

## AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 2

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. cell cycle            | The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.   |
| 2. cell wall             | Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.  |
| 3. cellular respiration  | The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.   |
| 4. centromere            | The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.  |
| 5. centrosome            | An organelle near the nucleus of a cell that contains the centrioles (in animal cells) and from which the spindle fibers develop in cell division.  |
| 6. cholesterol           | The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.   |
| 7. chlorophyll           | 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. |
| 8. chloroplast           | The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.   |
| 9. chromatin             | The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.  |
| 10. chromosomes          | The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.   |
| 11. codominance          | 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.            |
| 12. codon                | The three nucleotide combination on the messenger RNA that matches up with the three letter combination on the transfer RNA and has the information to code for one amino acid.               |
| 13. cohesion             | The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.   |
| 14. controlled variables | The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.   |
| 15. covalent bond        | An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.   |