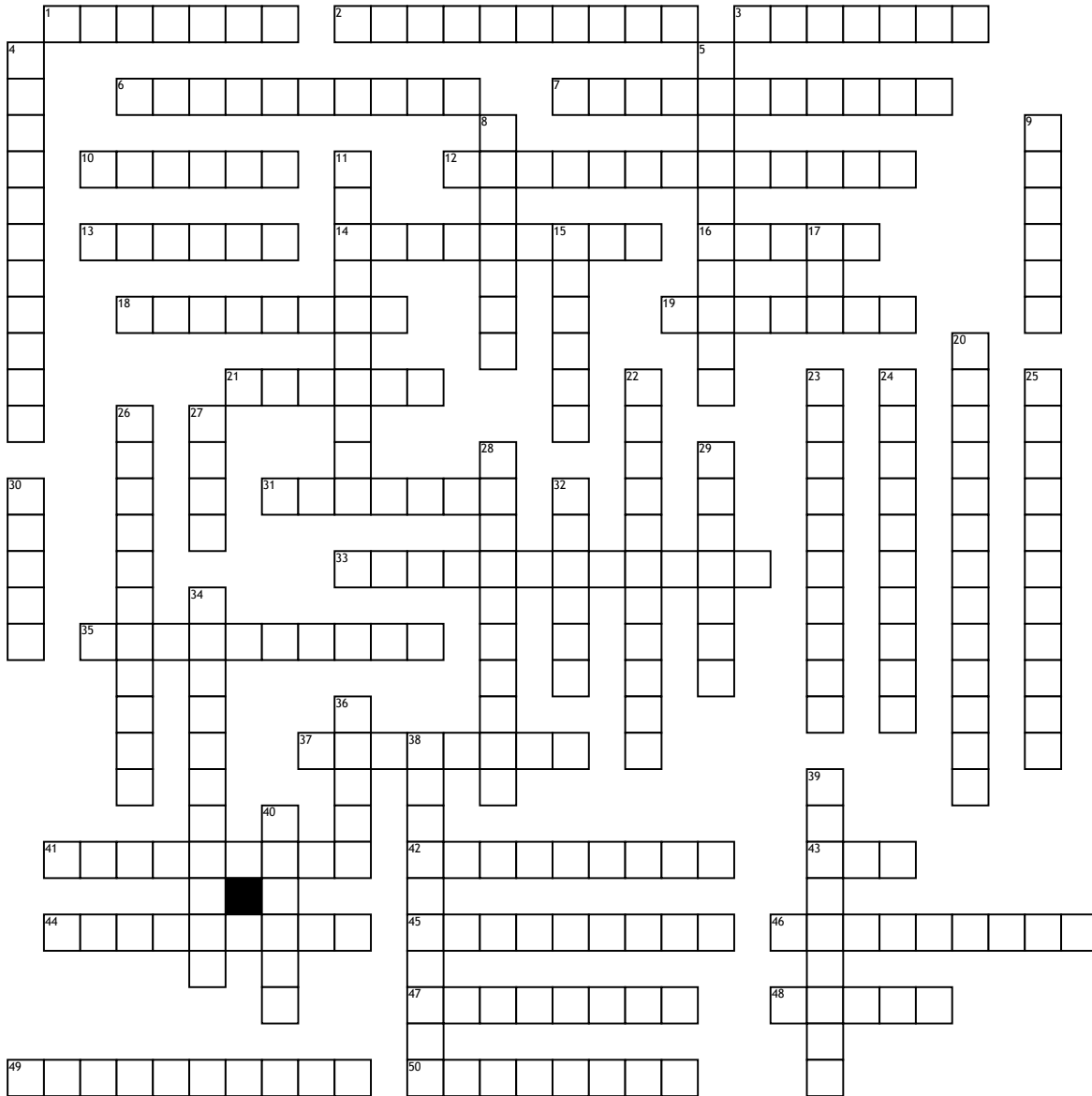


# CROSSWORD (LESSONS FROM 1ST QUARTER TO 2ND QUARTER IN SCIENCE 10)



## Across

1. the tube through which an ovum or egg passes from an ovary.
2. the fact or phenomenon of light, radio waves, etc., being deflected in passing obliquely through the interface between one medium and another or through a medium of varying density.
3. is a large molecule, or macromolecule, composed of many repeated subunits. Because of their broad range of properties, both synthetic and natural polymers play essential and ubiquitous roles in everyday life.
6. a boundary, also known as a destructive plate boundary, is a region of active deformation where two or more tectonic plates or fragments of the lithosphere are near the end of their life cycle.
7. a complex organic substance present in living cells, especially DNA or RNA, whose molecules consist of many nucleotides linked in a long chain.
10. is a major female hormone-responsive secondary sex organ of the reproductive system in humans and most other mammals.
12. the upper layer of the earth's mantle, below the lithosphere, in which there is relatively low resistance to plastic flow and convection is thought to occur.
13. is an object that reflects light in such a way that, for incident light in some range of wavelengths, the reflected light preserves many or most of the detailed physical characteristics of the original light, called specular reflection.
14. the central trunk of the mammalian brain and continuing downward to form the spinal cord.
16. It produces egg cells as well as the hormones estrogen and progesterone.
18. It is responsible for the integration of complex sensory and neural functions and the initiation and coordination of voluntary activity in the body.
19. is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.
21. is a layer between the crust and the outer core.
31. a supercontinent that existed during the late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic eras.
33. the variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
35. a form of electromagnetic radiation with wavelengths ranging from one meter to one millimeter
37. is a glandular organ in the digestive system and endocrine system of vertebrates.
41. a plate boundary (also known as a constructive boundary or an extensional boundary) is a linear feature that exists between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.
42. is the collection of glands that produce hormones that regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue function, sexual function, reproduction, sleep, and mood, among other things.
43. 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.
44. the central trunk of the mammalian brain, consisting of the medulla oblongata, pons, and midbrain, and continuing downward to form the spinal cord.
45. is change in the heritable characteristics of biological populations over successive generations.
46. is a class of physical phenomena that are mediated by magnetic fields.
47. relating to light as it is perceived by the eye, rather than in terms of its actual energy.
48. is electromagnetic radiation within a certain portion of the electromagnetic spectrum.
49. is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.
50. is the permanent alteration of the nucleotide sequence of the genome of an organism, virus, or extrachromosomal DNA or other genetic elements.
20. is a complex network of nerves and cells that carry messages to and from the brain and spinal cord to various parts of the body
22. the rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.
23. is a long, thin, tubular bundle of nervous tissue and support cells that extends from the medulla oblongata in the brainstem to the lumbar region of the vertebral column.
24. is the change in direction of a wavefront at an interface between two different media so that the wavefront returns into the medium from which it originated
25. is the mucous membrane that lines the inside of the uterus (womb).
26. is an electromagnetic radiation with a wavelength from 10 nm to 400 nm, shorter than that of visible light but longer than X-rays.
27. A photon of electromagnetic radiation of very short wavelength
28. an electromagnetic wave of a frequency between about 104 and 1012 Hz, as used for long-distance communication.
29. are large biomolecules, or macromolecules, consisting of one or more long chains of amino acid residues.
30. is the outermost solid shell of a rocky planet, dwarf planet, or natural satellite.
32. s a type of excavation or depression in the ground that is generally deeper than it is wide
34. allowing light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen.
36. within the Earth's crust result from the action of plate tectonic forces, with the largest forming the boundaries between the plates, such as subduction zones
38. it coordinates voluntary movements such as posture, balance, coordination, and speech, resulting in smooth and balanced muscular activity.
39. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.
40. an organ that produces spermatozoa (male reproductive cells).

## Down

4. it is the set of physical phenomena associated with the presence and motion of electric charge
5. is the scientific study of earthquakes and the propagation of elastic waves through the Earth or through other planet-like bodies.
8. also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water, generally in an ocean or a large lake.
9. is described in terms of displacement, distance, velocity, acceleration, time and speed.
11. is a geological process that takes place at convergent boundaries of tectonic plates where one plate moves under another and is forced or sinks due to gravity into the mantle.
15. serves a vital role in the training and development of T-lymphocytes or T cells, an extremely important type of white blood cell.
17. is a polymeric molecule essential in various biological roles in coding, decoding, regulation, and expression of genes.