MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST ST23201 Science 5

Name:		No	M. 3/1	
Fill in the blank	s with the given wo	ords.		
HEREDITY	day.	101	3	
allele	genotype	dominant	homozygote	phenotype
heterozygote	one	recessive	four	mitosis
meiosis	Down syndrome	chromosomes	Diploid	cytokinesis
genes	DNA	Genetic disorders	telophase	Cancer
traits	two	heredity	Haploid	Diabetes
2		nysical characteristic	cs that are inherit	to the next generation. ted from the parents. aracteristics of the
formation.	are the st			
6. Gametes (sexels in the body.	cells) contain only _	c	of chromosomes	compared to the other
7	is the division	of cells to form gar	netes.	
8. Chromosome	is made up of	, the g	enetic materials.	
	is one of the			
SECRETARIA MARCONINI	allele will show			
	ng receives			ch parent.
				inant allele is absent.
1000 40 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0	1 AN 122 IF NO 48	(445-50) #1 60		mant ancie is absent.
An organism	that has two similar	alleles is known as	9	



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14. An organism	that has two differe	nt alleles is known	as	
15 for a particular trait	refers to	the alleles that an	organism received	during fertilization
16expression of the g	refers to the genotype.	ne physical appeara	ance of the organis	m due to the
17. Mitosis consi	sts of 4 stages whic	ch are prophase, m	etaphase, anaphas	e and
	mitosis, d hter cells are produc		roduced while at th	e end of meiosis,
19. Abnormal ger	nes or chromosome	es can cause		<u> </u>
20. Examples of	genetic disorders a	re colored-blindnes	s, sickle-cell diseas	se, thalassemia and
	 :			
WAVE				
amplitude	Longitudinal wave	Radio waves	crest	vacuum
wavelength	wavefront	wave	Transverse wave	medium
trough	dangerous	period	frequency	pendulum
Gamma rays	electromagnetic	Laser beams	period	safe
21. Adirection of the way		hat has vibrations i	n a direction perpe	ndicular to the
22. A oscillating source.	is a travelir	ng disturbance that	carries energy fror	n a vibrating or
23. Athe wave.	is a wave t	hat has vibrations i	n a direction paralle	el to the direction of
24. The	is the highest point of a transverse wave.			
25. Thepoints of a wave.	of a wave is the distance between two successive equivalent			
26. The vibration on the wa		l adjacent points wl	nich have the same	phase of the



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27. The	is the lowest point of a transverse wave.			
28. The from its resting posi	of a wave is the maximum displacement of a point on the wave			
29. Thesecond.	of a wave is the number of complete waves produced in a			
30. The	of a wave is the time taken to produce a complete wave.			
31. The	waves are waves that can travel through a vacuum.			
32	have the longest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.			
33	have the shortest wavelength in the electromagnetic spectrum.			
34. X-rays and ga content and can per	mma rays are because they have high energy netrate our cells.			
35 wavelengths.	are highly concentrated electromagnetic waves with certain			
Answer the follow	wing questions:			
36. Benefits of GN	MOs:			
37. Bad effects of	GMOs:			
38. Benefits of knowledg	ge about Genetic diseases:			
39. Give 2 types of mecha	nical wave:			
40. Give the different type	es of electromagnetic waves from longest wavelength to the shortest wavelength:			

