

## AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 6

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| 1. phloem               | The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.   |
| 2. phospholipid bilayer | The two layers of phospholipids arranged in such a way that their hydrophobic tails are projecting inwards while their polar head groups are projecting on the outside surfaces. |
| 3. photosynthesis       | The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.   |
| 4. pituitary gland      | The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.  |
| 5. plasma               | The liquid noncellular component of blood.   |
| 6. plasma membrane      | The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.   |
| 7. polar bond           | A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.  |
| 8. population           | The members of a species within a specific area that has gene flow between its members.  |
| 9. primary productivity | The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.  |
| 10. prokaryotic         | Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.   |
| 11. protista            | The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.  |
| 12. replication         | The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.  |
| 13. restriction enzymes | Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.  |
| 14. ribosome            | The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.  |
| 15. ribosomal RNA       | A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.   |