

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Natural science programme had its first student registration in the _____ academic session with enrolment figure of _____
2. The introduction of the programme has stimulated students' _____ in _____, with young undergraduates offering courses not in the proper science disciplines benefiting a lot by becoming very knowledgeable

CHAPTER TWO

THE NATURAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME

3. The Natural Science programme made up of Natural Science I (GSP 105) and Natural Science II (GSP 106) are offered mainly by students whose major subjects are from any of the faculties of _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____
4. The scoring system in the continuous assessment for GSP 105 and GSP 106 include _____, _____, _____ and _____ to give a total of 30% in each case.

CHAPTER THREE

ORGANISMS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

5. Positive interactions between organisms include _____ and _____
6. The main causative organism for the following diseases:

Disease	Organism
Malaria	_____
Cholera	_____
Sleeping sickness	_____
Small Pox	_____
Poliomyelitis	_____
7. Four levels of organism of life include _____, _____, _____ and _____
8. Decomposers first convert dead materials into _____ and eventually into _____ and _____

9. The term habitat could be defined as _____ while ecosystem describes the sum total of living and non-living components of the environment.
10. Two characteristics of animals found in the desert include _____ and _____ while two plants in the desert include _____ and _____
11. Positive interactions in an environment include _____, _____ while negative interactions include _____ and _____
12. Ecology can be defined as the study of _____, tiny organisms that cannot be seen with the naked eye but only with _____ are called _____. _____ is a place where plants and animals live. Plant can be classified into two major groupings of which is _____ and _____
13. The shape of bacteria cells varies widely; Cocci bacteria are _____ in shape Bacilli bacteria are _____ in shape, spirilla are _____ in shape and filamentous bacteria are _____ in shape _____ are regarded as the warehouse where materials for export from the cell are stored.
14. Ecology is the scientific study of the interaction of interrelationship between _____ and _____. The exact or natural dwelling place of an organism is called _____. Two examples of vertebrates include, _____ and _____
15. Group of harmful organisms include _____ and _____ while examples of viral diseases include _____ and _____
16. The first trophic level in trophic relationships is usually occupied by _____
17. _____ is the natural surroundings of an organism. Biotic ecological factors include _____ and _____
18. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____ are among the concepts of ecology
19. Organisms of the same species found in a given locality at the same time make up _____ while a community consists of all _____ and _____ found in a given locality.

CHAPTER FOUR

CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND ANIMALS

20. Instruments used in meteorological stations are barometer for measuring _____ thermometer for measuring _____ and hygrometer for measuring _____

21. Major groups of vertebrates are _____, _____, _____ and _____
22. A line joining places of equal temperature is called _____
23. The animals with backbones are called _____ while animals without backbones are called _____
24. The thorn-like structures on the cactus are modified _____ and are adaptive features for _____
25. Four major characteristics of rainforest plants are _____, _____, _____ and _____
26. Preys and predators abound in the _____ zone of the world. The small mammals in this zone include _____ and _____
27. Desert regions have very little _____ leading to extreme drought. The following adaptive features are for minimizing water loss and _____
28. Four groups of invertebrates include _____, _____, _____ and _____
29. The adaptive features _____ and _____ and the plants to survive in the savanna harbours animals like _____, _____ and _____
30. An estuary is formed when _____ water mixes with _____ water result to _____
31. Three important ways in which climate differs from weather include _____, _____ and _____
32. Equatorial zone of the earth lies between _____ and _____. Two of the four distinguished seasons of the temperature climatic zones are _____ and _____
33. _____ is an example of animals found in the deciduous forest zone.
34. The elements of weather include _____, _____ and _____. The atmosphere is made up of various gases which include _____, _____ and _____
35. Grassland in Nigeria is known as _____, in USA it is known as _____ and in Argentina it is called _____
36. Two features of leaves found in tropical rainforest trees are _____ and _____
37. The major strata in the rain forest zone apart from the emergent layer are _____, _____ and _____
38. The temperate zones of the world lie between the latitudes _____ and _____ North and South of the equator.

39. The Arctic climatic zone is located between latitudes _____ and _____.
Some of the plants of deciduous forest include _____,
_____ and _____.
40. Two adaptations each of birds to life in air and fish to life in water include _____,
_____ and _____ respectively.
41. The temperate climate is noted for seasons which come in the following sequence
_____, _____, _____ and _____.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE CELL THEORY AND HEREDITY

42. The four blood groups in man are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
43. The cell is basically made up of _____, _____ and _____.
Energy requiring life activities include _____, _____, _____ and
_____.
44. The presence of _____, _____ and _____ distinguished plant cell
from an animal cell.
45. _____ is the site proteins synthesis in the cell while _____ give rigidity to
plant cell and is made up of _____.
46. When a heterozygous tall man, John marries a heterozygous tall woman, Mary the genotype of
their offspring will be _____, _____ and _____.
47. Two sex abnormalities in man include _____ and _____ syndromes.
48. A man in blood group "A" has genotype _____ or _____ while another in
blood group AB or O will have genotype _____ or _____ respectively.
49. Chemical energy in food can be transformed into _____, _____ and
_____ energy in muscles respectively.
50. People with blood group O are called _____ while those with group AB are called
_____.
51. The cell is made up of three distinct parts, namely _____, _____ and
_____.
52. An SS (Sickle cell) baby may be born from a marriage, between _____, and
_____ individuals, _____ and _____ individuals.
53. The sensitive organs in the male and female anatomy are _____ and _____
and their sex hormones are _____ and _____, _____ respectively.
54. Factors which influence growth and development include _____ and _____.
55. The word 'Cell' was introduced in the year _____ by an English microscopist named
_____.

56. The cell organelle responsible for energy generation is _____ while _____ is the site for protein synthesis. The cell theory was first proposed by _____ in the year _____.
57. A gene that expresses itself in a heterozygous condition is referred to as _____. The functions of the cell organelles listed below are as follows Chloroplast _____ Mitochondria _____ Ribosome _____.
58. _____ is the energy released from food materials during cellular respiration, which occurs in organelle _____.
59. Among the blood groups _____ is a universal donor while _____ is a universal recipient.
60. The process of photosynthesis in green plants and photosynthetic bacteria transformed _____ energy into _____ energy, while the simple raw materials needed for this process are _____, _____ and _____ to yield cellulose + Oxygen.
61. The carrier of genetic information is known as _____ and is located in _____. Characteristics that can be transmitted from parents to offspring include _____, _____ and _____.
62. _____ abnormal combinations of sex chromosomes cause Klinefelter's Syndrome and _____ causes Turner Syndrome, _____ are among the characters that can be transmitted from parents to offspring.
63. The offspring's of a homozygous short man and a heterozygous tall woman will have genotypes _____ and _____.
64. Some of the organelles found within a cell are _____, _____ and _____.
65. A father transmits his sex-linked traits to his grand-children through his _____; he cannot transmit them to or through his _____.
66. The cell theory was propounded by _____ and _____.
67. Rainforest trees have the following characteristics in their leaf _____ stem _____ and roots _____. They are found in layers known as _____ or _____.
68. The sources of energy for life activities in living systems are _____ and _____.

CHAPTER SIX

THE CONCEPT OF EVOLUTION

69. Evolution is defined as a process of _____ from _____ to _____. The causes of evolution include _____ and _____.

70. _____, _____ and _____ prevent the acceptance of evolution by biologists in the 18th century.
71. Evolution is a process of developing from _____ to _____. The rising and cooling of the temperature of _____ and _____ materials give rise to _____.
72. At _____ temperature does the water vapour found around the earth condense to form sea? The theory of evolution of man is now called _____.
73. The continuous cooling of the earth from high to low temperature also involves the development of _____ and _____.
74. The theory of evolution holds that all organisms undergo _____ as a response to changes in their environment over time.
75. The first stage of evolution ends with _____ that are capable of self duplication. Photosynthesis in stage three of evolution led to _____.
76. Two major features that characterize the evolutionary process are _____ and _____. The first stage (in the early stages) of evolution was a period of _____ and _____ which ended with the existence of _____.
77. The second stage (in the early stages) of evolution involved _____ of these 'organisms' which was dependent on the absorption of the necessary building blocks such as _____ and _____ from the surrounding medium, leading to accumulation of _____ gas in the atmosphere and the existence of the first organism called _____.
78. The third stage in the evolutionary process was the existence of life with mutational origin of _____ to synthesize _____ from simply resources, hence the development of _____ ability which became the foundation of all subsequent life and evolution. This led to the _____ of the atmosphere resulting in the formation of _____ which screened the _____ and excluding any further _____ synthesis.

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF MATTER

79. The three major components of air are _____, _____ and _____.
80. The kinetic theory of matter states that particles of matter are _____ and _____.
81. The three important particles of an atom are _____, _____ and _____.
82. Matter is usually defined as _____ and exists in three states _____, _____ and _____.
83. The protons and neutrons form the _____ of the atom while the electrons are arranged in _____.

84. Matter consists of discrete particles namely _____, _____ and _____, while atom is made up of the following fundamental particles _____, _____ and _____.
85. Some natural phenomena supporting the kinetic theory are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
86. The kinetic theory of matter states that _____.
87. Matter is made up of three phases _____, _____ and _____. According to the kinetic theory, matter is made of _____ particles that are _____ and therefore possess _____.
88. The particles of solid matter can move by _____ while that of gaseous matter move by _____. Cohesive forces between gas particles are very _____ and _____.
89. The temperature at which solids change to liquids is called _____. Pressure is caused by the collisions between the _____ particles and the _____ of the container. Cooling of liquids causes _____ and _____.
90. The fundamental particles of atoms are _____, _____ and _____.
91. An electron may be characterized by four quantum numbers which include _____, _____, _____ and _____.
92. An electron whose subsidiary or azimuthal quantum number (l) is equal to 2 (two) has the magnetic quantum numbers (m) _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
93. According to the wave mechanisms (Quantum mechanics), the electronic configuration of carbon, oxygen, sodium, and neon are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
94. Radioactivity is the disintegration or decay of unstable nucleus to release _____, _____, _____ and _____.

CHAPTER EIGHT

ELEMENTS, COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES

95. Given ${}_{19}^{39}\text{K}$, the number of protons, electrons, and neutrons are _____, _____ and _____ respectively.
96. In the periodic table of elements, group 1 elements are otherwise called _____ and they have _____ electrons in their outermost shell.
97. The periodic table was first published by _____ in 1869. In the periodic table, the vertical columns represent the _____, while the horizontal rows represent the _____.
98. List two physical changes _____ and _____ and two chemical changes _____ and _____.

99. What method would you use to separate the following mixtures, alcohol and water _____; kerosene and water _____; salt from salt solution _____.
100. The temperature at which boiling occurs is called _____ and the heat absorbed by molecules to change to gas is called _____.
101. Sugar is made up of the following elements _____, _____ and _____ and has a _____ bond.
102. Two examples of compounds are _____ and _____.
103. The following properties made use of in the separation of mixtures _____ and _____.
104. Changing of solid to gas is _____ while changing of liquid to gas is _____.
105. Changing from liquid to gas is _____ while changing from gas to solid is _____.
106. Two natural phenomena supporting the kinetic theory of matter are _____, _____, _____.
107. The element calcium can be written as ${}^{40}_{20}\text{Ca}$. The mass number is v atomic number is w . Potassium, ${}^{39}_{19}\text{K}$, it has _____ protons _____ neutrons and _____ electrons.
108. An element has electronic configuration of 2,8,8,3. This shows that this element belongs to group _____ and period _____.
109. Limestone (chalk) is a compound made up of _____, _____ and _____ elements.
110. _____ represents calcium atom, in this representation 40 is the _____ and 20 is the _____ while the number of neutrons is _____.
111. The alkaline elements in group _____ and have _____ electrons in the outermost shell. The periodic table was first arranged by _____. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is _____. Magnetization of iron is example of a _____ change.
112. Electrovalent compounds are formed by _____ and _____.
113. Chlorine can be represented by the symbol ${}^{35}_{17}\text{Cl}$ where 35 represents _____ 17 represents _____. Number of protons present _____. Number of neutrons present _____.
114. An element X with atomic number 12 has the electronic configuration of _____ and will be located in period _____ and group _____ in the periodic table.
115. An element ${}^{24}_{12}\text{Mg}$ has _____ number of protons _____ electrons and _____ neutrons.

116. A mixture of oil and water can be separated by _____ while a mixture of sand and water can be separated by _____.
117. The symbols Ag, Fe, Li, and K represent the elements _____, most electronegative element is _____ while least reactive metal is _____.
118. Compound formed by covalent bonding have _____ and _____ properties.
119. The burning of sulphur in air is an example of a _____ change while the melting of ice block or water represents _____ change.
120. Crude oil or petroleum is a mixture, with some of its constituents as _____ and _____.

CHAPTER NINE

THE CONCEPT OF FORCE AND ENERGY

121. Friction has some advantages in our everyday life. Some of them are _____, _____, _____.
122. The force that exists in the region surrounding some bodies is known as _____ with examples as _____ and _____.
123. Energy is defined as _____ exists in the forms _____, _____, _____ and with S.I. unit of _____.
124. A body placed at the height of 20 cm whose mass is 0.5kg with a velocity of 20m/s has kinetic energy _____ and potential energy _____.
125. Examples of contact force include _____, _____ and _____.
126. A body is placed at the height of 10m whose mass is 50kg with a velocity of 3m/s (Take $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$) calculate the K.E. and P.E. of the body. Formula for K.E. is _____ substitution _____ answer _____. Formula for P.E. is _____, substitution is _____ and answer is _____.
127. The velocity, V of wave is given _____. A radio station broadcast at a frequency of 100Hz. If the velocity of the wave is $3 \times 10^6\text{m/s}$; calculate the period (T) the wavelength (λ) of the wave. Formula for T is _____ substitution _____ and answers _____. Substitution for wavelength is _____ and answer _____.
128. Mechanical energy is divided into two, one of which is _____ with respective formula as _____ and with S.I unit as _____. One type of frictional force is _____ and its effect can be reduced by _____.
129. A car with mass of 30kg is moving with an acceleration of 5m/s^2 . Calculate the force of the car. From the force is _____ substitution is _____ and answer is _____. The two types of frictional forces are _____ and _____.

130. Translational kinetic energy is possessed by _____ while rotational and transitional energy are possessed by _____ and _____ respectively.
131. A ball of mass 10kg is thrown upwards with a velocity of 20m/s. Calculate its kinetic energy. The formula for kinetic energy is _____ substitution is _____ and answer is _____.
132. Ways in which the effect of friction can be reduced include _____, _____ and _____. A car of mass 20kg is moving with a force of 40N. The formula for acceleration (a) is _____ substitution.
133. A body of mass 40kg is moving with velocity of 5m/s and is placed at a height of 20 meters (take $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$). The formula for kinetic energy (K.E) is _____ substitution _____ answer _____. The formula for potential energy (P.E) is _____ substitution _____ answer _____.
134. The force of a car with a mass of 25kg moving with an acceleration of 10m/s^2 is _____; assuming the resultant force is 10N, its acceleration will become _____.
135. The laws of motion were propounded by a man called _____ and the third law states that _____.

CHAPTER TEN

SOLAR AND STELLAR SYSTEMS

136. The closest galaxy to Milky way is called _____ when asteroid collide they produce _____ which is made up of _____ and _____.
137. Stars live a difficult life and also die violently. The three stages of the death of a star are _____, _____ and _____.
138. The Jovian planets include _____, _____ and _____. The planets of the solar system have about _____ natural satellites (moons). The natural satellite of Pluto is _____.
139. Small solid particles which enter the earth's atmosphere are called _____ they travel and vaporize in the earth's atmosphere showing luminous phenomenon they are called _____ and _____ respectively.
140. Our star is called _____. The embryo star is called _____ and it lives by converting _____ into _____.
141. The popular theories on the origin of solar systems include _____. The fusion of two hydrogen nuclei form _____. The planet with largest number of satellites is _____. The eclipse of the sun is expected to take place on _____ in the year 2006. Two countries where it can be observed in Africa are _____ and _____.
142. The atmosphere protects man from _____ and _____.

143. The interplanetary medium is made up of _____ and _____ while the interplanetary materials are _____, _____ and _____.
144. Jupiter's largest and brightest satellites include _____, _____ and _____.
145. The most volcanically active body in the solar system is _____ while the largest satellite in the solar system is _____. The planet that has the largest number of satellite is _____ and the number is _____.
146. The satellite with atmosphere is _____ and _____ is found with _____ planet. The planets that have strong magnetic field include _____ and _____.
147. The planets without satellites include _____ and _____. Two satellites of Neptune are _____ and _____.
148. The planet that has been denoted by astronomers to dwarf planet is _____

CHAPTER ELEVEN

WAVES AND RADIATION

149. Radiations and waves have abundant natural applications or (uses) in everyday life. Some of these natural applications are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
150. Wave may be classified into two types _____ and _____. Some of the wave's parameters include _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
151. A radio station broadcast at a frequency of 20Hz. If the speed of the wave is 100m/s. The period (T) and the wavelength (λ) of the wave are; _____ and _____ respectively
152. Waves which do not require a material medium for their propagation are called _____ and examples of such waves are _____, _____, _____.
153. Depending on the direction of propagation of wave, two types of waves are _____ and _____. With examples of each as _____, _____ and _____, _____ respectively.
154. The formula for velocity of wave "V" is given as _____. Radio station broadcasts at a frequency of 150KHz, if the speed of the wave is 3×10^6 m/s, the period (T) and the wavelength (λ) of the wave are _____

_____ and _____ respectively.

155. Waves which require a medium for their propagation are called _____ and examples of such waves are _____, _____, _____, _____.
156. The laboratory equipment used for the study of wave is known as _____.
157. A transverse wave is a wave which travels a direction that is _____ to the _____ and _____.
158. Radiation by particles occurs in _____ and _____.
159. The energy of photon is given as $E = hf$, in this equation h stands for _____ while f stands for _____.
160. A radio station broadcasts at a frequency of 30Hz. If the speed of the wave is 400m/s, the period (T) and the wavelength (λ) of the wave are _____

 _____ and _____
 _____ respectively.
161. Sources of electromagnetic waves include _____, _____ and _____. The instrument that is used to make waves appear stationary when studying them is referred to as _____.
162. A normal wave train has a _____ form. The form of maximum upward displacement called _____ region of maximum downward displacement called _____.
163. The distance between two successive maximum upward, or, maximum downward displaced is referred to as _____. The time required for a particle to perform one complete cycle or oscillation is called _____.
164. _____ or, _____ is a wave that travels from a source through one part of a medium to another without restriction.
165. Write down the equation of travelling wave _____ and explain the meaning of the symbols used _____.
166. A standing wave is a wave obtained when _____ waves of _____ and _____ travelling in opposite direction combine together.
167. Draw a sketch to show the general shape of stationary wave

168. The two laws of reflection are as follows _____ and _____.
169. The two laws of refraction are _____ and _____.

170. Interference of waves is the _____ and _____ produced at different locations in a transmitting medium as a result of the _____ of two or more waves. When two waves are superimposed in the same phase, we obtain lines of _____ called _____, the waves are out phase along _____.
171. A natural optical device is referred to as _____. Electromagnetic waves are members of a family of waves which are produced by _____, they are regarded as a combination of _____ and _____ which vary in value and directed at _____.
172. Members of the electromagnetic (e.m) spectrum include the following _____, _____, _____ and _____.
173. The portion of the e.m. wave used to detect problems in the internal structure of materials is _____. The portion of the e.m. waves responsible for heating of the environment is _____. The long wavelength end of the e.m. spectrum include _____, _____ and _____.

CHAPTER TWELVE

ENERGY TRANSFORMATION IN PHYSICAL SYSTEMS

174. The piston strokes of a petrol engine are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
175. The 4-stroke cycle takes the order _____, _____ and _____.
176. The five general principles of internal combustion engine are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
177. Mechanical energy is divided into _____ and _____ with respective formulae as _____ and _____.
178. The general principles of the internal combustion engine include _____, _____, _____.
179. The principles and method of thermodynamics are used in the design of _____ and _____. Two types of internal combustion engines based on the method of combustion are _____ and _____.
180. 'E' and 'M' in Einstein's equation stand for _____ and _____ respectively.
181. Heat engine is used to convert heat energy into _____. The law of _____ illustrates the interconvertibility of energy. The advantages of the chemical Rocket engine include _____ and _____.
182. Internal combustion engines are classified into two by methods used to initiate combustion such as _____ and _____.

183. The Einstein's theory related matter and energy through the equation, $E = MC^2$; where E is _____ measured in _____ and C is _____ measured in _____.
184. In _____, two light nuclei are joined together at _____ to form a _____ with the release of large amount of energy. In _____ a heavy nucleus is split into roughly _____ when bombarded with _____ with the release of amount of energy and _____.
185. Write the equation for a nuclear fusion and fission reaction and explain the symbols used
- _____
- _____
- _____

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

ENERGY TRANSFORMATION IN BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

186. Energy requiring life activities of mammals include _____, _____ and _____.
187. Catabolism and anabolism are defined as chemical reactions that _____, _____ and _____ respectively.
188. The immediate source of energy in a biological system is _____ which is broken down by the enzyme _____ into _____ and _____ with the release of 34KJ of energy.
189. Energy for photosynthesis comes from the _____ and other raw materials needed for the process include _____ and _____ to produce _____ and _____.
190. In a biological system, _____ energy in food is converted to _____ and _____ energy in muscles, firefly and electric fish (eel) respectively.
191. Nocturnal insects that show bioluminescence include _____ and _____. The sun energy is absorbed by pigments called _____ contained in the _____.
192. The process of photosynthesis in green plants and photosynthetic bacteria transform _____ energy into _____.
193. The energy requiring life activities include _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
194. Chemical energy in foods is converted to _____ energy in fire flies and _____ energy in human muscles.

195. The breakdown of ATP and ADP require the presence of the enzyme _____ with the release of _____.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

THE FAMILY: SECONDARY SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

196. In the human male and female, the two sex chromosomes are designed as _____ and _____ respectively. Sex-linked traits in man include _____ and _____. The human blood group can be classified into four namely _____, _____, _____ and _____.

197. _____ and _____ stimulate the release of testosterone, oestrogen, progesterone and androgen hormonems.

198. Mention three components of reproductive health you know _____, _____ and _____. What are two causes of maternal mortality _____ and _____.

199. For any marriage to work, a couple should agree on certain issues which include _____ and _____.

200. Steps taken to prevent vaginal infection include _____, _____ and _____. Secondary sexual development in males is effected by the hormone _____.

201. Two basic types of family include _____ and _____. Factors that can enhance good family relationship include _____, _____ and _____.

202. The testes in males produced the _____ and _____. Four factors that influence in growth and development adolescence are _____, _____, _____ and _____.

203. There are other types of family structure that are becoming more common in these changing times. They are _____ and _____.

204. The _____, _____, _____ and _____ are all part of the vulva. Labia major provide protection for the _____, _____ and _____ opening. _____ is the lower part of the uterus leading into the vagina and _____ conveys ovum from the ovary to the uterus.

205. The fusion of _____ and _____ results in pregnancy. The fertilized egg travels to the _____ through one of the _____ tubes for about _____ to _____ days. The absence of the _____ in a developmentally mature, sexually active female is usually one of the signs that _____ occurred. This is also known as _____.

206. The testes serve two functions, which are _____ and _____ produce fluid that forms part of the semen while _____ is the passage for urine and sperm. In female, the _____ is part of the sexual response system and for pleasure only.

207. During adolescence, the physical changes are many which are _____, _____, _____ and _____. _____ is a transitional biological stage between childhood and adulthood.

208. At puberty these hormones are secreted to the _____ and _____. Some changes in boys and girls include _____, _____, _____ and _____.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

209. _____ and _____ are ways to foster a young adolescent in developing socially. _____ is a transitional stage between childhood and adulthood when secondary sexual change occur.

210. Common maternal morbidities during pregnancy are _____, _____ and _____. The basic components of reproductive health include _____, _____, _____.

211. Some of the wrong reasons while people have children nowadays include _____ and _____ and ways in which parents can assist children develop intelligently are _____, _____ and _____.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

METEOROLOGY AND WEATHER FORECASTS

212. The Nigerian sat 1 can be used for _____, _____ and _____. The elements of weather include _____ and _____. The atmosphere can be classified into regions such as _____, _____, _____ and _____.

213. The weather elements include _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.

214. The branches of meteorology include _____, _____, _____ and _____.

215. The word meteorology was first coined by _____ in the year _____. In the early days, the study of meteorology included objects like _____, _____, _____ and _____.

216. The synthesis of weather for a long period of time is _____. The meteorologists employ the laws of _____ and _____ in the study of the atmosphere.

217. The aspect of meteorology that interests the military most is _____. The variables that specify the state of the atmosphere are called _____.

218. Name the instrument used in measuring each of the following rainfall, humidity, visibility, wind speed, wind direction, pressure.

219. The most modern and sophisticated method of weather forecast is _____. The routine daily prediction of weather by the computer is _____.

220. Using the knowledge of climate to forecast is _____ method of weather forecast while employing the resemblance in weather maps is _____ method. Aims of weather forecasting include _____, _____ and _____.