

# AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 1

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| 1. active site           | The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.  |
| 2. active transport      | The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.   |
| 3. amino acids           | The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.   |
| 4. antibodies            | Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.  |
| 5. anticodon             | The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.  |
| 6. antigen               | The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.  |
| 7. ATP                   | A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.   |
| 8. autotroph             | An organism that makes its own food.  |
| 9. autosomal chromosomes | Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.   |
| 10. auxins               | Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.  |
| 11. binary fission       | The asexual reproduction in bacteria.   |
| 12. buffer               | 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.                          |
| 13. capillaries          | The smallest of blood vessels that serve to distribute oxygenated blood from arteries to tissues of body and to feed deoxygenated blood from tissues back into veins.         |
| 14. carrying capacity    | 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. |
| 15. catalyst             | A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.  |