

AP Biology Vocabulary Matching 5

Write the word that best matches each definition or clue.

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

passive transport
peptide bond
natural selection
phenotype

insulin
pancreas
meiosis
mutation

nucleotides
mitosis
logistic growth
mitochondria

messenger RNA
marker proteins
nucleus