

AP Biology Vocabulary Matching 12

Write the word that best matches each definition or clue.

1. _____ The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
2. _____ The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
3. _____ The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
4. _____ The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
5. _____ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
6. _____ RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
7. _____ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
8. _____ The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
9. _____ Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
10. _____ The type of population growth where the population has reached the carrying capacity and stays at a relatively constant level as indicated by a J curve.
11. _____ The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
12. _____ A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
13. _____ In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
14. _____ The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
15. _____ The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.

mitochondria
nucleus
pancreas
meiosis

phenotype
insulin
nucleotides
passive transport

messenger RNA
peptide bond
marker proteins
mitosis

natural selection
mutation
logistic growth