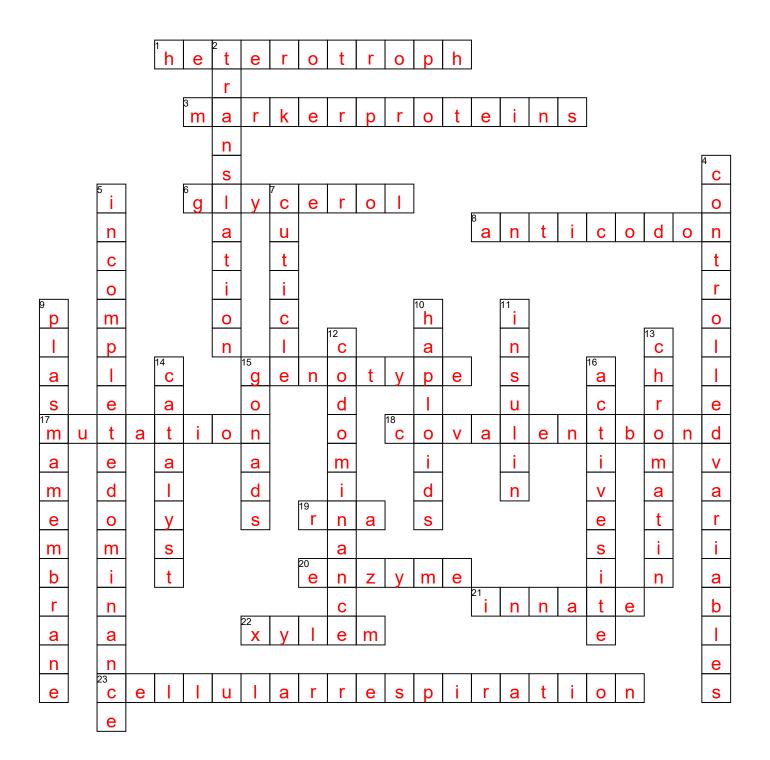
1. Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

- 1. An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
- 3. Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
- 6. The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
- 8. The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
- 15. A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
- 17. A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
- 18. An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
- 19. The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
- 20. An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
- 21. Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
- 22. The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
- 23. The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.

DOWN

- 2. The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
- 4. The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
- 5. The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
- 7. The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
- 9. The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.
- 10. Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
- 11. The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
- 12. 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.
- 13. The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
- 14. A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
- 15. The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
- 16. The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
- covalent bond codominance mutation marker proteins haploids cellular respiration insulin chromatin genotype heterotroph gonads catalyst incomplete dominance enzyme translation glycerol
- innate active site xylem anticodon RNA plasma membrane cuticle controlled variables