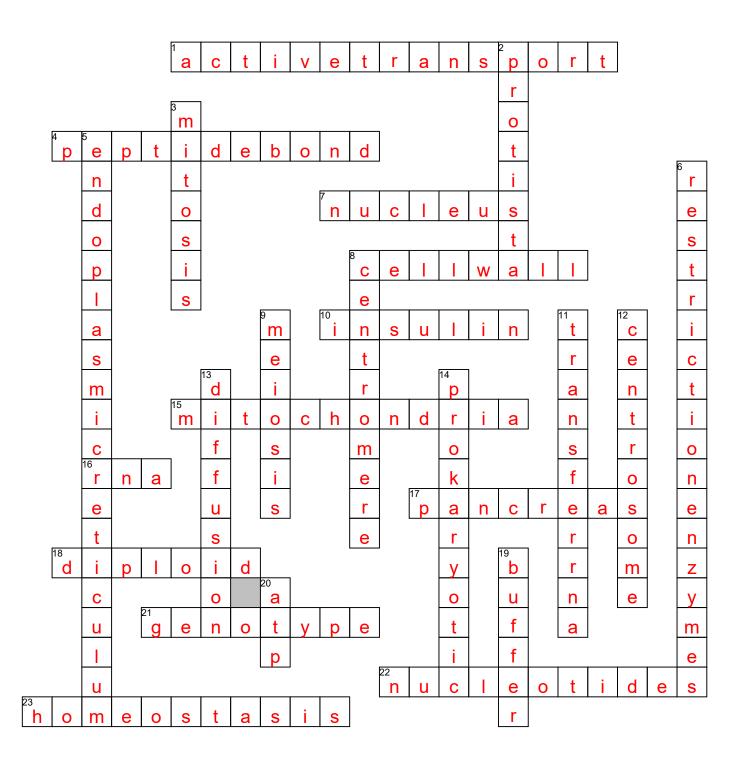
1. Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

- 1. The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
- 4. Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
- 7. Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
- 8. Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
- 10. The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
- 15. In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
- 16. The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
- 17. The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
- 18. Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
- 21. A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
- 22. The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
- 23. The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.

DOWN

- 2. The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
- 3. The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
- 5. The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
- 6. Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
- 8. The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
- The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
- 11. RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
- 12. 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.
- Net passive movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration until the concentration of substances is uniform throughout.
- 14. Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
- 19. A chemical that can release or absorb hydrogen ions depending on the conditions and therefore can maintain the pH of a solution at a constant level.
- 20. A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.

		0	0
diffusion	mitosis		e
transfer RNA	insulin		F
active transport	restriction enzymes		C
centrosome	centromere		I
mitochondria	meiosis		1
buffer	genotype		I
protista	diploid		/
nucleus	prokaryotic		F

endoplasmic reticulum peptide bond cell wall RNA nucleotides homeostasis ATP pancreas