìjẹ ara** **(àsè: reaction; ìjẹ = food)**
Metacarpals	**Eegun àtẹ́lẹwọ́**
Metal	**Àlùrọ**
Metamorphic rocks	**Àpáta *****
Metamorphosis (change of form)	**Ìpàárídà** **(pa bí ó ṣe rí dà)**
Metatarsals	**Eegun àtẹ́lẹsẹ̀**
Meteor	**Àpàjá**
Meteorology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ Òyì Ojú-ayé**
Meter	**Mítà**
Method	**Ìlànà**
Methodology	**Ètò ìlànà**
Metric units	**Ìdíwọ̀n ti ìmọ̀-ẹ̀rọ**
Microphone	**Ẹ̀rọ ìfẹ́-ohùn**
Microscope	**Ẹ̀rọ Ìfẹ́-ìran**
Middle finger	**Ìka àárín**
Midwife	**Agbèbí**
Mile	**Máìlì**

Milk teeth	**Ehín-ọdọ́**
Million	**Òdù**
Million Billion	**Òdù-èèrú 10^{15}**
Mineral	**Àlùmọ́nì**
Mineral salt	**Iyọ̀ afáralókun**
Minerals (body)	**Iyọ̀ afáralókun**
Minutes	**Ìṣẹ́jú (Second: ìṣísẹ̀; Hour: wákàti)**
Mirror	**Awòji**
Mixture	**Àkópọ̀**
Moist cough	**Ikọ́ dídẹ̀**
Molars	**Èrìkì-àgbà**
Mole	**Móòlù**
Molecular mass	**Ìwọ̀n-okun Mólékù**
Molecule	**Mólékù**
Money	**Owó**
Monkey	**Ọ̀bọ, Ẹdun**
Month	**Oṣù**
Moon	**Òṣùpá**
Mosquito	**Yànmùyánmú, Ẹ̀fọn**
Motor nerves	**Ẹ̀sọ ìmira**
Motor neurons	**Pádi ẹ̀sọ-ìmira**
Mouth	**Enu**
Movement (locomotion)	**Ìpapòdà (pa ipò dà = change position); Ìmira**
Multicellular	**Onípádipúpọ̀**
Muscle	**Iṣan**
Muscular force	**Ipá Iṣan**
Muscular tissue	**Ìṣù-iṣan**
Museum	**Ilé-ọ̀nà; mùsíọ̀mù**
Mustache	**Irunmún, Irun ètè**
Mutations	**Ìtipádiyà (ti pádi yà:changes occurring at the cellular level)**
Nail	**Èékán**
Nail cutter	**Ìgéekán**
Nasal bone	**Eegun imún**
Nasal Cavity	**Ihò imún**
Natural	**Àyànmọ́, Àbímọ́, Àdámọ́, Àbínibí, Ìṣẹ̀dálẹ̀**
Natural gas	**Òyì atilẹ̀tu (ti ilẹ̀ tu: emerges from the ground)**
Natural resources	**Ohun-àlùmọ́nì**
Navel	**Idodo**
Nebulae	**Erukutu ọ̀run**
Neck	**Ọrùn**
Neck bone (cervical vertebra)	**Eegun ọrùn**
Nectar	**Àádùn-òdòdó**
Nephron	**Aṣẹ́-iwe**
Nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ**
Nerve cell (neuron)	**Pádi ẹ̀sọ**
Nerve chord	**Ìṣù ẹ̀sọ**

Nerve fibre	**Ọ̀ran ẹ̀sọ**
Nerve root	**Irìn ẹ̀sọ**
Nettle rash	**Inọ́run**
Network, reticulum	**Àwọ̀n**
Neurologist	**Oníṣègùn ẹ̀sọ-ara**
Neurology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹ̀sọ**
Neurons	
Ninety	**Ẹ̀sán-dì, Ẹ̀sán ìdì**
Nipples	**Orí-ọmún, Ìkórí-ọmún**
Nitrogen	**Òyì-ilẹ̀ (òyìlẹ̀)**
Nitrogenous compounds	**Àwọn àsèpọ̀ oloyi-ilẹ̀**
Noise Pollution	**Ìfaruwo bàyíkájẹ́**
Non-conductors	
Non-living things	**Àwọn ẹ̀dá àìníyè**
Non-metal	**Adàrọ**
Nose	**Imún**
Nuclear energy	**Agbára àgọ́ (inú átọ̀mù)**
Nuitrition	**Ètò ìjẹ̀èmun ara (ìjẹ àti imún)**
Numbers	**Àwọn Òòkà**
Nurse	**Olùtójú alàìsàn, Nọ́ọ̀si**
Nutrient	**Èròjà, Ìjẹ̀èmun**
Nutrition	**Ètò ìjẹ̀èmun (ìjẹ àti ìmun) ara**
Object	**Ohun; Ohun-ríirí**
Objective	**Èrò**
Observation	**Àkíyèsí**
Occipital bone	**Eegun ìpàkọ́ (eegun ẹ̀hìn-orí)**
Occulometer	
Oceanography (Oceaanology, Marine Science)	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa àwọn òkun**
Odd number	**Èèkà àìnídajì**
Offspring	**Ìran, ọmọ**
Oleic acid	**Ẹ̀kan epo-ọ̀pẹ**
Olfactory nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ iyè òórùn**
One hundredth	**Ìdá-ọ̀rún**
One tenth	**Ìdá-ìdì**
One thousandth	**Ìdá-ọ̀kẹ́**
Onion	**Àlùbọ́sà**
Oosphere (ovum, egg cell)	**Pádi ẹyin**
Operations	**Ọ̀ṣẹ́ (Mathematical operation: Ọ̀ṣẹ́ ìṣirò)**
Opthalmic nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ ìmira-ojú (mi ara: move a body)**
Optic nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ iyè-ìríran**
Optometrist	**Olùbẹ̀wò ìríran ojú**
Orange colour	**Àwọ̀ ọsàn**
Orbit	**Ipa (path) ìsọ̀gbè**
Order	**Ètò**
Order (taxonomy)	**Agboolé**

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Organ	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**
Organic chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ẹlà-eléedú**
Organism	**Oníyè, Oni-ìyè, ẹ̀dá-alaaye ẹ̀dá-alaaye**
Organs	**Ẹ̀yà-ara**
Ossicle	**Eegun-wẹ́wẹ́ àárín-etí**
Ovary (female organ in which eggs are formed)	**Ibú ẹyin**
Overgraze	**jẹpápárun**
Overgrazing	**Ìjẹpápárun**
Ovulate	**Láti rọyin (rọ ẹyin)**
Ovulation	**Ìrọyin**
Ovule (egg)	**Ẹyin**
Ovum	**Pádi ẹyin (Pádi: cell; ẹyin egg)**
Ovum (oosphere, egg cell)	**Pádi ẹyin (pádi: cell)**
Owl	**Òwìwí**
Oxygen	**Òyì-iná, oyina**
Ozone	**Òyì-àrá**
Painter	**Akunlé, Pé-ntà**
Palm (of a hand)	**Àtẹ́lẹwọ́**
Palm kernel	**Èkùrọ́**
Palm oil	**Epo Ọ̀pẹ**
Palm tree	**Igi ọ̀pẹ**
Pancreas	**Ẹ̀dọ̀-òrónro**
Pancreatic duct	**Ọ̀pọ́ ẹ̀dọ̀-òrónro**
Parallel lines	**Àwọn ilà-ọgbà**
Parallelogram	**Oníhàmẹ́rin apọgbà***
Parasite	**Ajọ̀fẹ́**
Parasitic disease	**Àrùn ajọ̀fẹ́**
Parasitic worm	**Aràn (ajọ̀fẹ́)**
Parietal bone	**Eegun párá**
Parts	**Abala; ẹ̀yà**
Pathogens	**Ẹ̀yà-wuuru afàìsàn**
Pattern	**Àwòṣe**
Pelvis	**Eegun ìkòkò-ìdí**
Pendulum	**Àsokọ́**
Penis	**Okó**
Percent	**Ìdá-ọ̀rún**
Percentage	**Ìdá-ọ̀rún**
Perimeter	**Ìwọn-àyiká; Àyíká eeyà**
Peripheral nervous system	**Ètò ẹṣọ t'àgbèègbè**
Peristalsis	
Permanent teeth	**Ehín àgbà**
Perpendicular line	**Ilà ògìdo**
Pest	**Kòkòrò oko**
Pesticide	**Ẹlà apakòkòrò**
Pet	**Ẹran-ilé abánisẹ̀ré**

Petals(part of the corolla)	**Ewé-òdòdó (corolla: ẹwà-òdòdó)**
pH	**Ìpẹ̀kan**
pH meter	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìpẹ̀kan**
Phalanx (finger, toe)	**Eegun ìka (ọwọ́ tàbí ẹsẹ̀)**
Pharynx (throat)	**Òfun**
Phone	**Fóònù; ẹ̀rọ-ìgboùn**
Photographer	**Ayafọ́tò, Onífọ́tò**
Photosynthesis	**Àsè-ìtànná**
Phylum (division)	**Agbo-ẹ̀yà**
Physical chemistry	**Ẹ̀kọ́-ẹlà t'ìṣeṣí-ẹ̀dá**
Physical science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jìnlẹ̀ ìṣeṣí-ẹ̀dá**
Physician	**Alágbàwò**
Physics	**Ẹ̀kọ́ (nípa) ẹ̀dá**
Picture, drawing	**Àwòran**
Pig	**Elédẹ̀**
Pigeon	**Ẹyẹlé**
Piglet	**Ọmọ ẹlédẹ̀**
Pincers	**Èmú, Ìyọ̀ṣó**
Pistil (seed bearing organ of a plant)	**Ẹ̀yà abo òdòdó**
Pituitary gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ ìdí-ọpọlọ**
Placenta (afterbirth)	**Olóbi**
Plague	**Àjàkálẹ̀ àrùn**
Plane	**Pẹpẹ**
Plane figures	**Èèyà orí pẹpẹ**
Planet	**Ìsọ̀gbè-oòrùn**
Plant	**Ọ̀gbìn, ohun ọ̀gbìn**
Plant breeding	
Plant kingdom	**Ìjọ ẹ̀gbin**
Plant Kingdom	**Ìjọ ọ̀gbìn**
Plantains	**Ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀**
Plasma	**Oje-ẹ̀jẹ̀******
Platelet (Thrombocyte)	**Adèépá-ẹ̀jẹ̀ (di eépá: become clots)**
Playground	**Ibi-ìṣeré**
Pliers	**Èmú-kékeré**
Plough	**Ẹ̀rọ ìtúlẹ̀**
Ploughing	**Ìtúlẹ̀**
Plumber	**Arólélópo (ró ilé ní òpó = put pipes in house)**
Pneumonia	**Àrùn ẹ̀dọ̀foró**
Polio; poliomyelitis	**Àìsàn ropáróṣẹ̀; Àrùn ẹ̀ṣọ ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn wíwú**
Pollen	**Ìyẹ̀ ìnrin, Ìyẹ̀rin (iyẹ̀: powder; ìnrin: sex)**
Pollen (grain)	**Ìyẹ̀-ìnrin; Ìyẹ̀rin (Ìyẹ̀: powder; ìnrin:sex)**
Pollen sac	**Àpò ìyẹ̀rin**
Pollen tube	**Òpó ìyẹ̀rin**
Pollination	**Ìgbàrin (gba ìnrin: receive sex powders or materials)**
Pollute	**Láti bàyíkájẹ́**
Polluted air	**Afẹ́ bíbàjẹ́**

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Pollution	**Ìbàyíkájẹ́; Ìbafẹ́fẹ́jẹ́**
Pores	**Ojú òógùn**
Potentiometer	
Power	**Ìgbóra** (energy: agbára; force: Ipá)
Praying mantis	**Alágẹ̀mọ**
Pregnancy	**Oyún**
Pregnant woman	**Aláboyún**
Premolars	**Èrìkì-ọ̀dọ́**
Pressure	**Eéfun**
Primary	**Àkọ́kọ́; alákọbẹ̀rẹ̀**
Principal	**Pàtàkì-jùlọ, Kókó**
Prism	
Probability	**Ìwọ̀n Iṣe-éṣe** (láti ṣeéṣe: to be possible)
Problem	**Ìyọnu**
Product	**Èsún**
Product (material)	**Ọjà**
Product of a reaction	**Èsún-àsè** (àsè: reaction)
Productive cough	**Ikọ́ fífẹ̀**
Projectile	**Òkò**
Prokaryotic	
Prostate gland	**Ibú omi-àtọ̀**
Proteins	**Ọjẹ̀**
Puberty	**Ìbàlágà**
Pubic hair	**Irun abẹ́; irunmu**
Pulley	**Afàwọ̀n**
Pulmonary cough	**Ikọ́ àyà**
Pupa	**Itùn**
Puppy	**Ọmọ ajá**
Purchase	**Rírà; lati ra (nkan)**
Purple color	**Àwọ̀ aró**
Pyloric Sphinter	**Ẹ̀gbà ìdí-ikùn**
Question	**Ìbéèrè**
Rabbit	**Ehoro**
Rabies	**Àrùn dìgbòlugi**
Rachis	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**
Radio	**Èrọ asọ̀rọ̀mágbèsì; rédíò**
Radius (bone)	**Eegun-kékeré apá**
Rainbow	**Òṣùmarè**
Rainy season	**Àkókò òjò**
Rake	**Réèkì; Ọkọ́-ìkéwéjọ**
Ram	**Àgbò**
Range	**Ìgbọ̀n**
Rangeland	
Raphia palm	**Igi Ọ̀gọ̀rọ̀**
Rash	**Ẹ̀yún**
Rat	**Eku**

Rate	**Ìwọ̀n-iye**
Ratio	**Ìbùpín**
Razor blade	**Abẹ́fẹ́lẹ́**
React	**Láti se**
Reactant	**Èsè, Èsè-àsè**
Reaction (chemistry)	**Àsè**
Reactive	**Ajásè (jẹ́ àsè: respond to reaction)**
Reactor	**Àbọ́-àsè (Àbọ́: container; àsè: reaction)**
Rectangle	**Àkòdi, oníhàméŕin gígùn (ihà: side)**
Rectangular Cylinder	**Àpótí**
Rectum	**Abọ́-ìdí, Abọ́ọ̀dí**
Recycling	**Ìṣàtúnlò**
Red (colour)	**(Àwọ̀) Pupa**
Red blood cell (erythrocyte)	**Pádi-ẹ̀jẹ̀ pupa**
Refuse	**Pàntí**
Relaxation	**Ìsimi, Ìnọra**
Remainder	**Ìṣẹ́kù; Ìyókù**
Renal artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-àlọ iwe**
Renal vein	**Iṣọ̀n-àbọ̀ iwe**
Reproduce	**Láti bí ọmọ, láti bímọ; láti ṣe ẹ̀dà (nkan)**
Reproduction, birth, delivery	**Bíbí, Bíbímọ**
Reproductive System	**Ètò bíbí-ẹ̀dá**
Resistance	**Atako*** **
Resistor	**Atako**
Respiratory Organs	**Ẹ̀yà apòyìdà (pa òyi dà exhange gases)**
Respiratory system	**Ètò ẹ̀yà-ìpòyìdà ara**
Responsiveness	**Ìfura**
Revision	**Àtúnṣe**
Revolution	**Ìyíká, Ìyípo**
Rewrite (To ~)	**Láti ṣàtúnkọ**
Rheometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìṣọ̀n****
Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatism	**Àrìnká, Làkúrègbé**** Aromoleegun**
Rhinoceros	
Rhomboid/ Rhombus	**Àkòdì-títẹ̀**
Rib	**Ẹ̀fọ̀n-ìhà, Eegun ìhà**
Rice	**Ìrẹ̀sì**
Ring finger	**Ìka òrùka**
Ring, annulus	**Ẹ̀gbà**
Ringworm	**Èkùsá, làpálàpá, kúrùpá**
Rock	**Àpáta**
Roller	**Rólà**
Roman number	**Òòkà Rómánù**
Roots	**Irìn**
Rope	**Okùn**
Rotation	**Ìpòyì**
Rubber	**Rọ́bà**

Rubella	**Inárun**
Ruler	**Rúlà**
Sac	**Àpò**
Sacral vertebrae, sacrum	**Eegun ẹ̀hìn-ìdí**
Salary	**Owó ìgbà; Owó àsìkò** (àsìkò: ọjọ́, ọ̀sẹ̀, oṣù; wage: owó iṣẹ́)
Sale	**Títà**
Salivary glands	**Ẹṣẹ́-itọ́**
Samples	**Irú, Irú-ẹ̀yà, Ìjúwe, Àpèjúwe**
Sand	**Yanrì, Iyanrìn**
Sandstone	**Egúrù, Egúnrìn**
Satellite	**Ìsọ̀gbè**
Saturated	**Ògidì**
Saw	**Ayùn, Sọ́ọ̀**
Scabies	**Èékú**
Scale	**Òṣùwọ̀n**
Scale (in reptiles, etc.)	**Ìpẹ́ (lára àwọn afàyàfà, abbl,)**
Scalp	**Awọ-orí**
Scapula, Shoulder blade	**Eegun èjìká**
Scarlet colour	**Àwọ̀ pupayòyò**
Science	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**
Scientific Method	**Ìlànà Ìmọ̀-jinlẹ̀**
Scientist	**(Ọ̀jọ̀gbọ́n) Onímọ̀n-jinlẹ̀**
Scissors	**Àmúga, Àlùmọ́gàjí**
Screw	**Ìdè**
Screwdriver	**Òòdè**
Scrotum	**Ẹpọ̀n**
Scurvy	**Ekúru**
Seaport	**Ibùdó ọkọ̀ ojú-omi**
Sebaceous gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ epo-ara**
Second	**Ìṣísẹ̀**
Second trimester of a pregnancy	**Ìgbà ẹ̀dá** (ẹ̀dá: transformation)
Secondary	**Àtẹ̀lé**
Secretion	**Sísun, Ìsun,**
Secretory nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ ẹṣẹ́-ara**
Sector	**Awẹ́**
Sedimentary rock	**Àpáta ìsilẹ̀**
Seed	**Irúgbìn**
Seed leaf (cotyledon)	**Ewérúgbìn, ewé irúgbìn**
Seed plant, spermatophyta	**Igi onírúgbìn**
Seedling	**Ọ̀jẹ̀lẹ̀**
Segmented worm	**Aràn alákun**
Semen, sperm	**Àtọ̀**
Seminal vessicles	**Òpó-àtọ̀**
Sensory nerve	**Ẹ̀sọ iyè**
Sepal	**Àdàmọ̀ ewé-òdòdó**
Seventy	**Èje-dì, Èje ìdì**

Sewage	**Ìgbọ̀nsẹ̀**
Sewing machine	**Ẹ̀rọ ìránṣọ**
Sex	**Ìnrin**
Sex cell (gamete)	**Pádi ìnrin** (cell: pádi)
Sex chromosome	**Okùn-ìran ìnrin**
Sexology	**Oje ìnrin**
Sexual inercourse	**Ìbásùn, Ìbárasùn, Àsùnpọ̀**
Sexual organ	**Ẹ̀yà ìnrin**
Sexual reproduction	**Bíbí ti lákọ́lábo Bíbí ìgbakọ**
Shale	**Ilẹ̀ olódo**
Shape	**Irí, Ìrísí**
Shares	**Ìpín; láti ṣàjọpín, láti pín (nkan)**
Sharpen	**Láti pọ́n (nkan)**
Shear butter tree	**Ẹ̀mì**
Sheep	**Àgùntàn**
Shin bone (tibia)	**Eegun-irè nlá**
Shoulder	**Èjìká**
Shovel	**Ọkọ̀-ìwalẹ̀**
Sickness	**Àìgbádùn, àìsàn, òjòjò, Àrùn**
Side	**Ẹ̀gbẹ́, Ìhà**
Side of the body	**Ìhà ara**
Signal (sympton)	**Àmì**
Silk	**Sányán, Sẹ́dà**
Silver	**Fàdákà**
Similarity	**Ìbárajọ**
Simple Interest	**Èlé**
Simple Machine	**Ẹ̀rọ àtìlẹ̀wá**
Simplify	**Sọdirírọ̀**
Sister	**Arábìrin**
Sixty	**Ẹ̀fà-dì, Ẹ̀fà ìdì**
Size	**Àyè-ara**
Skeletal muscle	**Iṣan eegun**
Skeleton (Human)	**Àjọ-eegun ara**
Skin	**Awọ-ara**
Skin cancer	**Jẹ̀jẹ̀rẹ̀ awọ-ara**
Skin rash	**Eékú, Eéyi, Ẹ̀yún**
Skull	**Àkoto eegun orí, Agbárí**
Skull cavity	**Akoto orí**
Sky	**Àwọ̀sánma**
Slate	**Wàláà, Síléètì, pátákó ìkọ̀wé**
Small Intestine	**Ìfun kékeré**
Small pox	**Ṣọ̀pọ̀ná, Ilẹ̀ẹ́gbóná, Òde, Ṣáṣá**
Smoke	**Eéfín**
Smooth muscle	**Iṣan ara**
Snail	**Ìgbín**
Snake	**Ejò**

Soap	**Ọṣẹ**
Soap Making	**Ọṣẹ ṣiṣẹ́**
Soft water	**Omi àmun**
Soil	**Erùpẹ̀, Iyẹ̀pẹ̀**
Soil Erosion	**Ilẹ́ẹ́yìnrìn**
Solar eclipse	**Ìdílójú oòrùn**
Solar energy	**Agbára Ìtàn-oòrùn**
Solar radiation	**Itan oorun**
Solar system	**Ètò oòrùn oun ìsọ̀gbè rẹ̀**
Sole of the foot	**Àtẹ́lẹsẹ̀**
Solid	**Adì**
Solidify, coagulate	**Láti dì**
Solute	**Gbẹ̀rẹ́fun; Àìpò, Ayọ́**
Solution	**Àpòpọ̀**
Solution (to a problem)	**Àtiṣe**
Solve (a problem)	**Ṣe ojútùú, Ṣojútùú (ìyọnu)**
Solvent	**Èpò**
Sound	**Ìró**
Sound energy	**Agbára ìró**
Soybean	**Sóyà**
Space	**Àyè-ayé, Òfúrufú**
Spade	**Ọkọ́ -ìbulẹ̀**
Spatula	**Ṣíbí pẹ̀lẹbẹ̀**
Species	**Ọ̀wọ́**
Spectrometer	**Àádi**
Spectrophotometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-aádi**
Speed	**Láti sáré, eré**
Speedometer; Odometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-eré**
Sperm	**Àtọ̀**
Sphere	**Òṣùṣù**
Sphincter muscle	**Iṣan ẹ̀gbà**
Sphygmomanometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n eefun-ẹ̀jẹ̀**
Spider	**Alántakùn**
Spinal canal	**Ihò ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**
Spinal Column	**Eegun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn**
Spinal cord	**Ẹ̀ṣọ ọ̀pá-ehin**
Spinal nerve	**Ẹ̀ṣọ atọ̀payọ** **(ti ọ̀pá yọ: comes out of the column)**
Spine, Spinal column	**Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**
Spleen (colic)****	**Àwórókò**
Spoon	**Ṣíbí**
Spring season	**Àkókò ìrúwé**
Square	**Àkòdì**
Square Numbers	**Àwọn Òòkà Onírìnméjì**
Stamen (the pollen bearing organ of a flower)	**Ìrùkẹ̀ òdòdó** **(ẹ̀yà ìnrin akọ òdòdó)**
Standard	**Apéye** **(pé iye – measure up to amount);** **Àtilẹ̀wá**

Standard temperature and Pressure	**Ìgbóná àt'ìfúnpọ̀ apéye**
Star	**Ìràwọ̀** **(galaxy: àjọ̀ràwọ̀)**
Star clusters	**Agbo ìràwọ̀**
States of matter	**Irú-ipò àwọn àìdá**
Static	**Alàìpapòdà**
Static electricity	
Statistics	**Èkọ́ òòkàdẹ̀ri** **(òòkà di ẹ̀rí: numbers become evidence)**
Steam	**Èéhó-omi**
Stearic acid	**Ẹ̀kan ọ̀rá**
Steel	**Ọ̀tarin** **(ọ̀ta irin: hardened iron)**
Sterile land	**Aṣálẹ̀**
Stigma (upper tip of a pistil that receives the pollen)	**Orí-ìjẹ̀ òdòdó**
Stirrup	
Stomach	**Àpo-ikù, Ikù, Ikùn, Àpòlúkù**
Stomach ache	**Inú rírun**
Stomach ulcer	**Ọgbẹ́-inú**
Stomatitis	**Ìbẹ́**
Stone	**Òkúta**
Storm	**Ìjì, Ẹ̀fúùfù**
Stress / Depresion	**Àníyàn / Ìbànújẹ́**
Stroke	**Àrùn ẹ̀gbà**
Structure	**Ètò-inú**
Student	**Akẹ́kọ̀**
Style (flower)	**Ìjẹ̀-òdòdó**
Subclass	**Ẹ̀ka Ẹ̀yà**
Subcutaneous tissue	**Ìṣù abẹ́-awọ**
Subdivision	**Ẹ̀ka Agbo-ẹ̀yà**
Subfamily	**Ẹ̀ka Ìdílé**
Suborder	**Ẹ̀ka Agboolé**
Substance	**Nkan, Ẹ̀dá**
Substance, matter	**Àìdá** **(something mot created)**
Sum	**Àròpọ̀**
Summary	**Àkótán**
Summation	**Ìkópọ̀**
Sun	**Oòrùn**
Sunlight	**Itàn-oòrùn,** **(ìtàn-iná = ìtàn-ná : light from fire)**
Surface area	**Òrò**
Surroundings	**Àgbèègbè**
Survivability	**Yíyè**
Sweat	**Ìlàágùn**
Sweat gland	**Ẹṣẹ́ Òógùn**
Sweet potato	**Ànàmọ́, kúkú-ndùkú**
Switch	
Symbols	**Àmìn**
Symmetry	**Ìgúnrégé**

Synthesis	**Ìṣẹ̀dá**
System	**Ètò**
Systole	**Ìgbà ìsọ́kì (ọkàn)**
Tadpole	**Taunwíjí**
Tail bone	**Eegun ìrù**
Tap root of a tree	**Gbòngbò igi**
Tape measure	**Awọn-là**
Tape rule	**Ìwọnṣọ, Okùn-ìwọnṣọ**
Tarsal bone (ankle bone)	**Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ̀**
Tarsal bone, ankle bone, astragalus	**Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ̀**
Taxonomy	**Ẹ̀kọ́ ìkàsí (ẹ̀dá-oníyè)**
Taylor	**Télọ̀, Arọ́nṣọ**
Technique	**Ìlànà-ìṣe**
Technology	**(Ẹ̀kọ́) Ìmọ̀-ẹrọ**
Teeth	**Ehín**
Telephone	**Ẹrọ ìgboùn, ẹrọ isọ-oùn, gboùngboùn, tẹlifóònù**
Telescope	**Ẹrọ ìrí-jìn** (rí ìjìn: see far)
Television	**Ẹrọ ìmoùnmáwòrán, Tẹlifíṣọ̀nù**
Television	**Ẹrọ ìmóùnmáwòrán, Tẹlifíṣọ̀nù**
Temperature	**Ìgbónà**
Temperature scale	**Ìdíwọ̀n ìgbóná**
Temple (of the head)	**Ẹ̀bátí**
Temporal bone	**Eegun ẹ̀bátí**
Ten	**ìkan-ìdì, ẹ̀wá, mẹ́wa**
Tendon	**Irìn-ara**
Termite	**Ikán**
Terracing / Contour ridging	**Kíkọ ebè gbọ̀rọ**
Testes	**Ikóro-ẹpọ̀n, Kóropọ̀n**
The excretory system	**Ètò Ìkégbin ara**
Theory	**Àlàyé**
Thermometer	**Òṣùwọ̀n-ìgbóná, Awọ̀ngbóná** (wọn ìgbóná: measure hotness)
Thigh	**Itan**
Thigh bone (femur)	**Eegun itan**
Third trimester of a pregnancy	**Ìgbà ọmọ'nu**
Thirty	**Ẹ̀ta-dì, Ẹ̀ta ìdì, Ọgbọ̀n**
Thoracic vertebrae (spine)	**Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**
Thousand	**Ọ̀kẹ́, Egbẹ̀rún**
Three dimensional shapes	**Àwọn èèyà olópomẹ́ta**
Throat	**Ọ̀fun**
Thrombocyte (Platelet)	**Adèépá-ẹ̀jẹ̀** (di eepa: become clots)
Thumb	**Atà-npàko**
Thunder	**Àrá**
Thyroid gland	**Ẹ̀ṣẹ́ ìdí-ìkòkò ọ̀fun**
Tibia, shin bone	**Eegun- ẹsẹ̀ nlá**
Tide	**Ìṣa òun ìyọ**

Time (period, season)	**Àkókò**
Time Meaurement	**Ètò Àkókò wiwọn**
Tin	**Stánià**
Tissue	**Ìṣù, Ìṣù-ara**
Title	**Àkọlé**
Toe	**Ìka-ẹsẹ̀**
Tongue	**Ahọ́n**
Tonsils	**Ẹṣẹ́ ọ̀nà-ọ̀fun**
Tools	**Irinṣẹ́**
Tooth	**Ehín**
Tooth cavity	**Akokoro**
Top soil	**Ọ̀ra ilẹ̀**
Topic	**Àṣàrò**
Torque	**Ipá-ẹ̀lọ́ (lọ́: to twist)**
Tortoise	**Ìjàpá, Ahun, Alábahun**
Toungue	**Ahọ́n**
Trachea (wind pipe)	**Irìn-ọ̀fun**
Train	**Ọkọ̀ ojú-irin**
Transportation	**Ìgbékọjá, Ọkọ̀**
Tree	**Igi**
Triceps	**Iṣan olórímẹ́ta**
Triceps muscle	**Iṣan olorimeta, Iṣan-ẹ̀hìn òkè-apá**
Trillion (Thousand billion)	**Ọ̀kẹ́-èèrú, 10^{12}**
Tropism	**Idari*****
Tuberculosis	**Jẹ̀dọ̀jẹ̀dọ̀**
Tumid	**Oníkókó**
Tumor	**Kókó, ikókó**
Tumor cells	**Àwọn pádi kókó**
Turkey	**Tòlótòló**
Twenty	**Èjì-dì, Èji ìdì**
Two Dimensional Shapes	**Àwọn èèyà Olópoméjì**
Types of…	**Àwọn orisi …**
Typhoid fever	**Ibà jẹ̀funjẹ̀fun**
Typhus fever	**Ibà wórawóra**
Ulna	**Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ̀-apá**
Ulna Artery	**Ìṣọ̀n-àlọ apá**
Ultraviolet	**Itanna-are ti UV**
Umbilical cord	**Olóbi, Ìwọ́**
Unicellular	**Onípádi kan**
Unit	**Ẹyọ**
Unit Ratio	**Ìdíwọ̀n Ìbùpín**
Unsaturated	**Àìtó-ògidì, Àbùlà**
Upper jaw bone (maxilla)	**Eegun àgbọ̀n òkè; eegun ẹ̀rẹ̀kẹ́**
Urea	**Ùríà**
Ureter	**Ọ̀nà-ìtọ̀**
Ureter (kidney tube)	**Ìfun-ìtọ̀**

Urethra	**Ọ̀nà-ìtọ̀**
Urinary System	**Ẹ̀yà títọ̀-ara**
Urine	**Ìtọ̀**
Urticana	**Ẹ̀gbẹ̀sì**
Uterus	**Ilé ọmọ-nú**
Vaccine	**Àjẹ́sára**
Vagina	**Òbò**
Value	**Iye, oye**
Vapour	**Èéhó**
Vas deferens	**Ìfun àtọ̀**
Vascular plant	**Igi oníṣọ̀n**
Vasoconstrictor nerve	**Ẹ̀ṣọ Afun-ìṣọ̀n**
Vasodilator nerve	**Ẹ̀ṣọ Aṣọ-ìṣọ̀n**
Vasomotor nerve	**Ẹ̀ṣọ ìmira-ìṣọ̀n**
Vegetables	**Ewéko, Ewébẹ̀, Ẹ̀fọ́**
Vegetarian	**Alàìjẹran, Ajẹ̀fọ́**
Vegetation	**Ìgbe ayé (àwọn) ọ̀gbìn**
Vein	**Ìṣọ̀n àbọ̀ (ẹ̀jẹ̀)**
Velocity	**Ìyásí Ìpapòdà; Ìdà-ipò** (Speed: eré)
Venous blood	**Ẹ̀jẹ̀ àbọ̀**
Venus	**Àgùàlà**
Vertebral Column	**Egun ọ̀pá-ẹ̀hìn, Ọ̀pá ẹ̀hìn**
Vertical	**Òòró, Ìdúró**
Vessels (blood ~)	**Ìṣọ̀n (ẹ̀jẹ̀)**
Vibrating object	**Agbọ̀n**
Vibration	**Ẹ̀gbọ̀n**
Violet colour	**Àwọ̀ osùn**
Viral diseases	**Àwọn àìsàn ọlọ́jẹ̀**
Virus	**Ọlọ́jẹ̀**
Vitamins	**Ajíra**
Voice Box (Larynx)	**Àpoti-ohun**
Volcanic eruption	**Ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀**
Volcano	**Ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀**
Volcanology	**Ẹ̀kọ́ nípa ìfẹ̀-ilẹ̀**
Voltage (Difference in potentials expressed in volts)	**Ìgbóra-àrá*****
Voltmeter	
Volume	**Àyè**
Volume (1,2,3, etc)	**Abala (1,2,3, abbl.)**
Vulva	**Ojú-òbò**
Wage	**Owó-iṣẹ́**
Waste	**Àwàdànù, Ẹ̀gbin**
Waste	**Ẹ̀gbin, Pàntí**
Waste and Waste Disposal	**Ìkẹ́gbin** (ikó ẹ̀gbin: disposal of waste)
Waste disposal	**Ìkẹ́gbin** (kó ẹ̀gbin)
Water	**Omi**

Water borne disease	**Àrùn ẹgbin omi**
Water pollution	**Ìbomijẹ́**
Waterbuck	**Òtòlò**
Wavelength	**Igbọ̀n agbọ̀n**
Waves	**Ìjì**
Weather	**Ojú-ọjọ́**
Weather forecasting	**Àsọtẹ́lẹ̀ t' Ojú-ọjọ́**
Weather record	**Àkọsílẹ̀ nípa ojú-ọjọ́**
Weather Symbols	**Àmìn-àpẹẹrẹ t'ojú-ọjọ́**
Wedge	**Òòlà**
Weeds	**Èpò**
Weevil	**Ìràwọ̀, Kòkòrò ẹ̀wà**
Weight	**Ìwọn-ìwúwo**
Welder	**Wẹ́da, Ajórinmọ́rin**
Wheat	**Àlìkámà**
Wheel	**Àyíra (yí ara: roll the body); Wîlì**
Wheel and axle	**Ayíra àt'ayípo rẹ̀**
Wheelbarrow	**Ọmọla-nke**
Whirlwind	**Ìjì-nlá**
White blood cell (leukocyte)	**Pádi-ẹ̀jẹ̀ funfun**
White colour	**Àwọ̀ funfun**
Whole	**Odidi, Odindi**
Whole numbers	**Òòkà odidi**
Whooping cough	**Ikọ́ líle ọmọdé**
Width	**(Ìwọ̀n) Ìbú**
Wild animal	**Ẹran-oko; Ẹranko, Ẹran ìgbẹ́**
Wind	**Afẹ́fẹ́**
Wind energy	**Agbára afẹ́fẹ́**
Wind pipe	**Irìn ọ̀fun**
Wine	**Ẹmun, Ọti-wáìnì; wáìnì,**
Womb (uterus)	**Ilé-ọmọ'nú**
Words	**Ẹ̀ka-ọ̀rọ̀ (part of a sentence; ọ̀rọ̀: sentence)**
Workbook	**Ìwe-iṣẹ́**
Workshop	**Iléeṣẹ́, Ilé Iṣẹ́**
World, Earth, planet,	**Ayé**
Worm	**Aràn, Aláràn**
Wrist	**Ọrùn ọwọ́**
Write down	**Ṣàkọsílẹ̀**
Yams	**Ìṣù**
Yard	**Ọ̀pá**
Yaws, Frambesia	**Gbòdògì**
Year	**Ọdún**
Yellow colour	**Àwọ̀ èsè**
Yellow fever	**Ibà pupa**
Yoruba scientist	**Babaláwo**
Zoological garden (Zoo)	**Ọgbà ẹranko**

Zoology	**Ẹkọ́ (nípa) ẹran**
Zygomatic bone (molar bone)	**Eegun ìpọ̀njú**
Zygomatic bone (molar bone)	**Eegun ìpọ̀njú**
Zygote	**Ọlẹ̀**

DICTIONARY

YORÙBÁ - ENGLISH

Pupa (Àwọ ~)	Red (colour)
Ìmọ-ẹrọ (ẹkọ ~)	Technology
Ìbú (Ìwọn ~)	Breadth, Width
Onímọn-jinlẹ, (ọjọgbọn ~)	Scientist
Àádi	Spectrometer
Àádùn-òdòdó	Nectar
Àáke, Àkéké	Axe
Abala (1,2,3, abbl.)	Volume (1,2,3, etc)
Abala; ẹyà	Parts
Abẹbẹ	Handfan
Abẹfẹlẹ	Razor blade
Abíyá	Armpit
Abo ìnrin	Female sex
Abo, Obí, Obìrin	Female (woman)
Àbọ-àsè (Àbọ: container; àsè: reaction)	Reactor
Abọ-ìdí, Abọọdí	Rectum
Adá	Cutlass
Àdàkọ, Àwòkọ	Copying
Àdàlú	Amalgam
Àdàmọ ewé-òdòdó	Sepal
Àdán	Bat
Adàrọ	Non-metal
Adèépá-ẹjẹ (di eépá: become clots)	Platelet (Thrombocyte)
Adì	Solid
Adì alàìgun (adì: solid; àì gun: not regular)	Irregular solid
Adìẹ, Abodìẹ, Abo adìẹ	Hen, Fowl,
Adọdọ, ẹfá	Foreskin
Àdòdó, òdòdó	Flower (seed holding part of a plant)
Afági, Fágifági, gbẹnọngbẹnọn,	Carpenter
Afárá, àsọdá	Bridge
Afàwọn	Pulley
Afẹ (breeze: afẹrẹ; wind: afẹfẹ ; gas: òyì)	Air
Afẹ bíbàjẹ	Polluted air
Afẹfẹ	Wind
Afẹrẹ	Breeze
Afín-yíyà	Albinism
Agàrọ, àgunrọ	Afterpains
Àgbàdo	Maize
Àgbàlagbà	Adult
Àgbárá	Flood
Agbára afẹfẹ	Wind energy
Agbára àgọ (inú átọmù)	Nuclear energy

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Agbára átọmù	Atomic energy
Agbára Ẹlà	Chemical energy
Agbára ẹrọ	Mechanical energy
Agbára Ìró	Sound energy
Agbára ìtànká	Luminous (light) energy
Agbára Ìtànná	Light Energy
Agbára Ìtàn-oòrùn	Solar energy
Agbára okun-Àrá	Electrical Energy
Agbára Okun-iná (okun-iná: heat; iná: fire)	Heat energy
Agbára Òòfà	Magnetic energy
Agbára; Okun	Energy
Agbára-wíwúlò	Enthalpy
Agbárí	Skull
Àgbẹ	Farmer
Agbèbí	Midwife
Agbede	Equilibrium
Àgbèègbè, Àgbè-gbè, Àyíká	Surroundings, Environment
Àgbéró ara	Body frame
Àgbo	Biopharmaceutical
Àgbò	Ram
Agbo ìràwọ	Star clusters
Agbo, ẹyà, orísi, ọwọ	Group
Agbo-ẹyà	Division (phylum)
Agbòji- kọmpútà	Computer screen
Agbọn	Wave, Vibrating object
Àgbọn	Chin
Àgbọn Isàlẹ	Lower jaw
Àgbọnrín	Deer
Agboolé	Order (taxonomy)
Aginjù	Forest
Agodongbo	Colt
Àgọ-ìwòsàn	Clinic
Agolo	Cylinder
Àgùàlà	Venus
Àgùnfọn	Giraffe
Àgùntàn	Sheep
Ahọn	Toungue
Ahun	Allergen
Àìdà-onjẹ	Indigestion
Àìfọkànbalẹ	Anxiety
Àìgbádùn, àìsàn, òjòjò, Àrùn	Sickness
Àìsàn Àìgbéṣẹ òkí-ara (illness caused by the inability of the immune system to function)	AIDS
Àìsàn àìlẹjẹtó (ài ní ẹjẹ tó)	Anaemia
Àìsàn Alámọ	Bacterial disease
Àìsàn rọpárọsẹ; Àrùn ẹsọ ọpá-ẹhìn	Polio; poliomyelitis

wíwú	
Àìṣe eré ìdárayá	Lack of exercise
Àìtó tàbí àìsí oorun	Inadequate sleep
Àìtó-ògidì, Àbùlà	Unsaturated
Àì-yẹ **(constant composition: Ètò-inú ài-yẹ)**	Constant
Ajá	Dog
Àjàkálẹ (àrùn)	Epidemic
Àjàkálẹ àrùn	Influenza (flu,grippe)
Àjàkálẹ àrùn	Plague
Ajásè **(jẹ àsè: respond to reaction)**	Reactive
Ajẹkòkòrò	Insectivor
Ajẹ-oníyè **(eater of living organisms)**	Heterotrophs
Ajẹran	Carnivorous animal
Àjẹsára	Vaccine
Ajílẹ	Fertilizer, manure, compost
Ajíra	Vitamins
Àjọ, Àkójọ, Àkójọpọ	Collection (of people, things, etc)
Àjọ-eegun ara	Skeleton (Human)
Ajọfẹ	Parasite
Ajọọrawọ **(àjọ ìràwọ: congregation of stars)**	Galaxy
Àká	Granary (for maize)
Àkàbà, Àkàsọ	Ladder
Akàn eegun	Bone cancer
Akàn ọmún; Lẹẹrẹ ọmún; Jẹjẹrẹ ọmún	Breast cancer
Akàn ọpọlọ, Lẹẹrẹ ọpọlọ, Jẹjẹrẹ ọpọlọ	Brain tumor
Akàn, Jẹjẹrẹ	Cancer
Akẹkọ	Student
Akẹkọ ẹdá t'ọrun	Astronomer
Akẹkọ-ẹlà	Chemist
Àkèré, Kọnkọ	Frog
Àkíyèsí	Observation
Akọ	Male
Akọ ìnrin	Male sex
Àkòdì	Square
Oníhàmẹrin gígùn **(ihà: side)**	Rectangle
Àkòdì-títẹ	Rhomboid/ Rhombus
Àkókò	Time (period, season)
Àkókò èèrùn	Dry season
Àkókò ìrúwé	Spring season
Àkókò ìwọwé	Autumn
Àkókò òjò	Rainy season
Àkókò otútù; Àkókò òjò	Cold season
Àkókò ọyẹ	Harmattan
Àkọkọ; alákọbẹrẹ	Primary
Akokoro	Tooth cavity
Àkọlé	Title

Akọ-òkúta, Akọ-àpáta	Granite- hard igneous rock
Àkọọnú, Ohun-inú	Content
Àkópọ	Mixture
Àkọsílẹ nípa ojú-ọjọ	Weather record
Àkótán	Summary
Àkoto eegun orí	Skull
Akoto orí	Skull cavity
Àkùkọ	Cock
Akunlé, Pé-ntà	Painter
Àkùrọ	Meadow (marshy farmland)
Aláàmù	Lizard
Alábaṣe, Alágbàtà	Agent
Aláboyún	Pregnant woman
Alágbàkọ	Builder
Alágbàwò	Physician
Alágẹmọ	Praying mantis
Alágẹmọ, ọgà,	Chamelion
Alàìjẹran, Ajẹfọ	Vegetarian
Alàìpapòdà	Static
Àlàjá (ẹká)	Diameter
Alákàn, Jẹjẹrẹ	Malignancy
Alámọ	Bacterium
Alántakùn	Spider
Alára (oní àrà; ara: wonderful feat)	Inventor (originator)
Àlàyé	Theory
Àléfà	Degree
Àléfà ti Fárẹnháìtì	Degrees Farhenheit
Àléfà ti Sẹlsíọsí	Degrees Celsius
Àlìkámà	Wheat
Àlùbọsà	Onion
Àlùmọnì	Mineral
Àlùrọ	Metal
Àlùrọ aṣọṣẹ (Àlùrọ: metal)	Alkali metals
Àmì, Àmìn	Signal (sympton), Symbols
Àmì ìdúró	Dot
Àmì-apẹ	Label
Àmì-Ìdáyàtọ	Characteristics
Amìlẹgbẹ	Harmonic oscillator
Àmìn-àpẹrẹ t'ojú-ọjọ	Weather Symbols
Amọ pádi	Cell wall
Àmọdi, Àìsàn, Òjòjò, Ara-àìle, Àrùn	Illness (sickness, disease)
Ámpù	Amp
Àmúga, Àlùmọgàjí	Scissors
Ànàmọ, kúkú-ndùkú	Sweet potato
Àníyàn / Ìbànújẹ	Stress/ Depresion
Apá	Arm

Àpàjá	Meteor
Apalámọ (Alámọ: bacteria; one with cell wall)	Antibacterial
Àparò	Bushfowl
Àpáta	Metamorphic rocks
Àpáta	Rock
Àpáta	Rocks
Àpáta àfinádá	Igneous rocks
Àpata àfinnádá (fi iná dá: created by fiery process)	Igneous rock
Àpáta ẹfun, Òkúta ẹfun	Limestone
Àpáta ìsilẹ	Sedimentary rock
Àpẹrẹ; (for example: fún àpẹrẹ)	Example
Apéye (pé iye – measure up to amount); Àtilẹwá	Standard
Àpò	Sac
Àpò ìyẹrin	Pollen sac
Àpò Òrónro, Àpò Òróòro	Gallbladder
Àpo-ikù, Ikù, Ikùn, Àpòlúkù	Stomach
Àpòòtọ, àpò-ìtọ	Bladder
Àpòpọ	Solution
Aporo	Analgesic
Àpótí	Rectangular Cylinder
Àpoti-ohun	Larynx (voice box)
Àpoti-ohun	Voice Box (Larynx)
Àrá	Electric
Àrá	Thunder
Ara àìle, àrùn, àìlera, àìsàn, òjòjò, ọkùnrùn	Disease
Ara ọmọ-ènìyàn	Human Body
Ara ríro	Body ache
Arábìrin	Sister
Arákùnrin	Brother
Aràn (ajọfẹ)	Parasitic worm
Aràn alákun	Segmented worm
Aràn, Aláràn	Worm
Aranni	Infectious
Aranni, àrànmọ	Contagious
Aríbíiwàrà *(resembling milk)*	Lacteals
Àrìnká, Làkúrègbé** **Aromoleegun**	Rheumatoid Arthritis, Rheumatism
Aró Lítmọọsì	Litmus paper
Aró oje-òrónro	Bile pigment
Aró, osùn	Dye
Arólélópo (ró ilé ní òpó = put pipes in house)	Plumber
Àròpín	Mean / Average
Àròpín (rò +pín: add and the divide; ~ eré: average speed)	Average

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Àròpọ	Sum
Àròsọ	Hypothesis
Àrùn àbínibí	Congenital disease
Àrùn àfijogún; Àrùn ìdílé; Àrùn ìrandíran	Genetic disease
Àrùn àìdára ìjẹ àti imún, Àrùn ìjẹẹmun	Deficiency disease
Àrùn àjàkálẹ	Epidemic disease
Àrùn ajọfẹ	Parasitic disease
Àrùn alákàn, Àrùn Jẹjẹrẹ	Malignant disease
Àrùn aranni	Infectious disease; contagious disease; Communicable Disease
Àrùn aranni Àrùn àrànmọ	Communicable disease
Àrùn aranni Àrùn àrànmọ	Contagious disease
Àrùn aranni Àrùn àrànmọ	Infectious disease
Àrùn dìgbòlugi	Rabies
Àrùn ẹdọforó	Pneumonia
Àrùn ẹgbà	Stroke
Àrùn ẹgbin omi	Water borne disease
Àrùn gbére	Chronic disease
Àrùn ìdílé	Hereditary disease
Àrùn iwọsi	Illness due to lack of hygiene
Àrùn Onígbáméjì	Cholera
Àrùn osun-wuuru	Fungal Infection
Àrún-dì, Àrún ìdì	Fifty
Àrunṣu	Diarrhea with stomach ache
Àṣá	Falcon, hawk, kite
Aṣálẹ	Sterile land
Aṣàn	Liquid
Àṣàrò	Topic
Aṣẹ	Filter
Àsè	Reaction (chemistry)
Àsè adúrólágbede	Equilibrium reaction
Àsè afaná **(fa iná: bring forth heat; asè: reaction)**	Exothermic reaction
Àsè àìsèparí **(Àsè: reaction; àìsèparí – incomplete)**	Incomplete reaction
Àsè aloná **(lo iná: use heat)**	Endothermic reactiom
Aṣẹ omi-ara	Lymph Node
Àṣẹ; Nkan-oṣù	Menstruation
Aṣẹ-ìfun	Colon
Àsè-ìjẹ ara **(àsè: reaction; ìjẹ = food)**	Metabolism
Àṣẹ-iná, Ahọn iná	Flame
Àsè-ìsèparí	Complete reaction
Àsè-ìtànná	Photosynthesis
Aṣẹ-iwe	Nephron

Àsèpọ	Compound
Àṣẹṣẹyọ, ọjẹlẹ	Bud
Àṣewò	Exercise
Àṣewò	Experiment
Àṣígbè	Hinge
Aṣọ	Cloth
Àsọdá (ẹká)	Chord (of a circle)
Àsokọ	Pendulum
Aṣọṣẹ, Ela aṣọṣẹ **(Ela: chemical; ṣe ọṣẹ: make soap)**	Alkali
Àsọtẹlẹ t' Ojú-ọjọ	Weather forecasting
Atako	Resistor
Atako* **	Resistance
Atà-npàko	Thumb
Àtàrí (egbé)	Fulcrum (of a lever)
Atẹgùn	Fresh air
Atẹgùn	Breeze
Àtẹlé	Secondary
Àtẹlẹṣẹ	Sole of the foot
Àtẹlẹwọ	Palm (of a hand)
Àtiṣe	Solution (to a problem)
Àtọ	Semen, sperm
Àtọ	Sperm
Àtọgbẹ	Diabetes
Átọmù	Atom
Àtọsí	Gonorrhea
Àtúnṣe	Revision
Àwàdànù, ẹgbin	Waste
Awẹ	Sector
Awọ	Leather
Àwọ	Colour
Àwọ ara	Brown colour
Àwọ ???	Purple color
Àwọ Àyìnrín **(Light blue colour: àwọ òféfe, àwọ ayinrin)**	Blue colour
Àwọ dúdú	Black colour
Àwọ èèrú	Gray colour
Àwọ ẹlú	Indigo colour
Àwọ èsè	Yellow colour
Àwọ ewé	Green colour
Àwọ funfun	White colour
Àwo Kọ-mpútà	Magnetic disk
Àwọ òfefé, àwọ sánmà	Light blue colour
Àwọ ọsàn	Orange colour
Àwọ osùn	Violet colour
Àwọ pupayòyò	Scarlet colour

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Awó, Ẹtù	Guinea fowl
Awọ-ara	Skin
Àwòdì	Hawk
Àwòdì, Àṣá	Kite
Àwòjẹ	Fontanel
Awòji	Mirror
Awòji oníkùn	Convex mirror
Awòji onínú	Concave mirror
Àwòjúwe	Diagram, illustration
Àwòjúwe, Ìtẹ	Chart
Àwo-kọmpútà	Computer disc
Àwọn	Network, reticulum
Àwọn ABD, Àwọn Abidi	ABC
Àwọn àìsàn ọlọjẹ	Viral diseases
Àwọn Alámọ (Alámọ:possesor of cell wall)	Bacteria
Àwọn àsèpọ oloyi-ilẹ	Nitrogenous compounds
Àwọn ẹdá àìníyè	Non-living things
Àwọn ẹdá oníyè (ní ìyè: possess life)	Living things
Àwọn ẹdá-alaaye	Organisms
Àwọn ẹdá-oníyè inú òkun	Marine organisms
Àwọn èèyà Olópoméjì	Two Dimensional Shapes
Àwọn èèyà olópomẹta	Three dimensional shapes
Awọn Ìdáná ọbì	Fossil fuels
Àwọn ilà-ọgbà	Parallel lines
Àwọn Ìyẹ (lára àwọn ẹyẹ)	Feathers (in birds)
Àwọn Òfi Àròpín	Law of Averages
Àwọn Ofi-òyì	Gas Laws
Àwọn onjẹ eléwu	Harmful foods
Àwọn Ònkà	Numerals
Àwọn oògùn	Medications
Àwọn Òòkà	Numbers
Àwọn Òòkà Onírìnméjì	Square Numbers
Àwọn òpó afẹ	Air pipes
Àwọn orisi …	Types of…
Àwọn oun àlùmọnì	Natural resources
Àwọn pádi kókó	Tumor cells
Àwọn pádi òkí	Immune cells
Awọn-là	Tape measure
Awọnsán-àrá	Anemometer
Awọ-orí	Scalp
Àwòran	Picture, drawing
Àwòran-ayé	Map
Àwórókò	Spleen (colic)****
Àwọsánma	Sky
Àwòṣe	Pattern
Awòye	lens

Awòye	Lens
Awòye oníkùn	Convex lens
Awòye onínú	Concave lens
Àyà	Chest, thorax, pectus
Ayafọtò, Onífọtò	Photographer
Àyànmọ, Àbímọ, Àdámọ, Àbínibí, Ìṣẹ̀dálẹ	Natural
Ayáse dídà-ìjẹ (yá àsè: speed up a reaction; àsè: reaction)	Digestive enzyme
Ayásè-ara (yá àsè: quicken a chemical reaction)	Enzyme
Ayé	World, Earth, planet,
Àyè	Volume
Àye òyì	Gas volume
Àyè-ara	Size
Àyè-ayé, Òfúrufú	Space
Àyẹ̀wò	Examination
Àyẹ̀wò ọmún	Breast examination
Àyípadà nnú àyànmọ	Changes in Nature
Àyíra (yí ara: roll the body)	Roller
Àyíra (yí ara: roll the body); Wîlì	Wheel
Ayíra at'apòyì	Wheel and axle
Ayíra àt'ayípo rẹ	Wheel and axle
Ayọpọ	Alloy
Àyọrísí	Consequence, result
Ayùn, Sọ̀ọ	Saw
Babaláwo	Yoruba scientist
Bákan-méjì	Binary
Bàrà	Melon
Bátìrì	Battery
Bẹ́ríbẹ́rí	Beriberi
Bíbí àìgbakọ; Bíbí àìgbàrin; Bíbí ògbo	Asexual reproduction
Bíbí ti lákọ́lábo Bíbí ìgbakọ	Sexual reproduction
Bíbí, Bíbímọ	Reproduction, birth, delivery
Bíbọ	Feeding, Alimentation
Bímọ	Give birth
Bomirin	Irrigate
Bọọlu,, ìṣù	Ball
Búrọ̀ṣì	Brush
Dàgbà (Láti ~)	Grow (To ~)
Dàgbàsókè (Láti ~), Bàlàgà	Mature, develop (to ~)
Dáhùn (ìbéèrè)	Answer (a question)
Darí; Àfiwé	Control
Darúgbó (Láti ~)	Aged (to become ~)
Digà, Ọkọ-Ìgbẹ́lẹ	Digger
Dígí	Glass

Dọgba pẹlú	Equivalent
Dókítà	Medical practitioner
ẹbátí	Temple (of the head)
Àìdá	Substance, matter
ẹdá onípádigidi	Eucaryotic organism
ẹda-t'ọrun	Celestial object
Èdè- kọmpútà	Computer language
Edébù-ayé	Hemisphere
ẹdin	Larva
ẹdin	Lava
ẹdin eeṣin	Maggot
ẹdin labalábá	Caterpillar
ẹdínwó	Discount
Èdó ìtànná	Beam (of light)
ẹdọ, ẹdọki	Liver
ẹdọfóró, ẹdọfúyẹ	Lung
ẹdọ-òrónro	Pancreas
Èédú	Coal
Èédú dídán, Díámọndì	Diamond
Eeegun- ẹṣẹ nlá	Tibia, shin bone
Eéfín	Smoke
Eéfun	Pressure
Èéfún-afẹ	Air Pressure
Eegun	Bone
Eegun àgbọn	Jawbone
Eegun àgbọn òkè; eegun ẹrẹkẹ	Upper jaw bone (maxilla)
Eegun àgbọn-ìsàlẹ	Lower jaw bone (mandible)
Eegun àtẹlẹṣẹ	Metatarsals
Eegun àtẹlẹwọ	Metacarpals
Eegun àwòjẹ	Frontal bone
Eegun àyà	Breast bone (sternum)
Eegun ẹbátí	Temporal bone
Eegun ehín	Dentine
Eegun ẹhìn-ìdí	Sacral vertebrae, sacrum
Eegun èjìká	Scapula, Shoulder blade
Eegun ìka (ọwọ tàbí ẹsẹ)	Phalanges (finger, toe)
Eegun ìka (ọwọ, ẹsẹ)	Phalanx
Eegun ìkòkò-ìdí	Pelvis
Eegun imún	Nasal bone
Eegun ìpàkọ (eegun ẹhìn-orí)	Occipital bone
Eegun ìpọnjú	Zygomatic bone (molar bone)
Eegun ìpọnjú	Zygomatic bone (molar bone)
Eegun ìrán	Coccyx (caudal vertebra)
Eegun ìrù	Tail bone
Eegun itan	Femur (Thigh bone)
Eegun itan	Thigh bone (femur)

Eegun òkè-apá	Humerus
Eegun òkè-àyà, Eegun ẹgbà-ọrùn	Collar bone (clavicle)
Eegun òkè-ìdí	Lumbar vertebrae,
Eegun òkè-ìdí	Lumbar vertebrae, Lumbar
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn	Back bone (spinal column,vertebral column
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn	Rachis
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn	Spinal Column
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn kejì	Axis
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn kíni	Atlas(Biology)
Eegun ọpá-ẹhìn, ọpá ẹhìn	Vertebral Column
Eegun orókún	Knee cap, Patella
Eegun ọrùn	Cervical vertebra (neck bone)
Eegun ọrùn	Neck bone (cervical vertebra)
Eegun ọrùn-apá	Carpal bone (trapezium)
Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ	Ankle bone, tarsal bone
Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ	Tarsal bone (ankle bone)
Eegun ọrùn-ẹsẹ	Tarsal bone, ankle bone, astragalus
Eegun párá	Parietal bone
Eegun-ẹsẹ kékeré	Calf bone (fibula)
Eegun-ẹsẹ kékeré	Fibula
Eegun-ẹsẹ kékeré	Fibula
Eegun-irè nlá	Shin bone (tibia)
Eegun-kékeré apá	Radius (bone)
Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ-apá	Elbow bone (ulna)
Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ-apá	Elbow bone (ulna)
Eegun-nlá ìsàlẹ-apá	Ulna
Eegun-wẹwẹ àárín-etí	Ossicle
Èéhó	Vapour
Èéhó-omi	Steam
Èèkà àìnídajì	Odd number
Èékán	Nail
Èékú	Scabies
Eékú, Eéyi, ẹyún	Skin rash
Èélá	Eczema
Èépá	Clot
Èépá-ẹjẹ	Blood clot
Èèrú	Ash
Èèrú	Billion
Eéwo	Boil
Eéwo	Furuncle
Èèyà	Figure
Èèyà orí pẹpẹ	Plane figures
ẹfà-dì, ẹfà ìdì	Sixty
Ẹfọn	Buffalo
ẹfọn	Mosquito
ẹfọn-ìhà, Eegun ìhà	Rib

Èfù	Coated tongue
Efun	Chalk
ẹgbà	Ring, annulus
ẹgbà ẹnu-ikùn	Cardiac Sphincter
ẹgbà ìdí-ikùn	Pyloric Sphinter
ẹgbà-ọrùn	Collar
Egbé	Lever
Ẹgbẹ	Equivalents
ẹgbẹ, Ara	Body
ẹgbẹ, Ìhà	Side
ẹgbẹkọ	Hacking cough
ẹgbẹkọ	Hacking cough
ẹgbẹsì	Urticana
ẹgbin ara	Body waste
ẹgbin, Pàntí	Waste
Ègbo	Base (Chemistry)
ẹgbọn	Vibration
Egúrù, Egúnrìn	Sandstone
Ehín	Teeth
Ehín	Tooth
ẹhín	Back (of a body)
Ehín àgbà	Permanent teeth
Ehín kíkẹ	Dental caries**
ẹhín ríro	Backache
Ehín-ọdọ	Milk teeth
Ehoro	Rabbit
Ẹja	Fish
ẹjẹ	Blood
ẹjẹ àbọ	Venous blood
ẹjẹ àlọ	Arterial blood
ẹjẹ dídì	Blood coagulation
ẹjẹ ríru	High blood pressure
Èje-dì, Èje ìdì	Seventy
Èjì-dì, Èji ìdì	Twenty
Èjìká	Shoulder
Ejìnrìn	Balsam Apple
Ejò	Snake
ẹjọ-dì, ẹjọ ìdì, Ọgọọrin	Eighty
ẹka	Branch
ẹká (center of ~: ojú ẹká); circumference of ~: odi-ẹká; radius of a ~: igbo ẹká)	Circle
ẹka (igi)	Branch (of a tree)
ẹka Agbo-ẹyà	Subdivision
ẹka Agboolé	Suborder
ẹka ẹyà	Subclass
ẹka Ìdílé	Subfamily

ẹka irin-ofun	Bronchus
ẹkan	Acid
ẹkan àgbọn	Lauric acid
ẹkan at'ègbo	Acids and Bases
ẹkan epo-ọpẹ	Oleic acid
ẹkan ọrá	Stearic acid
ẹkan ọsàn-wẹwẹ	Citric acid
ẹkan wàrà	Lactic acid
ẹka-ỌRỌ (part of a sentence; ỌRỌ: sentence)	Words
Èkò	Joint
ẹkọ (nípa) ẹdá	Physics
ẹkọ (nípa) ẹran	Zoology
ẹkọ (nípa) Ìlera	Health Science
ẹkọ (nípa) ìroko; ẹkọ ọgbìn	Agriculture
ẹkọ (nípa) Ìtúpalẹ ẹla	Analytical Chemistry
ẹkọ (nípa) ọgbìn	Botany
ẹkọ (nípa) Òòfà	Magnetism
ẹkọ Àgbèègbè	Environmental Science
ẹkọ àìsàn-alámọ	Bacteriology
ẹkọ ẹdá-oníyè; bàọlọjì	Biology
ẹkọ ẹlà; Kẹmístrì	Chemistry
ẹkọ ẹlà-alàìléedú (àì ní èédú: does not have carbon)	Inorganic chemistry
ẹkọ ẹlà-eléedú	Organic chemistry
ẹkọ ẹlà-ìyè	Biochemistry
ẹkọ ẹsọ	Neurology
ẹkọ ètò-ỌRỌ	Economics
ẹkọ ìkàsí (ẹdá-oníyè)	Taxonomy
ẹkọ ilẹ-wíwọn	Geometry
ẹkọ ìlò èrè-oko	Agronomy
ẹkọ ìmọn-jinlẹ	Science
ẹkọ ìmọn-jìnlẹ ìṣẹṣí-ẹdá	Physical science
ẹkọ Ìroko ẹran-ọsìn	Animal husbandry
ẹkọ Ìroko ọgbìn	Gardening
ẹkọ Ìṣẹdálẹ-ayé	Geology
ẹkọ ìṣẹdáyé	Geology
ẹkọ nípa àwọn òkun	Oceanography (Oceaanology, Marine Science)
ẹkọ nípa ìfẹ-ilẹ	Volcanology
ẹkọ nípa ilẹ-ayé	Earth Science
ẹkọ nípa ìnrin-ẹdá	Sexual intercourse
ẹkọ nípa ọjọ	Ecology
ẹkọ nípa ojú-ayé	Geography
ẹkọ òòkàdẹri (òòkà di ẹrí: numbers become evidence)	Statistics
ẹkọ Òyì Ojú-ayé	Meteorology
ẹkọ-ẹlà t'ìṣẹṣí-ẹdá	Physical chemistry

Ekòló	Earthworm
Eku	Rat
ẹkù ipè-ọfun	Epiglottis
Èkùrọ	Palm kernel
Ekúru	Scurvy
Èkùsá, làpálàpá, kúrùpá	Ringworm
Ẹlà	Chemicals
Ẹlà alàìléedú	Inorganic compound
Ẹlà apakòkòrò	Pesticide
Elà-okun (okun = energy, elà= chemical)	Carbohydrate
Èlé	Simple Interest
Èlé (elele; ele lori ele: compound Interest)	Interest; Simple interest
Ẹlẹdẹ	Pig
ẹmì	Shear butter tree
Èmú, Ìyọ̀ṣó	Pincers
Èmú-kékeré	Pliers
Ẹmun, Ọti-wáìnì; wáìnì,	Wine
Ènìyàn, Nípa ènìyàn	Human
Ẹnjiníà, Aṣẹ̀rọ	Engineer
Enu	Mouth
ẹpà	Groundnut
Èpín	Dividend
Èpín	Numerator
Epo (ọrá àt'~: fat and oil)	Oil
Èpò[1]	Solvent
Èpò[2]	Weeds
Epo ọpẹ	Palm oil
Epo rọbì	Crude oil (petroleum)
Ẹpọn	Scrotum
Ẹran	Meat
Ẹran, Ẹranko	Animal
Ẹran-ilé abánişeré	Pet
Ẹran-ilé; Eranle; Ẹran ọsìn	Domestic animal
Ẹranko aláratútù	Cold blooded animal
Ẹranko gbómigbélẹ	Amphibian
Ẹran-oko; Ẹranko, Ẹran ìgbẹ	Wild animal
Èrè oko	Farm Produce
Èrèèrú, Èèrú-èèrú 10^{18}	Billion Billion
ẹrẹkẹ	Cheek
Erékùşù	Island
Èrè-oko, Èso	Crop
Erè-ọmọ, Ìbásùn	Intercourse (sexual)
Èrìkì-àgbà	Molars
Èrìkì-ọdọ	Premolars
Erin	Elephant
ẹrin-dì, ẹrin ìdì; Ogóòjì	Forty

Erinmi	Hippopotamus
Èrò	Objective
ẹrọ asỌRỌmágbèsì; rédíò	Radio
ẹrọ àtìlẹwá	Simple Machine
ẹrọ Ìdàwékọ	Copying machine
ẹrọ ìfẹ-àmì;	Amplifier
ẹrọ Ìfẹ-ìran	Microscope
ẹrọ ìfẹ-ohùn	Microphone
ẹrọ Ìfẹ-oùn	Loudspeaker
ẹrọ ìfì	Centrifuge
ẹrọ ìgbỌRỌ	Hearing aid
ẹrọ ìgboùn, ẹrọ isọ-oùn, gboùngboùn, tẹlifóònù	Telephone
ẹrọ ìmáwòrán (mú àwòrán: capture a picture), Kámérà	Camera
ẹrọ ìmoùnmáwòrán, Tẹlifíṣọnù	Television
ẹrọ ìmóùnmáwòrán, Tẹlifíṣọnù	Television
ẹrọ ìmúlétutù	Air conditioner
ẹrọ Ìperédà	Accelerator
ẹrọ ìránṣọ	Sewing machine
ẹrọ ìrí-jìn (rí ìjìn: see far)	Telescope
ẹrọ isàba	Incubator
ẹrọ ìṣirò, Kọmputa	Computer
ẹrọ ìtúlẹ	Plough
ẹrọ-ìdáná; Kúkà	Cooker/Stove
ẹrọ-ìdíwọn isán-àrá	Coulometer
ẹrọ-ìluhò (drill – lu ihò)	Drill
Eroja	Nutrient
Èròjà	Nutrient
Èròjà, Ìjẹẹmun	Nutrients
Eruku, Erukutu	Dust
Erukutu ọrun	Nebulae
Erùpẹ, Iyẹpẹ	Soil
ẹsán-dì, ẹsán ìdì	Ninety
Ẹṣẹ	decimal point
Ẹṣẹ	Foot
Ẹṣẹ	Glands
Ẹṣẹ àìlópo	Ductless gland
Ẹṣẹ epo-ara	Sebaceous gland
Ẹṣẹ ìdí-ìkòkò ọfun	Thyroid gland
Ẹṣẹ ìdí-ọpọlọ	Pituitary gland
Ẹṣẹ itọ	Buccal gland
Ẹṣẹ oje-ara	Glands
Ẹṣẹ olópo	Duct gland
Ẹṣẹ omi-ara	Lymph gland
Ẹṣẹ ọnà-ọfun	Tonsils

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Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ Òógùn	Sweat gland
Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ òrí-etí	Ceruminous glands
Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ orí-iwe	Adrenal gland
Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ wàrà; Orísun wàrà, Ọmún	Mammary gland
Èsè, Èsè-àsè	Reactant
Ẹ̀ṣẹ̀-itọ	Salivary glands
Ẹ̀ṣin	Horse
Ẹ̀ṣinṣin	Fly
Ẹ̀ṣinṣin, ẹṣiṣi	Housefly
Èso	Fruit
ẹṣọ	Nerve
ẹṣọ adáṣiṣẹ	Autonomic nerve (neuron)
ẹṣọ Afun-ìṣọn	Vasoconstrictor nerve
ẹṣọ akọkàn (kọ kàn: first to be reached)	Afferent nerve
Èso amówówá	Cash crops
ẹṣọ Aṣọ-ìṣọn	Vasodilator nerve
ẹṣọ atọpayọ (ti ọpá yọ: comes out of the column)	Spinal nerve
ẹṣọ atoríyọ	Cranial nerve
ẹṣọ ẹṣẹ-ara	Secretory nerve
Èso fún jíjẹ	Food crops
ẹṣọ ìgbỌRỌ	Acoustic nerve
ẹṣọ Ìmira	Efferent nerve
ẹṣọ ìmira	Motor nerves
ẹṣọ ìmira-ìṣọn	Vasomotor nerve
ẹṣọ ìmira-ojú (mi ara: move a body)	Opthalmic nerve
ẹṣọ iyè	Sensory nerve
ẹṣọ iyè òórùn	Olfactory nerve
ẹṣọ iyè-ìríran	Optic nerve
ẹṣọ ọpá-ehin	Spinal cord
Ẹ̀ṣú	Locust
ẹsún	Product
ẹsún kékeré	Least common multiple
ẹsún-àsè (àsè: reaction)	Product of a reaction
Ẹ̀tà	Civet cat
ẹta-dì, ẹta ìdì, Ọgbọn	Thirty
Ètè	Labia
Ètè	Lip, labium
ẹtẹ	Leprosy
Etí	Ear, pinna
Ètò	Order
Ètò	System
Ètò Àkókò wiwọn	Time Meaurement
Ètò awọ-ara	Integumentary system
Ètò bíbí-ẹdá	Reproductive System
Ètò ẹ̀ṣẹ̀ àìlópo	Endocrine system

Ètò ẹṣẹ olópo	Exocrine system
Ètò ẹṣọ t'àgbèègbè	Peripheral nervous system
Ètò ẹṣọ t'ogangan	Central nervous system
Ètò ẹyà-ìnrin	Genital System
Ètò ẹyà-ìpòyìdà ara	Respiratory system
Ètò ìjẹẹmun (ìjẹ àti ìmun) ara	Nutrition
Ètò ìjẹẹmun ara (ìjẹ àti imún)	Nuitrition
Ètò Ìkẹgbin ara	The excretory system
Ètò Ìkẹgbin-ara	Excretory System
Ètò ìlànà	Methodology
Ètò Ìṣèwọn Gígùn	Length Measurement
Ètò ìṣọn ẹjẹ	Blood circulatory system
Ètò ìṣọn-ẹjẹ	Circulatory system
Ètò mímí-ara	Breathing system
Ètò ohun-inú padi (organized contents of the cell)	Cellular composition
Ètò ọjọ-ẹdá	Ecosystem
Ètò òkí-ara	Immune system
Ètò omi-ara	Lymphatic system
Ètò oòrùn oun ìsọgbè rẹ	Solar system
Ètò-ẹkọ	Education
Ètò-inú	Structure
Ètò-inu ìran	Genetic composition
ẹtù	Explosive
Etu, Èsúró	Duiker
ẹwà	Beans
Ẹwà òdòdó	Corolla (of a flower; circle of petals)
Ẹwà-ehin	Incissors (front teeth)
Ewé òdòdó	Petals (part of the corolla)
Ewéko, Ewébẹ, ẹfọ	Vegetables
Ewé-òdòdó (corolla: ẹwà-òdòdó)	Petals(part of the corolla)
Ewé-rúgbìn	Cotyledon, seed leaf
Ewérúgbìn, ewé irúgbìn	Seed leaf (cotyledon)
Ewúrẹ, Ekérègbè	Goat
ẹyà	Class
ẹyà abo òdòdó	Pistil (seed bearing organ of a plant)
ẹyà apòyìdà (pa òyi dà exhange gases)	Respiratory Organs
ẹyà ìnrin	Genital
ẹyà ìnrin	Sexual organ
ẹyà ìnrin abo	Female sexual organ
ẹyà ìnrin akọ (ìnrin: sex)	Male sexual orgam
ẹyà títọ-ara	Urinary System
ẹyà-afàìsàn	Germ
ẹyà-ara	Organ
ẹyà-ara	Organs
ẹyà-wuuru afàìsàn	Pathogens

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Ẹyẹlé	Pigeon
Ẹyin	Egg (ovum)
Ẹyin	Ovule (egg)
Ẹyọ	Unit
Ẹyọdẹyọ **(ẹyọ dé ẹyọ = from one digit to another)**	Digital
Ẹyọ-ìran	Gene
Ẹyọ-ònkà	Digit
ẹyún	Rash
ẹyún ẹsẹ	Athletes foot
Fàdákà	Silver
Fífi ara gba àwọn nkan olóró	Exposure to certain environmental toxins
Fojúwọn **(fi ojú wọn);** **Fi ojú-inú wọn**	Estimate
Fọ́kì	Fork
Fóònù; ẹrọ-ìgboùn	Phone
Gaàrí	Cassava
Gbẹ́rẹ́fun; Àìpò, Ayọ	Solute
Gbòdògì	Yaws, Frambesia
Gbòngbò igi	Tap root of a tree
Gẹdẹgẹdẹ ehín	Dental plaque
Gẹdú	Lumber
Gígùn , Ìgùn, ìró, òòró	Length
Háàtìsì	Hertz
Híhù	Germination
Ibà	Fever
Ibà afẹ oun omi jẹ	Air and Water Pollution
Ibà inú eegun	Dengue (breakbone fever)
Ibà jẹfunjẹfun	Typhoid fever
Ibà orí	Brain fever, meningitis
Ibà orí	Meningitis
Iba ponju-ponju, Akọ-ibà	Jaundice
Ibà pupa	Yellow fever
Iba wórawóra	Typhus fever
Ibà, Ibàá-gbóná	Malaria
Ìbaaka	Camel
Ìbafẹjẹ, Ìbafẹfẹjẹ	Air pollution
Ìbàlágà	Puberty
Ibà-orí	Meningitis
Ìbárajọ	Similarity
Ìbásùn, Ìbárasùn, Àsùnpọ	Sexual inercourse
Ìbàyíkájẹ; Ìbafẹfẹjẹ	Pollution
Ìbẹ	Canker, Stomatitis
Ìbẹ	Stomatitis
Ìbéèrè	Question
Ibi agbede	Equilibrium Point
Ibi ìhó	Boiling point

Ibi-ìṣeré	Playground
Ìbomiję	Water pollution
Ìbomirin (ilę)	Irrigation
Ìbú	Horizontal
Ibú ęyin	Ovary (female organ in which eggs are formed)
Ibú omi-àtọ	Prostate gland
Ibùdó ọkọ ojú-omi	Seaport
Ibùdó ọkọ-òfúrufú	Airport
Ibú-ęyin	Ovaries
Ibú-ęyin	Ovary
Ìbùpín	Ratio
Ìdá-èèrú	Billionth
Ìdà-eré; ìperédàsíwájú (deceleration: ìperédàsęhìn)	Acceleration
Ìdá-ęsę, Ìdàsíwęwę	Fractions
Ìdàgbàsókè	Development
Ìdàgbàsókè	Maturity
Ìdáhun, èsì, ìfèsì	Answers
Ìdá-ìdì	One tenth
Ìdá-ìdì, Ęsę (decimal system; ètò àwọn ęsę)	Decimal fractions
Idáná (wood ~: igi ìdáná, oil ~: epo idana, gas~ :oyi idana)	Fuel[1]
Ìdá-ọkẹ	One thousandth
Ìdá-ọrún	One hundredth
Ìdá-ọrún	Percent
Ìdá-ọrún	Percentage
Ìdaran	Herding
Idari* **	Tropism
Ìdàrú	Entropy
Idayato iran	Genetic variation
Ìdè	Brass
Ìdè	Screw
Ìdì	Buttocks
Ìdí, Òkùnfà, Ìpilẹ	Cause
Ìdílé	Family
Ìdílójú (~ of the sun: ìdílójú oòrùn, - òṣùpá dí oòrùn l'ójú; ~ of the moon: ìdílójú òṣùpá,- ayé di oṣupa l'ójú)	Eclipse
Ìdílójú oòrùn	Solar eclipse
Ìdílójú òṣùpá	Lunar eclipse
Ìdíwọn Ìbùpín	Unit Ratio
Ìdíwọn ìgbóná	Temperature scale
Ìdíwọn Ìgbóná ti Sẹlsíọsì	Centigrade scale
Ìdíwọn ti Fárín-háìtì	Farhenheit scale
Ìdíwọn ti ìmọn-ęrọ	Metric units
Ìdíwọn ti Sẹlsiosi	Celsius scale
Idọ	Clitoris

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Idodo	Navel
Ìfà	Function (mathematics)
Ìfàmun	Absorption
Ìfaruwo bàyíkájẹ	Noise Pollution
Ìfẹ-ilẹ	Volcanic eruption
Ìfẹ-ilẹ	Volcano
Ìfẹsọkun **(fi ẹsọ kun; ~ of fish: Ìfẹsọkun ẹja)**	Dissection
Ìfilọpo	Multiplier
Ìfipín	Denominator
Ìfipín nlá àjọní **(àjọní: belonging to all, common)**	Highest common factor
Ìfojúwọn	Estimation
Ìfun àtọ	Vas deferens
Ìfun ẹyin	Fallopian tube, oviduct
Ìfun kékeré	Small Intestine
Ìfun nlá, Agbẹdu, Apọndùrù	Large Intestine
Ìfun onjẹ	Alimentary canal, gastrointestinal tract, gut,bowel
Ìfun onjẹ	bowel
Ìfun onjẹ	Digestive tract
Ìfun onjẹ	gastrointestinal tract
Ìfun onjẹ	gut
Ìfun òrónro, Òpó-òrónro	Bile duct
Ìfun-ìtọ	Ureter (kidney tube)
Ìfun-ìtọ	Urethra
Ìfúnrúngbìn	Growing Crops
Ìfura	Responsiveness
Ìga, gíga, ìnọ́ró, (Ìwọn) Ìga, gíga, ìnọ́ró, òòró	Height
Ìgalà, Àgbọnrín	Antelope
Ìgbà àṣẹ	Menstrual period
Ìgbà ayé	Lifetime
Ìgbà ayé, Ayé, Ìyè	Life
Ìgbà ẹdá **(ẹdá: transformation)**	Second trimester of a pregnancy
Ìgbà ìfẹra ọkàn	Diastole
Ìgbà irọyin	Fertile period
Ìgbà ìsọkì (ọkàn)	Systole
Ìgbà ìyàngbẹ-ilẹ	Drought
Ìgbà Ọlẹ	First trimester of pregnancy
Ìgbà ọmọ'nu	Third trimester of a pregnancy
Ìgbádùn, Àláfíà, Ìlera	Health
Igbàgbé	Amnesia
Ìgbàrin **(gba ìnrin: receive sex powders or materials)**	Pollination
Ìgbàrin, Gbígbàrin	Fertilization
Ìgbe ayé (àwọn) ọgbìn	Vegetation
Ìgbẹ gbuuru	Diarrhea

Ìgbẹ ọrìn	Dysentry
Ìgbẹ ọrìn	Dysentry
Ìgbégbìn	Implantation
Ìgbékọjá, Ọkọ	Transportation
Ìgbẹpípa, Ìpagbórun, Igbó-pípa	Deforestation
Ìgbésí ayé	Life Cycle
Ìgbẹ-yíyà	Egestion
Ìgbẹ-yíyà	Egestion
Ìgbín	Snail
Igbó, Aginjù	Forest
Ìgbọn	Range
Igbọn agbọn	Wavelength
Ìgbóná	Hotness
Ìgbónà	Temperature
Ìgbóná àt'ìfúnpọ apéye	Standard temperature and Pressure
Ìgbọnsẹ	Excrement
Ìgbọnsẹ	Excrement or faeces
Ìgbọnsẹ	Sewage
Ìgbóra (energy: agbára; force: Ipá)	Power
Ìgbóra-àrá* **	Voltage (Difference in potentials expressed in volts)
Ìgéekán	Nail cutter
Igi	Tree
Igi àfọn	African Breadfruit tree
Igi àgbọn	Coconut tree
Igi àgbọn olódu	African fan palm
Igi akọ-ejirin	Africna cucumber
Igi akọ-ejirin* **	African cucumber
Igi apá	African Mahogany
Igi Àràbà	Kapok tree
Igi arère	African maple tree
Igi arúwékádún	Evergreen tree
Igi awọwé	Deciduous tree
Igi ẹgbẹsi	African fig tree
Igi ẹkì agbàrajù	African oak
Igi ìdílé	Family Tree
Igi Ìgbá	African lacustbean tree
Igi ìrókò	African teak
Igi iyá	African balsam tree
Igi ọgbọ	Hemp, flax
Igi ọgede	Banana tree
Igi ọgỌRỌ	Raphia palm
Igi ọkán	African greenheart
Igi olódòdó,	Flowering tree, angiospermae
Igi onírúgbìn	Seed plant, spermatophyta
Igi oníṣọn	Vascular plant
Igi ọpẹ	Palm tree

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Igi ọpọtọ	Fig tree
Igi òrúrù	African tulip tree
Igi Osùn	Camwood tree
Igi osùn	Camwood tree
Ìgọn Títẹ, Aríbí-ìgọn	Cuboid
Ìgọn; **(Edge of a cube: igun-ìgọn; Corner of a cube: kỌRỌ-ìgọn; Face of a cube: ẹgbẹ- ìgọn)**	Cube
Igun **(Acute ~: igun mímú; Obtuse ~:igun fífẹ; right ~: igun-ọtún)**	Angle
Ìgunpá, ìgopá	Elbow
Ìgúnrégé	Symmetry
Ìhà ara	Side of the body
Ihò ẹnu	Buccal cavity
Ihò imún	Nasal Cavity
Ihò ọpá-ẹhìn	Spinal canal
Ihò-ìdí, Fùrọ	Anus
Ìjàpá, Ahun, Alábahun	Tortoise
Ìjẹ at'imún, Ìjẹẹmun	Diet
Ìjẹ òdòdó	Style
Ìjẹẹmun pípé	Adequate diet (Balanced diet)
Ìjẹẹmun pipé **(ijẹẹmun: ìjẹ àti imún)**	Adequate diet
Ìjẹẹmun pipé **(ijẹẹmun: ìjẹ àti imún)**	Balanced diet
Ìjẹ-òdòdó	Style (flower)
Ìjẹpápá	Grazing
Ìjẹpápá	Grazing
Ìjẹpápárun	Overgrazing
Ìjẹyekan	Equality
Ìjì	Waves
Ìjì (agbọn)	Amplitude (of a wave)
Ìjì, ẹfúùfù	Storm
Ìjì-ilẹ	Earthquake
Ìjì-nlá	Whirlwind
Ìjìnnà	Distance
Ìjọ	Kingdom
Ìjọ ẹgbin	Plant kingdom
Ìjọ ẹran	Animal Kingdom
Ìjọ ọgbìn	Plant Kingdom
Ìka	Inch
Ìka àárín	Middle finger
Ìka itọka, ìka ìfábẹlá	Fore finger
Ìka òrùka	Ring finger
Ìka-ẹsẹ	Toe
Ìka-ìyẹwù-ìfun, àpọndùrù	Appendix
Ìka-kọmpútà	Computer keyboard
Ikán	Termite
ìkan-ìdì, ẹwá, mẹwa	Ten

Ìkànṣó, Ọmọ-owú, Hamà	Hammer
Ìkàrikò, Ìkòokò	Hyena
Ìkárùn	Infection
Ìkàsí, Kíkàsí	Classification
Ìkẹgbin	Excretion
Ìkẹgbin (ìkó ẹgbin: disposal of waste)	Waste and Waste Disposal
Ìkẹgbin (kó ẹgbin)	Waste disposal
Ikin-kọmpútà	Byte
Ikọ	Cough
Ikọ àyà	Pulmonary cough
Ikọ dídẹ	Moist cough
Ikọ efée	Asthmatic cough
Ikọ fífẹ	Productive cough
Ikọ gbígbẹ	Dry cough
Ikọ líle ọmọdé	Whooping cough
Ìkópọ	Summation
Ikóro-ẹpọn, Kóropọn	Testes
Ìkúdùn àìdára-ìjẹ	Malnutrition
Ilà ògìdo	Perpendicular line
Ìlà wíwọ, ìwọ	Curves
Ìlà, ọnà	Lines
Ìlàágùn	Sweat
Ìlà-Ìfà (ìfà: function; ìlà-ìfà: line derived from a function)	Graphs
Ìlà-ìfà (Ìlà:line; ìfà: function)	Graph
Ìlànà	Method
Ìlànà Ìmọn-jinlẹ	Scientific Method
Ìlànà-ìṣe	Formula
Ìlànà-ìṣe	Technique
Ilẹ -ayé	Earth
Ilé ìmọn-jinlẹ	Laboratory
Ilẹ oko	Farmland
Ilẹ olódo	Shale
Ile ọlọra	Fertile land
Ilé ọmọ-nú	Uterus
Ìlẹdú, Ilẹẹdú, Ilẹ dúdú	Loam
Iléeṣẹ, Ilé Iṣẹ	Workshop
Ilẹẹyìnrìn	Soil Erosion
Ilé-ìran, sinimá	Cinema
Ilé-isọpọ (ṣe ọpọ: make many copies)	Factory
Ilé-ìwòsàn, ọsipítù	Hospital
Ilé-ọmọ'nú	Womb (uterus)
Ilé-ọnà; mùsíọmù	Museum
Ìléròró	Blister
Ìlò	Function
Ìlọ, lílọ (~ of food: ìlọ onjẹ; dídà onjẹ), ẹdà-	Digestion

Onje; Dídà-ìjẹ)	
Ìlòkulò oògùn	Drug abuse
Ìlọpo	Multiple
Ìmí, eémí	Breath
Ìmọlẹ	Brightness
Ìmọnàmọná	Lightning
Ìmọra* **	Adaptation
Ìmọtótó	Cleanliness
Ìmùdùnmúdùn ẹjẹ	Bone marrow
Ìmukúmu	Alcohol abuse
Ìmúlẹ	Friction
Imún	Nose
Iná	Fire
Inárun	Rubella
Ìnọkí	Baboon
Inọrun	Nettle rash
Ìnrin	Sex
Ìnrin (ẹran)	Gender
Inú	Abdominal
Inú awọ-ara	Dermis
Inú rírun	Belly ache
Inú rírun	Stomach ache
Inú, inú-ẹran	Abdomen
Ipá	Force
Ipa (path) ìsọgbè	Orbit
Ipá (ti) àrá	Electric force
Ipá (ti) ìmúlẹ	Friction force
Ipá Iṣan	Muscular force
Ipá Òòfà	Magnetic force
Ipá òòfà-ilẹ	Force of gravity
Ipá òòfà-ilẹ	Gravitational force
Ìpààrídà (pa bí ó ṣe rí dà)	Metamorphosis (change of form)
Ìpààrídà pípé ti àwọn kòkòrò	Complete metamorphosis of an insect
Ipá-ẹlọ (lọ: to twist)	Torque
Ìpapòdà (pa ipò dà = change position); **Ìmira**	Movement (locomotion)
Ìpẹ (lára àwọn afàyàfà, abbl,)	Scale (in reptiles, etc.)
Ìpẹkan	pH
ipè-ọfun* **	Glottis
Ìpilẹ àt'àbáyọrí	Cause and effect
Ìpín; láti ṣàjọpín, láti pín (nkan)	Shares
Ìpọnjú	Forehead
Ìpòyì	Rotation
Ìran	Genus
Ìran, ọmọ	Offspring
Ìràwọ (galaxy: àjọọràwọ)	Star
Ìràwọ, Kòkòrò ẹwà	Weevil

Ìràwọ-onírù	Comet
Irè	Leg
Ìrẹsì	Rice
Irí, Ìrísí	Shape
Irin	Iron (ore)
Irìn	Roots
Irìn ẹsọ	Nerve root
Irìn gìgísẹ	Achilles Tendon
Irìn kejì	Square root
Irìn ọfun	Wind pipe
Irìn-ara	Tendon
Irin-iṣẹ, ẹrọ	Instrument
Irìn-ọfun	Trachea (wind pipe)
Ìrìnpo (rin po: complete a circle) okun-àrá	Circuit
Irinṣẹ	Tools
Ìró	Sound
Ìroko, Iṣẹ àgbẹ	Farming
Irorẹ	Acne
Ìrọyin	Ovulation
Irú, Irú-ẹyà, Ìjúwe, Àpèjúwe	Samples
Irúgbìn	Seed
Irú-ipó (àwọn) àìdá	States of matter
Ìrùkẹ òdòdó (ẹyà ìnrin akọ òdòdó)	Stamen (the pollen bearing organ of a flower)
Ìrùkẹ òdòdó (ẹyà ìnrin akọ òdòdó)	Stamen(pollen bearing organ of flower)
Irun	Hair
Irun	Hair
Irun abẹ; irunmu	Pubic hair
Irun ẹsọ	Dendrites of neuron
Irùngbọn	Beard
Irunmún, Irun ètè	Mustache
Ìṣa òun ìyọ	Tide
Ìsàlẹ	Bottom
Ìsàlẹ apá	Forearm
Ìsàlẹ, odò	Base
Iṣan	Muscle
Iṣan ìdí-irun	Arrectores pili
Iṣan Akára (ká ara: bend a body part)	Flexor muscle
Iṣan Anọra (nọ ara: extend a body part)	Extensor muscle
Iṣan ara	Smooth muscle
Ìsán àrá	Electric current
Iṣan àyà	Chest muscle
Iṣan eegun	Skeletal muscle
Iṣan ẹgbà	Sphincter muscle
Iṣan olorimeji, pópó apá	Biceps muscle
Iṣan olórímẹta	Triceps
Iṣan olorimeta, Iṣan-ẹhìn òkè-apá	Triceps muscle

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Ịṣan-agbede	Diaphragm
Isán-àrá (san: to move rapidly)	Current (electricity)
Ìṣàtúnlò	Recycling
Ìṣẹ́dá	Synthesis
Ìsèdílọwọ ìjẹpápárun	Control of overgrazing
Ìṣẹjú (Second: ìṣísẹ; Hour: wákàti)	Minutes
Ìṣẹ́kù; Ìyókù	Remainder
Ìṣètọjú ilẹ	Cultivation
Ìsimi, Ìnọra	Relaxation
Ìṣirò	Calculation
Ìsísẹ	Second
ÌsọdỌRỌ (turn to wealth)	Industry
Ìsọgbè	Satellite
Ìsọgbè àtọwọdá	Artificial satellite
Ìsọgbè-oòrùn	Planet
Ìsọgbè-wuuru	Asteroids (minor planet, planetoids)
Ìsọkì	Contraction
Ìṣọn (ẹjẹ)	Vessels (blood ~)
Ìṣọn àbọ (ẹjẹ)	Vein
Ìṣọn ẹjẹ	Blood vessels
Ìṣọn omi-ara	Lymph vessel
Ịṣọn-àbọ iwe	Renal vein
Ìṣọn-àlọ (ẹjẹ)	Artery
Ìṣọn-àlọ apá	Ulna Artery
Ìṣọn-àlọ iwe	Renal artery
Ìṣọnyíká ẹjẹ	Blood circulation
Ịṣù	Yams
Ìṣù abẹ-awọ	Subcutaneous tissue
Ìṣù ale	Erectile tissue
Ìṣù ale	Erectile tissue
Ìṣù eléegun	Bony tissue
Ìṣù ẹṣọ	Nerve chord
Ìṣù ọrá	Adipose tissue
Ìṣù ọran	Fibrous tissue
Ìṣù, Ìṣù-ara	Tissue
Ìṣù-ara aparapọ	Connective tissue
Ìṣù-átọmù	Element
Ìṣù-iṣan	Muscular tissue
Itan	Thigh
Itan oorun	Solar radiation
Ìtànká	Luminosity
Ìtànná	Light
Itanna-are ti UV	Ultraviolet
Itàn-oòrùn, (itàn-iná = ìtàn-ná : light from fire)	Sunlight
Ìtẹ òòfà	Magnetic Field

Ìtipádiyà (ti pádi yà: changes occurring at the cellular level)	Mutations
Ìtìranyà (ti iran yà: change from one generation to another)	Evolution
Ìtọ	Urine
Ìtọjú ọgbà àjàrà	Gardening
Ìtọka	Identification
Ìtúká	Dispersal
Ìtúlẹ	Ploughing
Itùn	Pupa
Ìwádi	Investigation
Ìwé	Book
Ìwé àwòran-ayé	Atlas (geography)
Ìwé ìmọn-gbà	Calendar
Iwe, iwo	Kidney
Ìwe-iṣẹ	Workbook
Ìwọ ilé-ọmọ	Endometrium (lining of the uterus)
Ìwọ-ẹká	Curvature
Ìwọn (~ of mass: ìwọn okun; ~ of volume: ìwọn àyè)	Measurement
Ìwọn ipá	Force measurement
Ìwọn Iṣe-éṣe (láti ṣeéṣe: to be possible)	Probability
Ìwọn-àbẹlà	Candle
Ìwọn-àyiká; Àyíká eeyà	Perimeter
Ìwọn-ìwúwo	Weight
Ìwọn-iye	Rate
Ìwọn-okun	Mass
Ìwọn-okun Mólékù	Molecular mass
Ìwọnsó, Okùn-ìwọnṣọ	Tape rule
Ìwọ-òde	Epidermis
Ìwúwo	Heaviness
Ìwuyìtó àgbèègbè	Environmental Quality
Ìyàngbẹ-ilẹ	Desert
Ìyásí (iṣẹlẹ, ìyípo, agbọn); Iye ẹrẹ	Frequency
Ìyásí Ìpapòdà; Ìdà-ipò (Speed: eré)	Velocity
Ìyàtọ	Difference
Ìyẹ ìnrin, Ìyẹrin (iyẹ: powder; ìnrin: sex)	Pollen
Iye sí ìdà iye (value in proportion to an inverse value)	Inverse proportions
Iye, oye	Value
Ìyè, Yíyè, Ààyè, Ìwàláàyè	Aliveness
Ìyẹ-ìnrin; Ìyẹrin (Ìyẹ: powder; ìnrin:sex)	Pollen (grain)
Ìyẹwù-ìfun	Cecum
Ìyíká, Ìyípo	Revolution
Ìyìnrìn	Erosion
Ìyípo ijẹẹmun	Food Cycle
Iyọ afáralókun	Mineral salt

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Iyọ afáralókun	Minerals (body)
Ìyọnu	Problem
Jàbùtẹ, Òkè	Elephantiasis
Jàgbàyà	Hookworm
Jẹdọjẹdọ	Tuberculosis
Jẹjẹrẹ	Malignant tumor
Jẹjẹrẹ awọ-ara	Skin cancer
jẹpápárun	Overgraze
Jẹyekan pẹlú	Equal to
Jìgá	Chigger
Jíjẹ, Mímì	Ingestion
Kaṣú	Cashew nut
Kẹlfinì	Kelvin
Kẹtẹkẹtẹ	Donkey
Kíkà, Ìkà, òòkà-kikà	Counting
kíkan	Acidic
Kíkọ ebè gbọ̀RỌ	Terracing / Contour ridging
Kíláàsì, Yàrá ilééwé	Classroom
Kìnìún	Lion
Kitipi, èéyi	Measles
Kòkó	Cocoa
Kókó, ikókó	Tumor
Kòkòrò oko	Pest
Kọlọkọlọ	Fox
Kọpà	Copper
Koríko	Grass
Kuruno, Ìṣaka	Craw-craw
Kwaṣiọkọ	Kwashiokor
Làádà	Commission
Báratan (láti ~)	Interrelated (to be -)
Bàyíkájẹ (láti ~)	Pollute
Bí ọmọ, bímọ; ṣe ẹdà (nkan)	Reproduce
Da (onjẹ)	Digest
Dàgbàsókè	Grow
Dì (láti ~)	Solidify, coagulate
Dọ (láti ~)	Elastic (to be ~)
Fún (ẹyin) ní ìnrin	Fertilize (an egg)
Gé (ỌRỌ) kúrú	Abbreviate
Hó (láti ~)	Boil
Pọn (nkan)	Sharpen
Ran (láti ~)	Fibrous (to be ~)
Rọyin (láti ~)	Fertile (to be ~); Ovulate
Rún (onjẹ) (láti ~)	Masticate
Ṣàlàyé (láti ~)	Explain (To ~)
Sáré (láti ~)	Speed
Ṣàtúnkọ (láti ~)	Rewrite (To ~)

Se (nkan) (láti ~)	React
Sọ dògidì (láti ~)	Concentrate
Sọ nkan di òòfà; Láti fi òòfà fa nkan	Magnetize
Wà láàyè (láti ~)	Alive (to be ~)
Lẹẹrẹ	Benign tumor
Lítà	Liter
Máìlì	Mile
Màlúù	Cattle, cow
Mẹkánîkì	Auto mechanic
Mẹkánîkì, atẹrọṣe	Mechanic
Mimi	Breathing
Mítà	Meter
Mólékù	Molecule
Móòlù	Mole
Mọtò, káà	Automobile
Nkan, ẹdá	Substance
ọbẹ	Knife
Obì	Kolanut
Òbò	Vagina
ọbọ, Ẹdun	Monkey
Odidi, Odindi	Whole
Odi-ẹká	Circumference
Odo	Clay
Òdù	Million
Òdù-èèrú 10^{15}	Million Billion
Ọdún	Year
Ofi	Law
ọfun	Pharynx (throat)
ọfun	Throat
Ọgbà (àjàrà)	Garden
Ọgbà ẹranko	Zoological garden (Zoo)
Ọgbẹ-inú	Stomach ulcer
ọgbìn	Plants
ọgbìn, ohun ọgbìn	Plant
Ogbó	Age
ọgbọ	Flax
ọgbun	Ellipse
ọgẹdẹ	Plantains
Òjidì	Saturated
ọgọn-ehin	Canines
Ohun afúnnilókun (something that stores energy for later use)	Fuel[2]
Ohun ìdáná	Biofuel
Ohun ọsín	Livestock
Ohun; Ohun-ríirí	Object
Ohun-àlùmọnì	Natural resources

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Ohun-ìdáná	Fuels
Ọjà	Product (material)
ọjẹ	Proteins
Oje ìdàgbàsókè	Growth hormone
Oje ìnrin	Sexology
Oje omi-ara	Lymph plasma
Oje òrónro, Òrónro	Gall (Bile)
ọjẹ-ara apẹyàwuuru (ọjẹ: protein, ẹyàwuuru: microorganisms)	Antibodies
Oje-ẹjẹ****	Plasma
ọjẹlẹ	Seedling
Oje-òrónro	Bile
Ojera (oje ara)	Hormone
Oje-rọbà	Bioplastics
Ọjọ	Day
Ojú	Eye
Ojú àgbàrá	Drainage channels
Ojú òógùn	Pores
Ojú-òbò	Vulva
Ojú-ọgbun	Focus
Ojú-ọjọ	Weather
Ojúwọn	Capacity
Ọkà bàbà	Guinea-corn
ọkẹ, Ẹgbẹrún	Thousand
ọkẹ-èèrú, 10^{12}	Trillion (Thousand billion)
ọkẹgrámù	Kilogram
Òkèrekère	Cartilage
Okó	Penis
Òkò	Projectile
Ọkọ	Hoe
Ọkọ -ìbulẹ	Spade
ọkọ òfúrufú	Airplane
Ọkọ ojú-irin	Train
Ọkọ-ìwalẹ	Shovel
Okùn	Rope
Okùn ìjẹ	Food chain
Okun-Àrá (okun: energy)	Electricity
Okun-iná	Heat
Okùn-ìran ìnrin	Sex chromosome
Okunrin	Male (man)
Òkúta	Stone
Ọlẹ	Embryo
Ọlẹ	Fertilized egg
Ọlẹ	Fertilized egg (zygote)
Ọlẹ	Fetus
Ọlẹ	Zygote

Olóbi	Afterbirth
Olóbi	Placenta (afterbirth)
Olobi, Ìwọ	Urethra
Olóbi, Ìwọ	Umbilical cord
Ológbò	Cat
Ọlọ-ìfun	Duodenum,
Ọlọjẹ	Virus
Ọlọjẹ afàigbéṣẹ òkí-ara **(Ọlọjẹ: virus; òkí: immunity)**	HIV
Ọlọjẹ afàigbéṣẹ òkí-ara **(virus responsible for inability of the immune system to function)**	HIV
Olùbẹwò ìríran ojú	Optometrist
Olùkọni	Educators
Olùtọjú alàìsàn, Nọọsi	Nurse
Omi	Water
Omi àmun	Soft water
ọmì òyì	Gas equation
Omi ríro	Hard water
Omi-ara	Lymph
Omi-ọmọ	Amniotic fluid
Omira (omi ara)	Lymph
Ọmọ adiẹ	Chicken
Ọmọ àgùntàn	Lamb
Ọmọ ajá	Puppy
Ọmọ ẹlẹdẹ	Piglet
Ọmọ ewúrẹ	Kid
Ọmọ màlúù	Calf
Ọmọ ológbò	Kitten
Ọmọ pẹpẹyẹ	Duckling
Ọmọ pẹpẹyẹ	Duckling
Ọmọ-bíbí	Childbirth
Ọmọdirin	Little finger
Ọmọla-nke	Wheelbarrow
Omọlé, Mọlémọlé, Bíríkìlà	Bricklayer
Ọmún, Ọyọn	Breast/Bust
Ọmun-ṣiṣẹ	Lactation
ọnà ibí	Birth canal
ọnà-ìtọ	Ureter
ọnà-ìtọ	Urethra
Onídè	Brass worker
Oníhàmẹfà	Hexagon
Oníhàmẹrin apọgbà* **	Parallelogram
Oni-ìyè	Organism
Oníkókó	Tumid
Onipa **(ipa: pathway)**	Conductor
Onípa okun-àrá	Conductor of electricity

Onípa okun-ina	Conductor (of heat)
Onípádi kan	Unicellular
Onípádi-gidi (pádi=cell)	Eukaryotic
Onípádipúpọ	Multicellular
Oníṣègùn	Doctor
Oníṣègùn ẹṣọ-ara	Neurologist
Oníwọnmẹta; (cubic equation: ọmì onírìnmẹta; cubic measure: iwọn-àyè)	Cubic
Oníyè	Organism
Onjẹ, Ìjẹ	Food
Òòdè	Screwdriver
Òòfà	Magnet
Òòfà-ara; Òòfà-ilẹ (Newton's Law of ~: Ofi òòfà-ara ti Niutini)	Gravitation
Òòfà-ilẹ	Gravity
Òòfà-ọfun	Esophagus
Oògùn	Drugs
Oògùn	Medicine
Oògùn ẹyàwuuru	Antibiotics
Oògùn ìyàgbẹ	Laxative
Òòkà Lárúbáwá	Arabic number
Òòkà odidi	Whole numbers
Òòkà onídajì	Even number
Òòkà Rómánù	Roman number
Òòkà-àìyẹ ibi-agbede	Equilibrium constant
Òòlà	Wedge
Òòró, Ìdúró	Vertical
Oòrùn	Sun
ọpá	Yard
ọpá ẹhìn	Spine, Spinal column
ọpá ẹhìn	Thoracic vertebrae (spine)
Ọparun	Bamboo
Òpó	Duct
ọpọ	Amount of substance
Òpó àtọ	Ejaculatory duct
Òpó ẹdọ-òrónro	Pancreatic duct
Òpó ẹjẹ	Blood capillary
Òpó ìyẹrin	Pollen tube
Òpó òrónro	Gall duct (Bile duct)
Òpó-àrá	Circuit
Òpó-àtọ	Seminal vessicles
Òpó-ẹjẹ	Capillary
Ọpọlọ	Brain
Ọpọlọ Kọmpútà	Central Processing unit
Òpó-tinrin	Ducts
Òpó-tinrin omi ara	Lymph ducts

ọrá àt'epo	Fat and oil
ọra ilẹ	Top soil
ọran	Fibre
ọran ẹsọ	Nerve fibre
Orí	Head
Orí fifọ	Head ache
Orí ìjẹ-òdòdó (style; ìjẹ-òdòdó)	Anthers (flower)
Orí-ìjẹ òdòdó	Stigma (upper tip of a pistil that receives the pollen)
Oríke, Èkò-ara	Joints
ọrìn	Density
Orí-ọmún, Ìkórí-ọmún	Nipples
Òrò	Area
Òrò	Base area
Òrò	Surface area
Òròmọndìẹ, ọmọ adìẹ	Chick, chicken
Òrónro, Òróòro	Gallbladder
Ọrùn	Neck
Ọrùn ẹsẹ	Ankle
Ọrùn ilé-ọmọ'nú	Cervix
Ọrùn ọwọ	Wrist
ọrún, Ọgọọrún	Hundred
ọrún-dún	Century
Ọṣẹ	Soap
Ọṣẹ (Mathematical operation: Ọṣẹ ìṣirò)	Operations
Ọṣẹ …	Basic Operations
Ọṣẹ ṣiṣẹ	Soap Making
Oṣù	Month
Oṣù-abo	Menstrual cycle
Òṣùmarè	Rainbow
Osun-wuuru	Fungus
Òṣùpá	Moon
Òṣùṣù	Globe
Òṣùṣù	Sphere
Òṣùwọn	Balance
Òṣùwọn	Scale
Òṣùwọn èéfún	Manometer
Òṣùwọn eefun-ẹjẹ	Sphygmomanometer
Òṣùwọn ìgbóná ti Fárín-háìtì	Fahrenheit scale
Òṣùwọn ìsán-àrá; Awọn-sán	Ammeter
Òṣùwọn ìtì-ayé	Barometer
Òṣùwọn-aádi	Spectrophotometer
Òṣùwọn-eéfún	Manometer
Òṣùwọn-eré	Speedometer; Odometer
Òṣùwọn-ìgbóná, Awọngbóná (wọn ìgbóná: measure hotness)	Thermometer
Òṣùwọn-ikuuku, Awọn-kúùkù	Hygrometer

ÌWÉ-ÌLÉWỌ́ ẸKỌ́ ÌMỌ̀-JÌNLẸ̀ ÀTI ÌMỌ̀-ẸRỌ́

Òṣùwọn-ìpẹkan	pH meter
Òṣùwọn-ìṣọn**	Rheometer
Òṣùwọn-ọrìn	Densitometer
Òṣùwọn-ọrìn, Awọn-rin	Hydrometer
Ọtadídán	Marble – type of limestone
Ọtarin (ọta irin: hardened iron)	Steel
Ọta-yíyọ, Àpáta- yíyọ	Lava (rock)
Òtòlò	Waterbuck
Òwìwí	Owl
Owó	Money
ọwọ	Species
Owó ìgbà; Owó àsìkò (àsìkò: ọjọ, ọsẹ, oṣù; wage: owó iṣẹ)	Salary
Owó-iṣẹ	Wage
Òwú	Cotton
Òyì	Gas
Òyì atilẹtu (ti ilẹ tu: emerges from the ground)	Natural gas
Òyì inú èédú	Coal gas
Òyì ojú-ayé	Atmosphere
Òyì-àrá	Ozone
Òyì-èédú	Carbon dioxide
Òyì-ilẹ (òyìlẹ)	Nitrogen
Òyì-iná, oyina	Oxygen
Òyì-iyọ	Chlorine
Òyì-omi	Hydrogen
Oyún	Pregnancy
Pádi (Animal cell: pádi ẹran; plant cell: pádi ọgbìn)	Cell
Pádi ẹjẹ (Pádi: cell)	Blood copuscle
Pádi ẹṣọ	Nerve cell (neuron)
Pádi ẹṣọ-ìmira	Motor neurons
Pádi ẹyin (Pádi: cell; ẹyin egg)	Ovum (oosphere, egg cell)
Pádi ìnrin (pádi = cell; ìnrin – sex)	Sex cell (gamete)
Pádi omi-ara	Lymphocytes
Pádi-ẹjẹ funfun	White blood cell (leukocyte)
Pádi-ẹjẹ pupa	Red blood cell (erythrocyte)
Pàntí	Refuse
Pàṣípàárọ òyì	Gas exchange
Pàtàkì-jùlọ, Kókó	Principal
Pátákó ìkọ̀wé; Ògiri ìkọ̀wé	Blackboard
Pẹpẹ	Plane
Pẹpẹ dídà	Inclined Plane
Pẹpẹyẹ	Duck
Pínpín	Division (Mathematics)
Pléènì, ọkọ òfúrufú	Aeroplane
Pópóṣẹ	Calf

Réèkì; Ọkọ-ìkéwéjọ	Rake
Rírà; lati ra (nkan)	Purchase
Ọbà	Rubber
Rólà	Roller
Rúlà	Ruler
Sáà ojú-ọjọ	Climate
Ṣàdàkọ, Ṣàwòkọ	Copy
Ṣàkọjúwe	Give an illustration
Ṣàkọsílẹ	Write down
Sánmà	Clouds
Sányán, Sẹdà	Silk
Ṣàpẹrẹ	Give an example
Ṣàyàjúwe	Draw an illustration
Ṣe ojútùú, Ṣojútùú (ìyọnu)	Solve (a problem)
Ṣèṣirò	Calculate
Ṣèsọdipúpọ, sọ di púpọ	Multiply
Ṣíbí	Spoon
Ṣíbí pẹlẹbẹ	Spatula
Ṣimẹntì	Cement
Sísun, Ìsun,	Secretion
Sòbìyà	Guineaworm
Sọdirírọ	Simplify
Ṣọpọná, Ilẹẹgbóná, Òde, Ṣáṣá	Small pox
Sóyà	Soybean
Stánìà	Tin
T'ilé	Domestic
Taunwíjí	Tadpole
Télọ, Arọnṣọ	Taylor
Títà	Sale
Tọka, ṣetọka	Identify
Tòlótòló	Turkey
Ùríà	Urea
Wákàtí	hour
Wàláà, Síléètì, pátákó ìkọwé	Slate
Wàrà	Breast milk
Wárápá	Epilepsy
Wẹda, Ajórinmọrin	Welder
Wóró-irúgbìn	Cereals
Wúrà, Góòlù	Gold
Yànmùyánmú, ẹfọn	Mosquito
Yanrì, Iyanrìn	Sand
Yíyè	Survivability