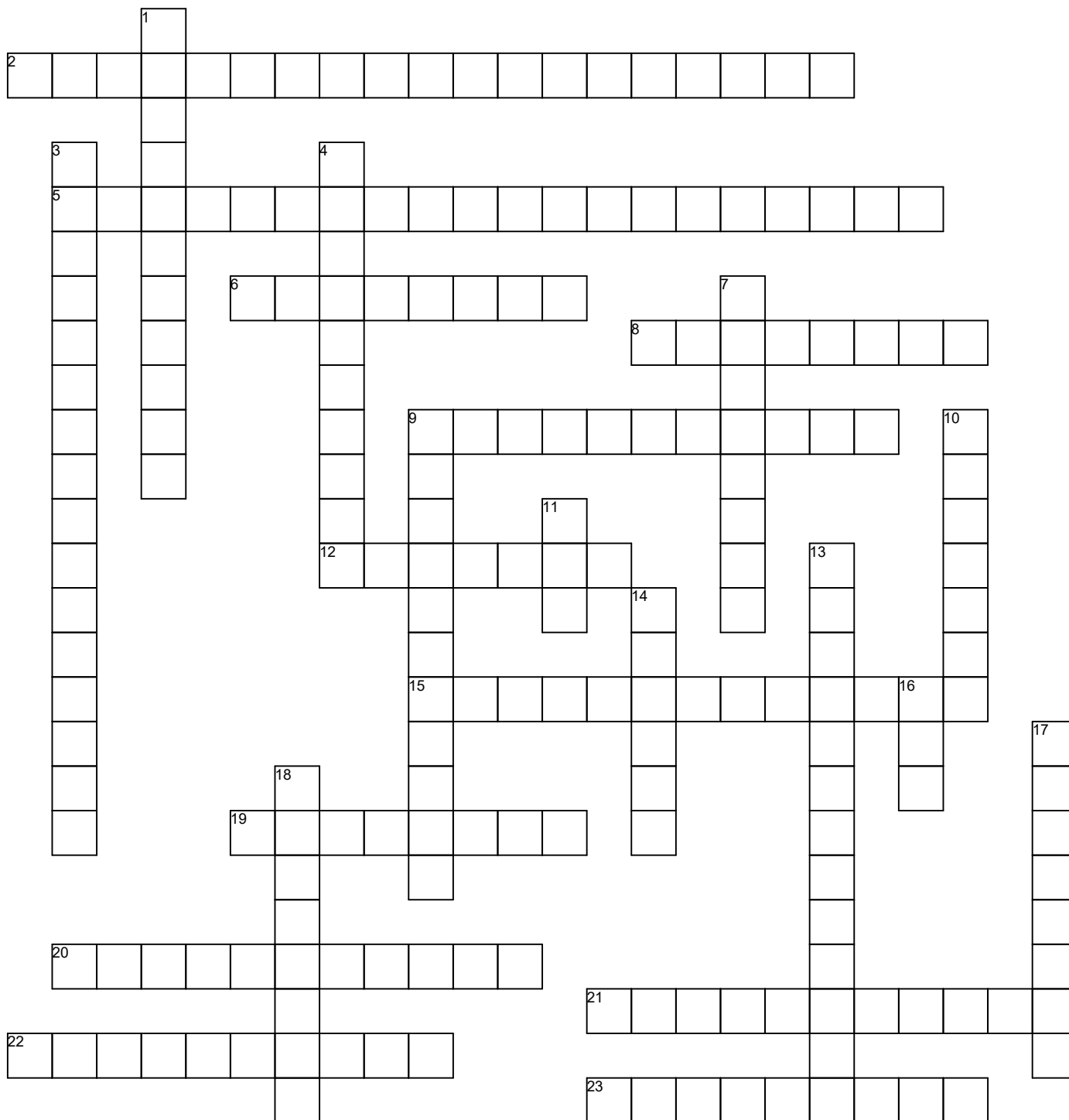


# AP Biology Vocabulary Review Crossword Puzzle 9

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



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## ACROSS

- The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
- Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
- A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
- The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
- The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
- The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
- The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
- The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
- The green pigment molecule found in the chloroplasts of higher plants and in cells of photosynthetic microorganisms which is primarily involved in absorbing light energy for photosynthesis.
- After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.
- A testable explanation for a question.
- The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.

cytokinesis

passive transport

somatic cell

incomplete dominance

hypothesis

genotype

DNA ligase

phloem

ATP

stomata

spindle fibers

catalyst

glycogen

cohesion

cholesterol

glycerol

## DOWN

- Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
- The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
- The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
- The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
- The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
- The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
- A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
- The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
- The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
- The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
- A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
- The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.

autosomal chromosomes

chromosomes

protista

chlorophyll

mitosis

global warming

amino acids

RNA