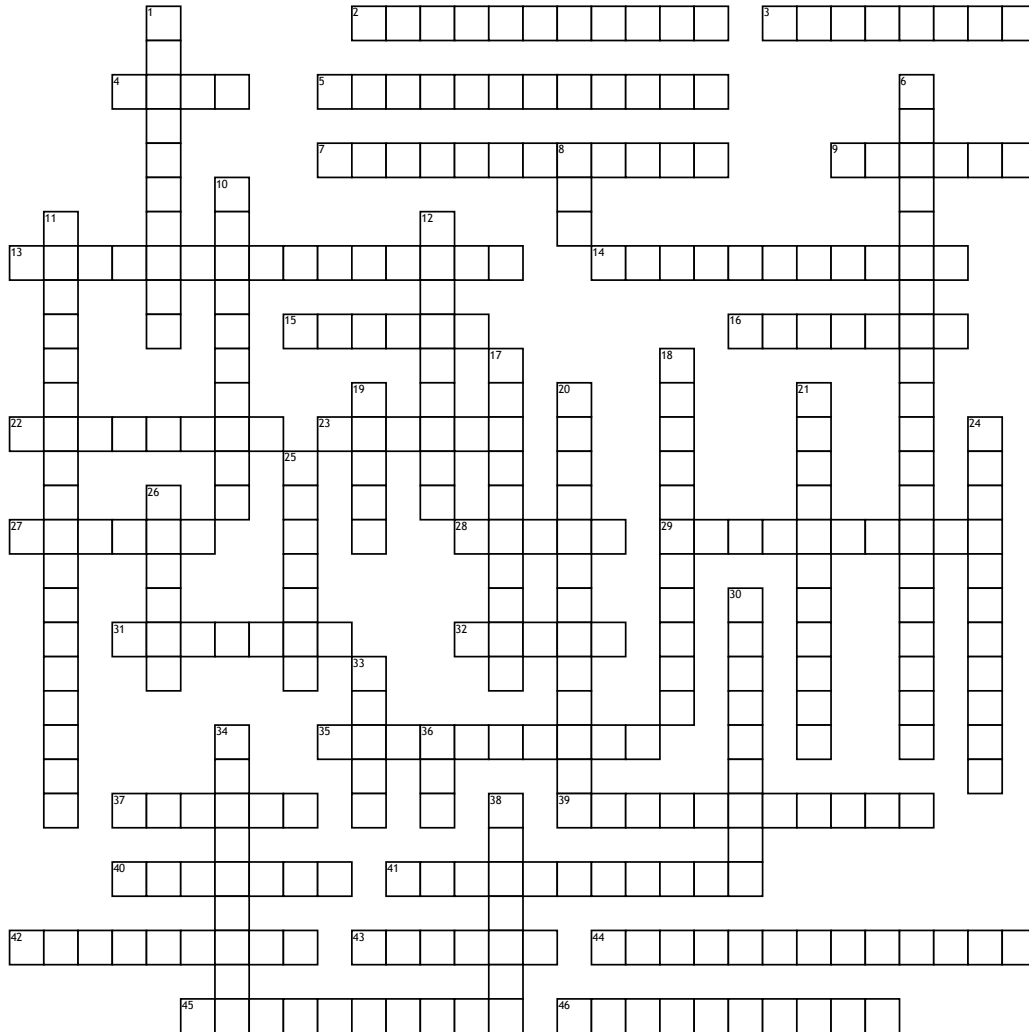


CROSSWORD (LESSONS FROM 1ST QUARTER TO 2ND QUARTER IN SCIENCE 10)



Across

2. a compound consisting of a nucleoside linked to a phosphate group.
3. full of or shedding light; bright or shining, especially in the dark.
4. a form of electromagnetic radiation.
5. a loosely used term for molecules or more commonly ions that are present in organisms.
7. the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
9. a type of excavation or depression in the ground that is generally deeper than it is wide, and narrow compared with its length.
13. is a wave that is an oscillation of matter, and therefore transfers energy through a medium.
14. the rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.
15. is a layer inside a terrestrial planet and some other rocky planetary bodies.
16. a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake, submarine landslide, or other disturbance.
22. the action or process of mutating.
23. any of a class of organic compounds that are fatty acids or their derivatives and are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents. They include many natural oils, waxes, and steroids.
27. a reflective surface, now typically of glass coated with a metal amalgam, that reflects a clear image.
28. is the outermost solid shell of a rocky planet, dwarf planet, or natural satellite.
29. the fact or phenomenon of light, radio waves, etc., being deflected in passing obliquely through the interface between one medium and another of varying density.
31. a substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g., many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins. Origin
32. strength or energy as an attribute of physical action or movement.

35. the sideways and downward movement of the edge of a plate of the earth's crust into the mantle beneath another plate.

37. a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface.

39. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.

40. a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

41. is the mucous membrane that lines the inside of the uterus (womb).

42. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.

43. a hypothetical supercontinent that included all current land masses, believed to have been in existence before the continents broke apart.

44. any of a large group of organic compounds occurring in foods and living tissues and including sugars, starch, and cellulose.

45. the throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it.

46. the action or process of distributing things or people over a wide area.

Down

1. a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

6. refers to the waves of the electromagnetic field, propagating through space-time, carrying electromagnetic radiant energy.

8. is a polymeric molecule essential in various biological roles in coding, decoding, regulation, and expression of genes.

10. the branch of science concerned with earthquakes and related phenomena.

11. is a system of sex organs within an organism which work together for the purpose of sexual reproduction.

12. the process by which different kinds of living organisms are thought to have developed and diversified from earlier forms during the history of the earth.

17. the action or process of distributing things or people over a wide area.

18. is the set of physical phenomena associated with the presence and motion of electric charge.

19. the natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible.

20. the movement of something from one place to another.

21. has a higher frequency than violet light.

24. allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.

25. located in the lower abdomen on both sides of the uterus.

26. the action or process of moving or being moved.

30. is a class of physical phenomena that are mediated by magnetic fields.

33. a fault is a planar fracture or discontinuity in a volume of rock, across which there has been significant displacement as a result of rock-mass movement.

34. is made up of glands that produce and secrete hormones, chemical substances produced in the body that regulate the activity of cells or organs. These hormones regulate the body's growth, metabolism (the physical and chemical processes of the body), and sexual development and function.

36. is a thread-like chain of nucleotides carrying the genetic instructions used in the growth, development, functioning and reproduction of all known living organisms and many viruses.

38. re large biomolecules, or macromolecules, consisting of one or more long chains of amino acid residues.

Word Bank

ELECTRICITY	REFRACTION	MIRROR	POLYMER	RADIATION	MAGNETISM
BIODIVERSITY	TRENCH	FORCE	DNA	LUMINOUS	VOLCANO
PANGEA	DISPERSION	MUTATION	REFLECTION	PROTEIN	TSUNAMI
LIGHT	LITHOSPHERE	EARTHQUAKE	MECHANICALWAVES	BIOMOLECULES	LIPIDS
CARBOHYDRATES	SUBDUCTION	CRUST	SHADOW	MOTION	REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
NUCLEOTIDES	ELECTROMAGNETICWAVES	RNA	MANTLE	ENDOCRINE	DISPERSION
X-RAY	OVARIES	FAULT	TRANSPARENT	EVOLUTION	NUCLEIC ACID
SEISMOLOGY	ENDOMETRIUM	TRANSLOCATION	ULTRAVIOLET		