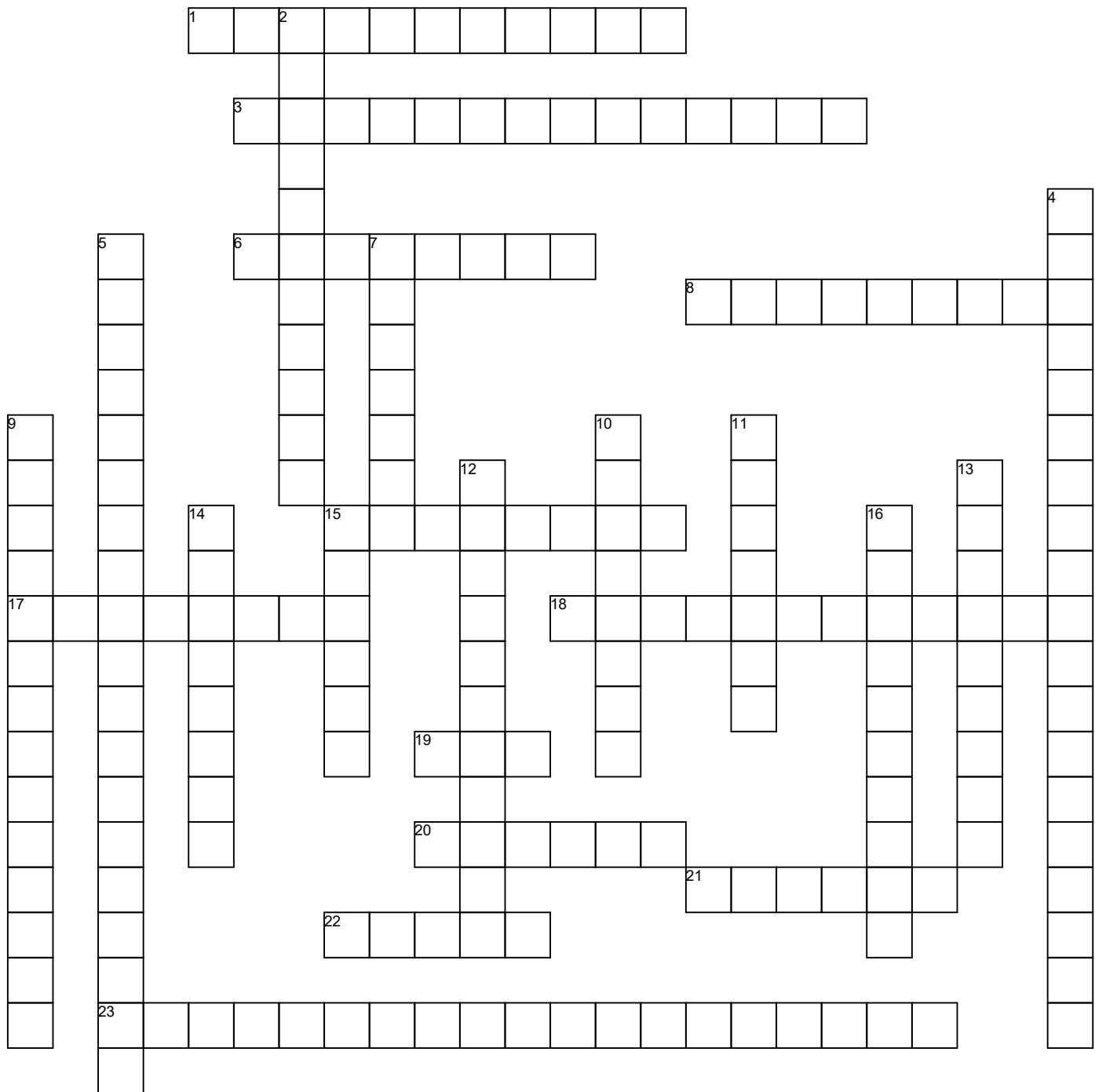


AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 5

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.

covalent bond

mutation

haploids

insulin

genotype

gonads

incomplete dominance

translation

codominance

marker proteins

cellular respiration

chromatin

heterotroph

catalyst

enzyme

glycerol

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.

innate

active site

xylem

anticodon

RNA

plasma membrane

cuticle

controlled variables