**Science Exam Fill In the Blanks**

**Term I**

1. When initially discovered, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were described as tiny boxes or honeycomb structures.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been used as the basis of modern disease, health and medical research and for cures such as vaccines.
3. Chromosomes that are the same in shape, size and gene arrangement are combined and these are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pairs of chromosomes.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a sperm or egg cell.
5. The period between the time an animal becomes pregnant and the time its offspring is born is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period.
6. Traits can either be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as brown hair and eyes or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such as blue eyes and red hair.
7. The structure of DNA is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which describes its spiral like shape.
8. DNA gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your cells to either repair damaged cell parts or to make new cells.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nitrogen bases of DNA are always combined in specific pairs.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are changes that occur to the genetic code and can happen when DNA is exposed to certain chemicals.

**Term II**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is anything that takes up space and has mass.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount of matter within a certain volume.
3. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest unit of matter that can take part in a chemical change.
4. The electrons on the outer most shell are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ electrons.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for developing the Atomic Theory.
6. Electrons are found on different energy levels; these are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Protons have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charge.
8. Electrons have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ charge.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have no charge.
10. To calculate neutrons, subtract the element’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from its atomic mass.

**Term III**

1. Current is measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ circuit turns the light on.
3. Resistance is measured in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows the current to flow through the circuit.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prevents the current from flowing through the circuit.