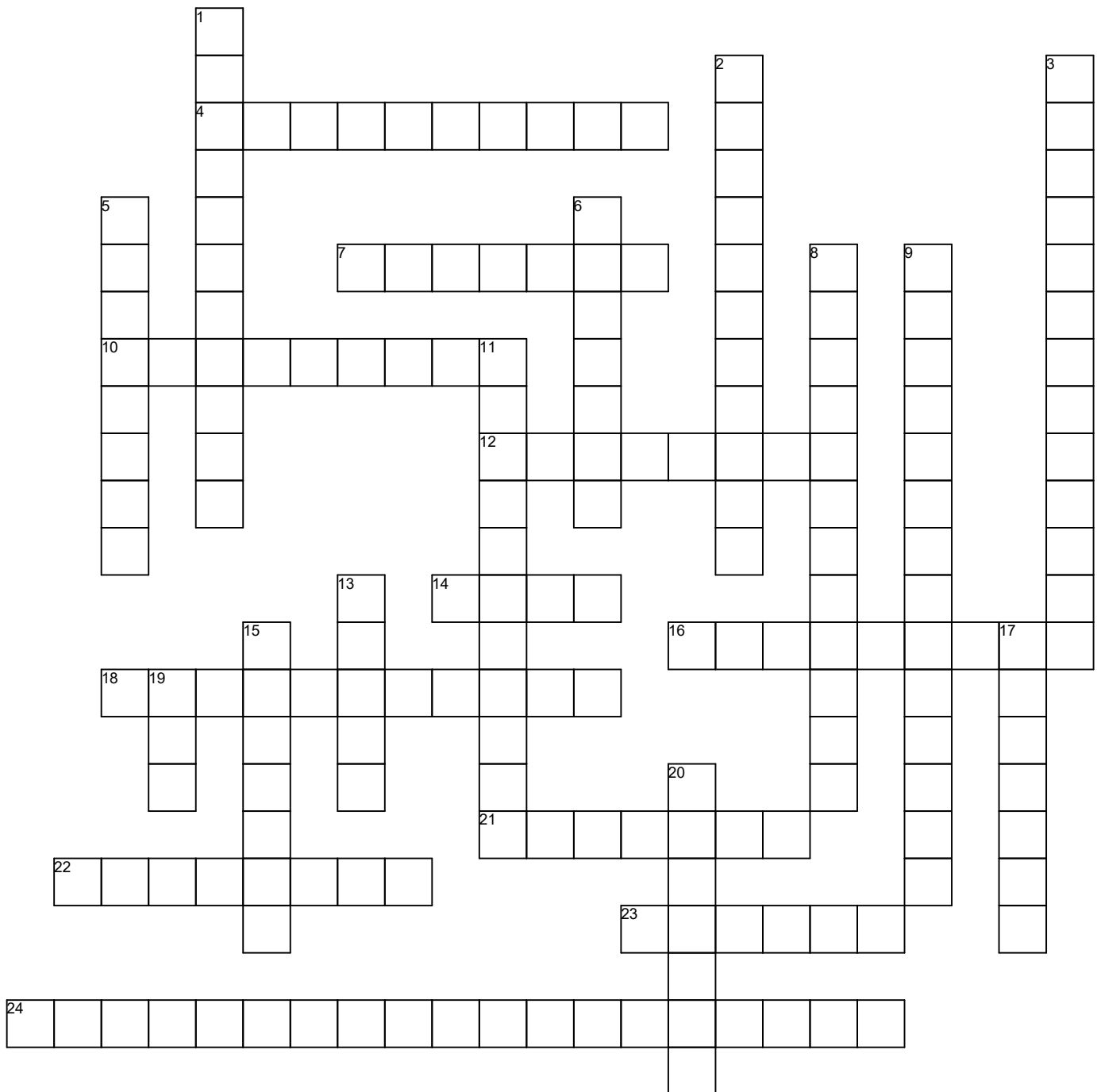


AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 1

1. Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

4. The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
7. Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
10. The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
12. Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
14. The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
16. A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
18. The smallest of blood vessels that serve to distribute oxygenated blood from arteries to tissues of body and to feed deoxygenated blood from tissues back into veins.
21. A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
22. The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
23. The liquid noncellular component of blood.
24. The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.

covalent bond
nucleotides
diploid
cuticle
endosymbiosis
chromatin
active site
species

plasma
mitosis
independent variable
capillaries
transfer RNA
symbiosis
chloroplast
sex chromosomes

DOWN

1. RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
2. The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
3. The theory that eukaryotic cells arose from prokaryotic cells that lived closely together to the point that we now call these former cells "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts."
5. The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
6. The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
8. An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
9. The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
11. The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
13. The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
15. The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
17. The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
19. A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
20. Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.

protista
cell wall
root
xylem
nucleus
insulin
pancreas
ATP