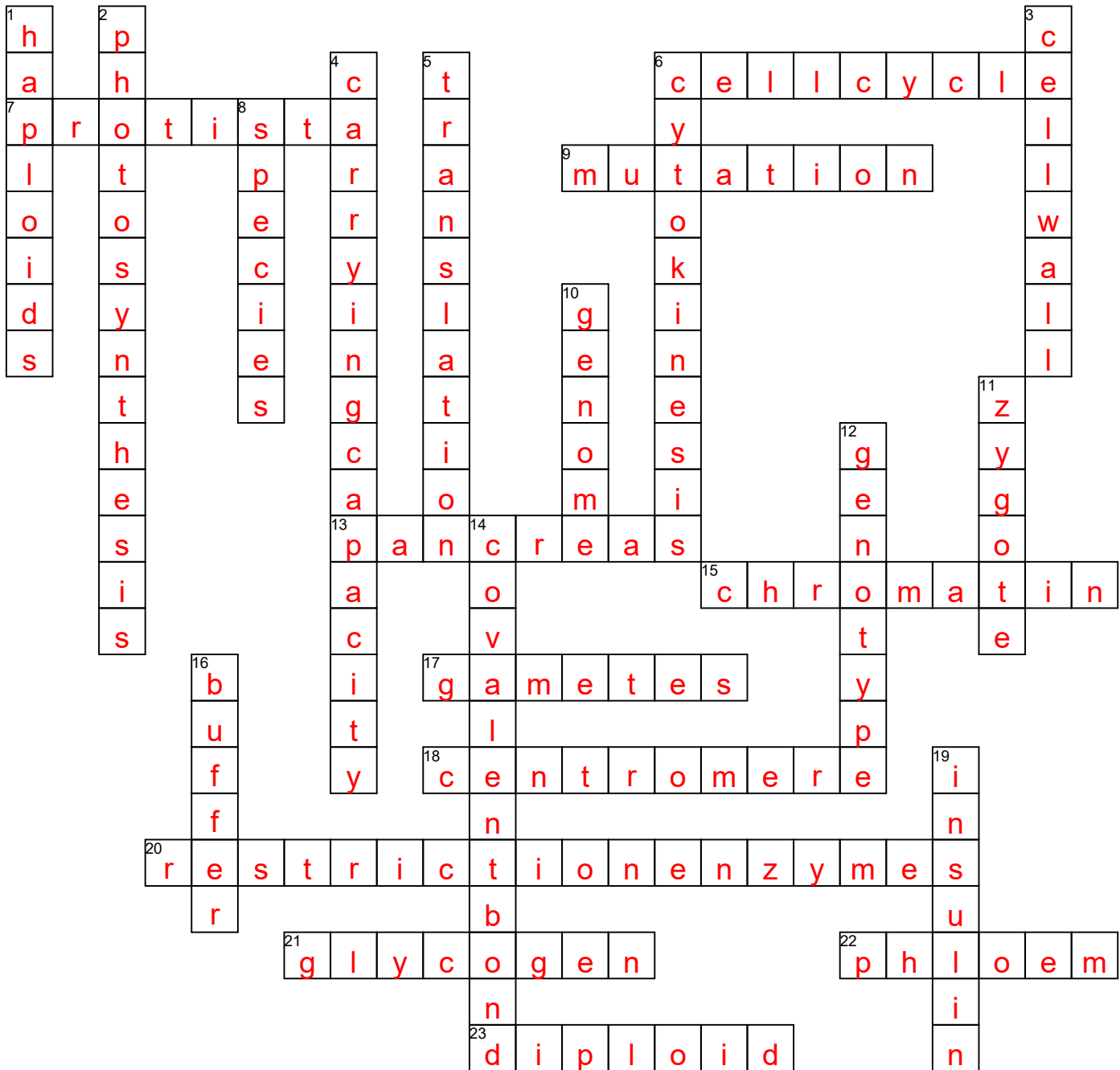


AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 7

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



ACROSS

6. The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
7. The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
9. A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
13. The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
15. The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
17. The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
18. The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
20. Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
21. The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
22. The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
23. Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.

protista
chromatin
insulin
diploid
mutation
genome
genotype
phloem

haploids
covalent bond
species
gametes
cell cycle
cytokinesis
translation
buffer

DOWN

1. Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
2. The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.
3. Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
4. The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.
5. The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
6. After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.
8. A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
10. The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
11. A fertilized egg
12. A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
14. An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
16. 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.
19. The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.

photosynthesis
zygote
restriction enzymes
glycogen
cell wall
centromere
pancreas
carrying capacity