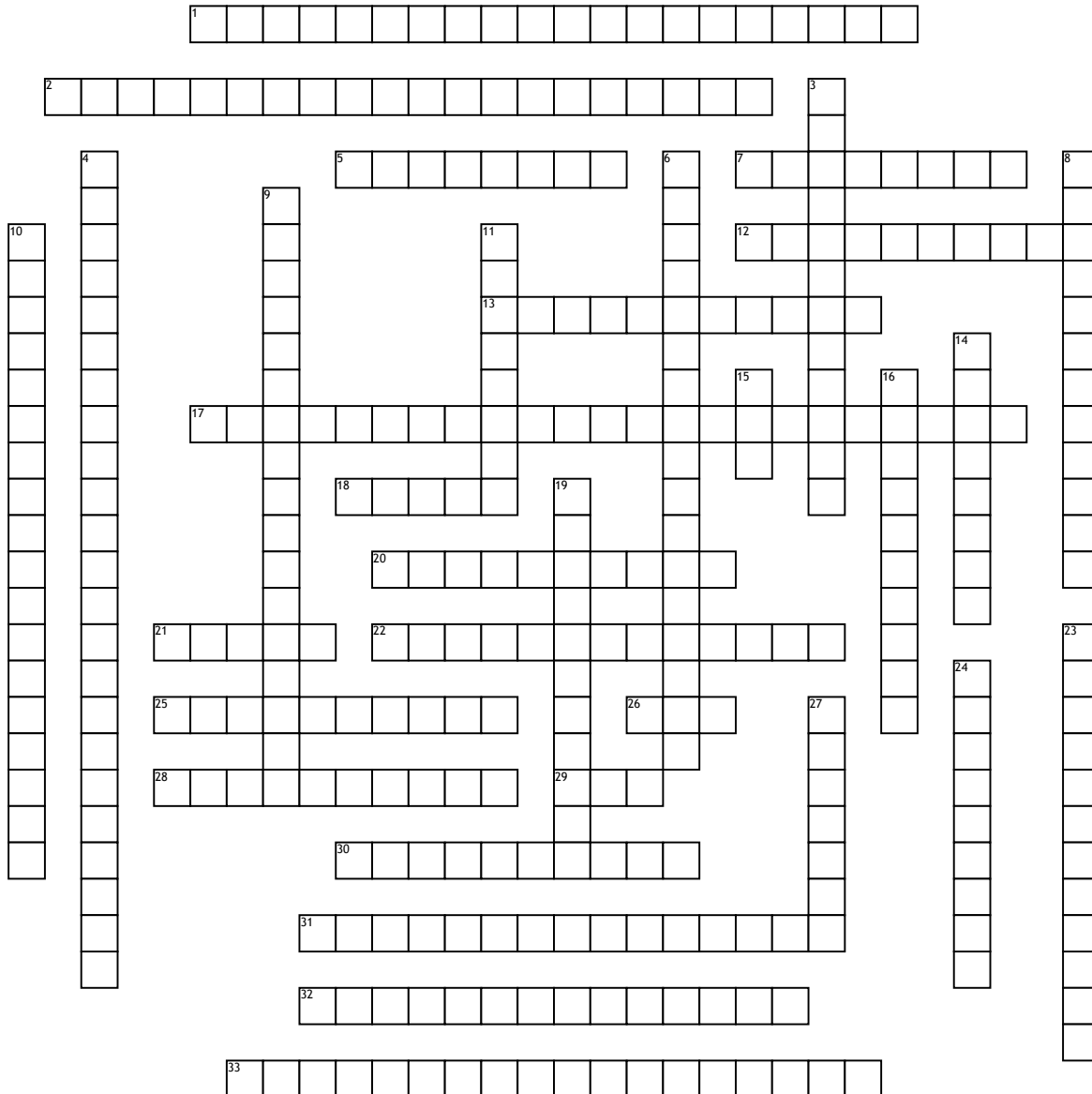


## CROSSWORD PUZZLE: LESSONS FROM 1ST TO 4TH QUARTER IN SCIENCE 10



### Across

1. Presence of sufficient food, habitat (shelter / territory) and mates.
2. Transverse waves without a medium! (They can travel through empty space) They travel as vibrations in electrical and magnetic fields.
5. Light that has the longest wavelength.
7. responsible in building and repair of tissues in the body.
12. building blocks of proteins.
13. building blocks of nucleic acid.
17. Temperature, weather conditions or geographical access.
18. Shorter wavelength and higher frequency than UV-rays. Carry a great amount of energy, can penetrate most matter
20. a picture that shows regions of different temperatures in the body. Temperatures are calculated by the amount of infrared radiation given off.
21. Used to find the speed of an object by sending out radio waves and measuring the time it takes them to return. (Commonly used term, initials only)
22. was found in Germany in 1861. It shares many characteristics with both dinosaurs and birds.
25. Have the longest wavelengths and lowest frequencies of all the electromagnetic waves.
26. Uses Short wave radio waves with a magnet to create an image (initials only)

28. A radio picks up radio waves through an antenna and converts it to \_\_\_\_\_, each radio station in an area broadcasts at a different frequency.
29. measure the time it takes a radio wave to travel from several satellites to the receiver, determining the distance to each satellite. (initials only)
30. is how traits, or characteristics, are passed on from generation to
31. Shorter wavelength and higher frequency than visible light
32. result in diversification within a species
33. external agents which affect an organism's ability to survive in a given environment

### Down

3. is that part of nature which includes the differences in genes among the individuals of a species.
4. name for the range of electromagnetic waves when placed in order of increasing frequency
6. Predators and pathogens (diseases).
8. Shorter wavelength and higher frequency than infrared rays. Electromagnetic waves we can see.
9. rapid evolutionary diversification of a single ancestral line
10. Proposed that "all living organisms evolved toward perfection and complexity", in which he further explained that species evolved into different features.

11. A Swedish Botanist who developed the Taxonomic classification in which organisms are grouped by their similarities. CAROLUS

14. is the study of genes.
15. is often called the blueprint of life. (initials only)
16. Have the shortest wavelengths and the highest frequency of the radio waves.
19. Light that has the shortest wavelength
23. rays below red shorter wavelength and higher frequency than microwaves.
24. the progressive change of organisms as they descend from ancestral species.
27. they accelerate chemical reaction.