MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST23201 Science 5

Name: _____ No. _____ M. 3/1

Fill in the blanks with the given words.

HEREDITY

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

1. _____ is the passing down of traits from generation to the next generation.

2. _____ are the physical characteristics that are inherited from the parents.

3. _____ are the units of inheritance that control the characteristics of the individual.

4. _____ are the structures in the nucleus of cells that carry the genetic information.

5. The total number of chromosomes in an organism is known as _____.

6. Gametes (sex cells) contain only _____ of chromosomes compared to the other cells in the body.

7. _____ is the division of cells to form gametes.

8. Chromosome is made up of _____, the genetic materials.

9. An _____ is one of the possible forms of a gene that determines a trait.

10. The _____ allele will show its effect when it is present.

11. Each offspring receives _____ allele of a pair of genes from each parent.

12. The _____ allele will only show its effect when the dominant allele is absent.

13. An organism that has two similar alleles is known as _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST23201 Science 5

14. An organism that has two different alleles is known as _____.

15. _____ refers to the alleles that an organism received during fertilization for a particular trait.

16. _____ refers to the physical appearance of the organism due to the expression of the genotype.

17. Mitosis consists of 4 stages which are prophase, metaphase, anaphase and _____.

18. At the end of mitosis, _____ daughter cells are produced while at the end of meiosis, _____ daughter cells are produced.

19. Abnormal genes or chromosomes can cause _____.

20. Examples of genetic disorders are colored-blindness, sickle-cell disease, 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. A _____ is a wave that has vibrations in a direction perpendicular to the direction of the wave.

22. A _____ is a traveling disturbance that carries energy from a vibrating or oscillating source.

23. A _____ is a wave that has vibrations in a direction parallel to the direction of the wave.

24. The _____ is the highest point of a transverse wave.

25. The _____ of a wave is the distance between two successive equivalent points of a wave.

26. The _____ joins all adjacent points which have the same phase of the vibration on the wave.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

MIDTERM REMEDIAL TEST
ST23201 Science 5

27. The _____ is the lowest point of a transverse wave.

28. The _____ of a wave is the maximum displacement of a point on the wave from its resting position.

29. The _____ of a wave is the number of complete waves produced in a second.

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 gamma rays are _____ because they have high energy content and can penetrate our cells.

35. _____ are highly concentrated electromagnetic waves with certain wavelengths.

Answer the following questions:

36. Benefits of GMOs:

37. Bad effects of GMOs:

38. Benefits of knowledge about Genetic diseases:

39. Give 2 types of mechanical wave:

40. Give the different types of electromagnetic waves from longest wavelength to the shortest wavelength:

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