

AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 5

1. insulin The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
2. logistic growth The type of population growth where the population has reached the carrying capacity and stays at a relatively constant level as indicated by a J curve.
3. marker proteins Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
4. meiosis The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
5. messenger RNA RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
6. mitochondria In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
7. mitosis The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
8. mutation A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
9. natural selection The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
10. nucleotides The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
11. nucleus Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
12. pancreas The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
13. passive transport The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
14. peptide bond Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
15. phenotype The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.