

AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 10

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

The crossword puzzle grid is composed of white squares for letters and grey squares for empty space. The grid is 23 squares wide and 23 squares high. The numbered starting points for the clues are as follows:

- 1: Across, 10 squares
- 2: Across, 14 squares
- 3: Down, 3 squares
- 4: Down, 10 squares
- 5: Across, 6 squares
- 6: Down, 5 squares
- 7: Down, 10 squares
- 8: Down, 10 squares
- 9: Across, 1 square
- 10: Across, 10 squares
- 11: Across, 4 squares
- 12: Across, 10 squares
- 13: Across, 10 squares
- 14: Across, 4 squares
- 15: Across, 4 squares
- 16: Across, 4 squares
- 17: Down, 4 squares
- 18: Across, 6 squares
- 19: Across, 8 squares
- 20: Across, 4 squares
- 21: Across, 8 squares
- 22: Across, 6 squares
- 23: Across, 4 squares

ACROSS

1. The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.
5. Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
10. 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."
11. The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
12. The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.
14. An organelle near the nucleus of a cell that contains the centrioles (in animal cells) and from which the spindle fibers develop in cell division.
18. The liquid noncellular component of blood.
19. Net passive movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration until the concentration of substances is uniform throughout.
21. The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
22. The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
23. A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.

prokaryotic
diploid
phospholipid bilayer
virus
auxins
primary productivity
diffusion
independent variable

cellular respiration
endosymbiosis
active site
cuticle
gonads
amino acids
innate
RNA

DOWN

2. Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
3. The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
4. The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
6. Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
7. The two layers of phospholipids arranged in such a way that their hydrophobic tails are projecting inwards while their polar head groups are projecting on the outside surfaces.
8. The asexual reproduction in bacteria.
9. The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.
13. The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
15. An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
16. Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
17. Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
20. The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
21. A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.

stomata
transpiration
somatic cell
binary fission
centrosome
plasma
ATP
enzyme