

THIRD PERIODICAL TEST IN SCIENCE 10

NAME: _____ GR.& SEC. _____ SCORE: _____

Directions: Read the sentences below and identify what they refer to from the given choices below each. Write the letter of your answer directly in the blank.

- _____ 1. What gland is being stimulated during exercise?
A. adrenal C. pituitary
B. parathyroid D. thyroid
- _____ 2. Which of the following glands secrete a hormone that enables the body to produce T cells?
A. adrenal C. thymus
B. parathyroid D. thyroid
- _____ 3. The organ that makes estrogen and progesterone is the _____.
A. hypothalamus C. pineal gland
B. ovary D. vagina
- _____ 4. Which of the following glands produce hormones that controls the calcium levels the body?
A. adrenal C. pituitary
B. parathyroid D. thymus
- _____ 5. Which of the following glands produce hormones that controls the heart rate and breathing in times of emergency?
A. adrenal C. pituitary
B. pancreas D. thyroid
- _____ 6. The hormones secreted by pancreas are insulin and _____.
A. adrenaline C. glucagon
B. estrogen D. melatonin
- _____ 7. When you are running to stay away from danger, what gland is being stimulated?
A. adrenal C. pituitary
B. pineal D. thyroid
- _____ 8. It refers to the body's 'master gland' because it controls the activity of most other hormone-secreting glands.
A. adrenal C. pituitary
B. parathyroid D. thyroid
- _____ 9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the function of the endocrine system?
A. controls sexual reproduction
B. collect sensory input from the body
C. maintain homeostasis
D. regulate growth
- _____ 10. What gland is involved if a person's blood sugar level becomes unstable?
A. adrenal C. parathyroid
B. pancreas D. ovary
- _____ 11. The nervous system uses electrical impulses to send messages through neurons while _____ uses hormones to send messages to the target cells through the bloodstream.
A. circulatory system C. nervous system
B. endocrine system D. reproductive system
- _____ 12. What is the purpose of the thyroid gland?
A. It releases insulin and glucagon to regulate sugar level.
B. It releases thyroxine and insulin to stimulate growth.

- C. It releases thyroxine and calcitonin.
 D. It releases adrenaline to prepare the body for action.
- _____ 13. What is osteoporosis?
 A. It is a condition characterized by imbalanced blood sugar.
 B. A disorder characterized by apparent lack of aging.
 C. A disorder characterized by impaired growth.
 D. A disorder in which bones become fragile and breakable.
- _____ 14. What do you call a rare condition that causes abnormal growth in children due to the decrease in the production and secretion of growth hormones?
 A. diabetes
 B. dwarfism
 C. gigantism
 D. goiter
- _____ 15. Which of the following shows a correct pairing of dysfunction and the involved endocrine gland?
 A. diabetes: ovaries
 B. dwarfism: adrenal
 C. goiter: thyroid
 D. osteoporosis: pancreas
- _____ 16. The ability to reproduce begins at _____.
 A. adolescence
 B. adulthood
 C. childhood
 D. infancy
- _____ 17. Menstruation is a sign that a girl is _____.
 A. already menopausal.
 B. already pregnant.
 C. capable of producing offspring.
 D. not capable of reproduction.
- _____ 18. Menstruation is the discharge of blood from the _____.
 A. fallopian tube
 B. ovary
 C. uterine wall
 D. vagina
- _____ 19. An egg may be released from the ovary through a process called _____.
 A. Dilation
 B. Fertilization
 C. Gestation
 D. Ovulation
- _____ 20. What is considered as the ovulation day for regular menstrual cycle?
 A. 1st day
 B. 14th day
 C. 20th day
 D. 28th day
- _____ 21. Which of the following produces ova and secretes estrogen and progesterone?
 A. hypothalamus
 B. ovary
 C. pituitary
 D. uterus
- _____ 22. Hormones affect various processes in the body as they regulate the activities of organs, tissues, and cells. Which of the following statements is true about female hormones? They _____.
 A. act in very small amounts but estrogen must be dominant.
 B. are sometimes released by organs.
 C. cause pain and pelvic cramps.
 D. trigger headaches.
- _____ 23. Which hormone thickens uterine lining (endometrium) in preparation for implantation, and inhibits FSH and LH?
 A. estrogen
 B. FSH
 C. LH
 D. progesterone
- _____ 24. Which hormone helps control the menstrual cycle and stimulates the growth of eggs in the ovaries?
 A. follicle-stimulating hormone
 B. luteinizing hormone
 C. progesterone
 D. testosterone
- _____ 25. In the female human reproductive system, fertilization normally occurs in the _____.

- A. cervix
B. fallopian tube
C. uterus
D. vagina
- ____ 26. What are the main parts of the nervous system?
A. arteries, veins, and capillaries
B. brain, spinal cord, and nerves
C. hands, feet, and tongue
D. nose, toes, and tongues
- ____ 27. Which part of the brain helps keep your balance so you don't just fall or stumble while walking?
A. cerebellum
B. medulla oblongata
C. pituitary gland
D. spinal cord
- ____ 28. Which of the following is TRUE about central nervous system?
A. It can be classified as somatic and autonomic nervous system.
B. It is composed of the brain and spinal cord.
C. It is composed of the brain, spinal cord, and hormones.
D. It is composed of cranial and spinal nerves.
- ____ 29. You felt hungry because you haven't eaten your food for lunch trying to finish home works. Which of the following is the best response to the given stimulus?
A. Continue work.
B. Eat.
C. Ignore the situation.
D. Shout out loud.
- ____ 30. Instructions from the brain to the target organs is carried by _____.
A. receptors
B. nerves
C. sense organs
D. hormones
- ____ 31. What are the building blocks of proteins?
A. amino acid
B. fatty acid
C. glucose
D. nucleotides
- ____ 32. What is the molecule that serves as the "blueprint" of life?
A. deoxyribonucleic acid
B. messenger RNA
C. ribonucleic acid
D. transfer RNA
- ____ 33. What are the nitrogenous bases in DNA?
A. adenine, cytosine, uracil only
B. adenine, cytosine, thymine only
C. adenine, cytosine, guanine, thymine
D. adenine, cytosine, guanine, uracil
- ____ 34. Which is the correct complement pairing of bases in DNA?
A. adenine-guanine, cytosine-guanine
B. adenine-cytosine, guanine-thymine
C. adenine-thymine, cytosine-guanine
D. uracil adenine, cytosine-guanine
- ____ 35. Which of the following sequences of DNA bases is complementary to the sequence: ATC-GTG-CCC
A. TAG-CAC-GGG
B. TAG-TAT-GGG
C. AUG-CAC-GGG
D. AUG-TAT-GGG
- ____ 36. What do you call the genetic mutation that causes a codon that should code for a specific amino acid to be changed into a stop codon ?
A. a chromosomal mutation.
B. a frame shift mutation..
C. a nonsense mutation
D. a silent mutation.

- ____ 37. A genetic mutation that does not result in a change in the amino acid sequence of the resulting protein is called
- A. a chromosomal mutation.
 - B. a frame shift mutation.
 - C. a nonsense mutation.
 - D. a silent mutation.
- ____ 38. This is a mutation that causes a section of the chromosome to be broken out and reinserted backwards. This is known as
- A. deletion.
 - B. insertion.
 - C. inversion.
 - D. translocation.
- ____ 39. Persons with Down syndrome usually have ____ copies of chromosome 21.
- A. no
 - B. one
 - C. two
 - D. three
- ____ 40. If a segment of a chromosome is present several times more than normal due to unequal crossing-over, it is called ____.
- A. a deletion
 - B. duplication
 - C. an inversion
 - D. a translocation
- ____ 41. An adaptation promotes ____.
- A. chance to survive
 - B. chance to reproduce
 - C. chance to survive and reproduce
 - D. None of the above
- ____ 42. The criterion used to determine if an organism is a new species is based on ____.
- A. time
 - B. geography
 - C. reproduction
 - D. physical traits
- ____ 43. Where can most fossils be found?
- A. Black soil
 - B. Lava flows
 - C. Granite rock
 - D. Sedimentary rock
- ____ 44. Vertebrate forelimbs are most likely to be discussed in ____.
- A. Ecology
 - B. Embryology
 - C. Biogeography
 - D. Comparative anatomy
- ____ 45. Which of the following statements does NOT describe Darwin's theory of natural selection?
- A. The members of a population of the organisms will strive.
 - B. Populations tend to replicate in minimal numbers.
 - C. Members of a population have genetic differences.
 - D. Some members of a inhabitants have adaptive behaviors.
- ____ 46. Which of the following describes mutation?
- A. A result of inbreeding.
 - B. Any change in the structure of chromosomes.
 - C. Change in gene pool due to migration.
 - D. Differential survival and reproduction of organisms.
- ____ 47. What agent of evolutionary change can result to a population with limited variation due entirely to chance?
- A. Mutation
 - B. Gene flow
 - C. Genetic drift
 - D. Inbreeding
- ____ 48. What do you call the process that results to the formation of new species because of evolution?
- A. Speciation
 - B. Mutation
 - C. Reproduction
 - D. Migration
- ____ 49. Who is the first evolutionist to believe that organisms change?
- A. Jean Baptiste de Lamarck
 - B. Richard Dawkins
 - C. Charles Darwin
 - D. Steve Jones

____ 50. It is commonly observed in plants and in some kinds of animals and a very good example of non-random mating.

- A. Genetic drift
- B. Inbreeding
- C. Gene flow
- D. Mutation

____ 51. When a change occurs in the environment, what will organisms do?

- A. adapt
- B. adapt, migrate or die
- C. die
- D. migrate or die

____ 52. Which of the following is an ecosystem?

- A. rice field
- B. sunlight
- C. temperature
- D. thunderstorm

____ 53. A person breeds rabbits in a cage. After a few generations, the breeder observes that the rabbits are more aggressive towards each other, the young are less healthy and more young rabbits die. What do you think will happen to the population of rabbits?

- A. The population will not be affected.
- B. The population will decrease.
- C. The population will increase.
- D. The population will remain the same.

____ 54. What is the significance of species diversity?

- A. High species diversity tends to be more productive and sustainable.
- B. High species diversity tends to create chaos in an ecosystem.
- C. More diverse ecosystem has lesser ability to withstand environmental stressors.
- D. Species minimize interaction with their environment, thus perform certain functions.

____ 55. Why are invasive species a threat to biodiversity?

- A. They can be of help to other organisms.
- B. They can be beneficial to humans.
- C. They can increase the number of resources.
- D. They can outcompete native organisms for their resources.

____ 56. Which is the adverse effect of high fertility and rapid population growth?

- A. Over supply of job opportunities
- B. Effects of large families on child development
- C. Less urbanization and crowding
- D. Increased equalities in education

____ 57. The statement “250 individuals per square kilometer” most likely refers to _____.

- A. population
- B. population density
- C. population distribution
- D. population growth

____ 58. Which of the following causes a decreasing wildlife population in most of the places in our country?

- A. Loss of limiting factor
- B. Loss of natural disturbances
- C. Loss of habitat
- D. Loss of carrying capacity

____ 59. Based on the given statements, how will you describe the yearly percentage change of Philippine population growth in the last four years?

- I. The current population of Philippines in 2021 is 111,046,913, a 1.34% increase from 2020.
- II. The population of Philippines in 2020 was 109,581,078, a 1.35% increase from 2019.
- III. The population of Philippines in 2019 was 108,116,615, a 1.37% increase from 2018.
- IV. The population of Philippines in 2018 was 106,651,394, a 1.41% increase from 2017.

- A. The Philippine population growth is stable.
- B. The Philippine population growth is decreasing.

C. The Philippine population growth increases rapidly.

D. The Philippine population growth increases slowly.

_____ 60. A limiting factor is an environmental condition that restricts the growth distribution of a population within an ecosystem. Which of the following limiting factors would increase due to the number of individuals in a population?

A. increase temperature

C. natural disaster

B. disease

D. unusual weather

