

AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 3

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| 1. cuticle | The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation. |
| 2. cytokinesis | After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus. |
| 3. dehydration synthesis | The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process. |
| 4. diffusion | Net passive movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration until the concentration of substances is uniform throughout. |
| 5. diploid | Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome. |
| 6. DNA ligase | The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication. |
| 7. endoplasmic reticulum | The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids. |
| 8. endosymbiosis | The theory that eukaryotic cells arose from prokaryotic cells that lived closely together to the point that we now call these former cells "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts." |
| 9. enzyme | An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction. |
| 10. eukaryotic cell | A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles. |
| 11. facilitated diffusion | The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein. |
| 12. gametes | The haploid cells produce by meiosis. |
| 13. gene | The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide. |
| 14. genetic engineering | The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms. |
| 15. genome | The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual. |