

AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 11

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

1 p
l
s
2 a m i n o a c i d s
3 m
i
t
4 c
o
d
o
m
i
n a
a
n
c o h e s i o n
e
n
a
o
m
16 c o h e s i o n
e
n
a
o
m
19 c u t i c l e
5 g l o b a l w a r m i n g
e
n
7 p o p u l a t i o n
t
y
p
13 g e n e
14 e n z y m e
17 c a p i l l a r i e s
l
n
t
s
18 g
i
n
s
15 c
e
l
l
u
l
o
s
11 a
u
x
i
n
12 h a p l o i d s
8 h
y
p
t
h
10 r n a
a
n
c o h e s i o n
e
n
a
o
m
16 c o h e s i o n
e
n
a
o
m
19 c u t i c l e
20 d e h y d r a t i o n s y n t h e s i s
21 p h o t o s y n t h e s i s
22 h e t e r o t r o p h

ACROSS

2. The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
5. The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
6. The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
7. The members of a species within a specific area that has gene flow between its members.
10. The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
12. Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
13. The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
16. The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
17. 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.
19. The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
20. The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
22. An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.

haploids

genotype

gene

cuticle

dehydration synthesis

plasma

antigen

catalyst

root

genome

population

capillaries

RNA

gonads

hypothesis

global warming

DOWN

1. The liquid noncellular component of blood.
3. In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
4. Form of dominance in which the alleles of a gene pair in a heterozygote are fully expressed thereby resulting in offspring with a phenotype that is neither dominant or recessive.
5. A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
8. A testable explanation for a question.
9. The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
11. Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
13. The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
14. Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
15. A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
18. The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
21. A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.

mitochondria

nucleus

amino acids

codominance

auxins

heterotroph

ATP

cohesion