

## AP Biology Vocabulary Study Sheet 7

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| 1. root            | The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.  |
| 2. RNA             | The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.                                    |
| 3. RNA polymerase  | The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.  |
| 4. sex chromosomes | The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.                       |
| 5. species         | A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.                                   |
| 6. somatic cell    | Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).   |
| 7. spindle fibers  | The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.  |
| 8. stomata         | The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.         |
| 9. symbiosis       | A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.    |
| 10. transcription  | The making of RNA from DNA.  |
| 11. transfer RNA   | RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.                        |
| 12. translation    | The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.   |
| 13. transpiration  | The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.                        |
| 14. virus          | A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA. |
| 15. xylem          | The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.                        |
| 16. zygote         | A fertilized egg   |