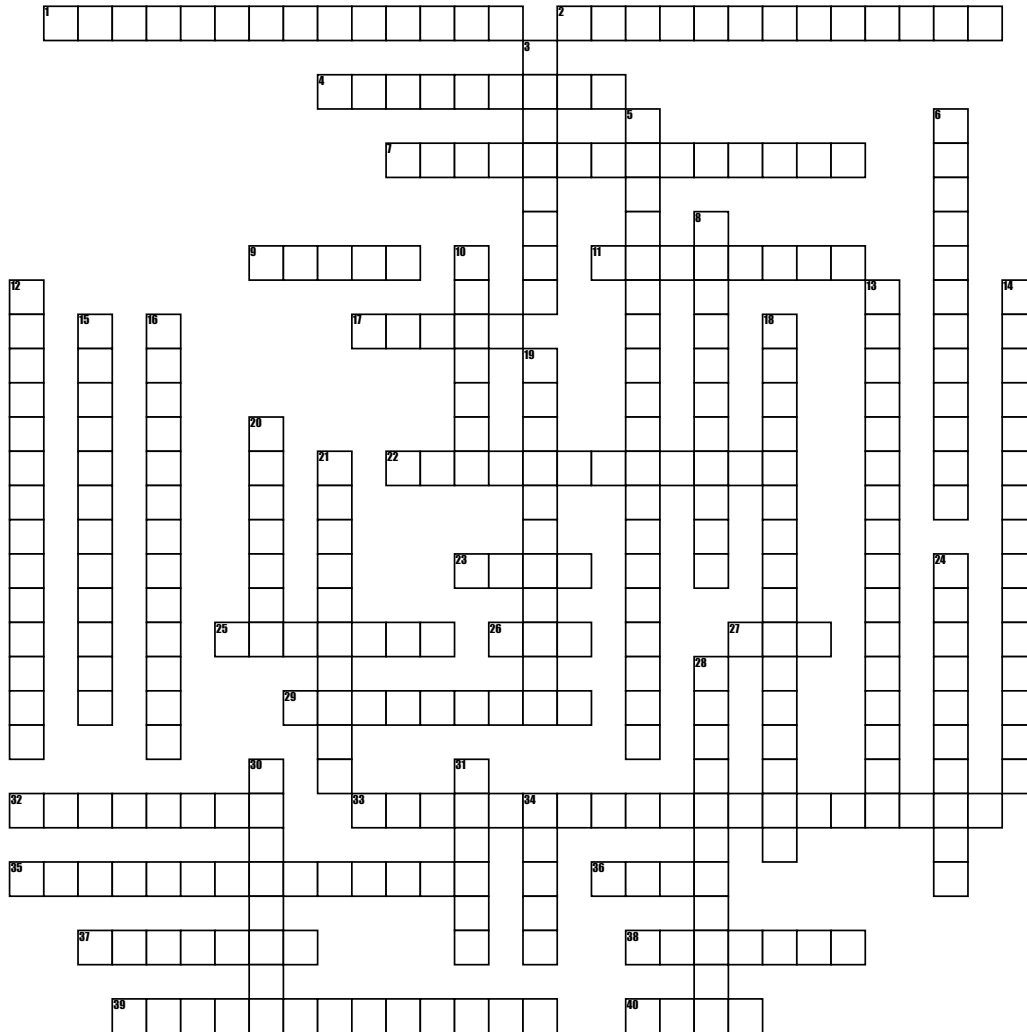


# Biology STAAR Review



## Across

1. packages proteins  
 2. A form of asexual reproduction in single-celled organisms by which one cell divides into two cells of the same size  
 4. physical appearance of an organism  
 7. the process by which plants make their own food (glucose)  
 9. a sequence of 3 nucleotides of mRNA; codes for an amino acid  
 11. has no attached ribosomes  
 17. A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell. has a protein capsid, has dna.  
 22. CHO used to make energy (ATP), fast energy, ex) starch, glucose, fructose  
 23. ribosomal RNA; makes up the ribosomes  
 25. the diffusion of water across a membrane from an area of high water concentration to an area of low water concentration  
 26. ribonucleic acid; three types of RNA that are involved in making proteins; single stranded, sugar ribose, and RNA had Uracil instead of Thymine  
 27. deoxyribonucleic acid; found in the nucleus of cells and contains the hereditary information for making proteins; made up of nucleotides; double helix, double stranded  
 29. Makes proteins  
 32. actual gene makeup of an organism  
 33. the process of transferring stored energy from glucose to energy for the cell (ATP)

## Word Bank

mRNA  
 carbohydrate  
 rough ER  
 passive transport  
 genotype  
 phenotype  
 photosynthesis

active transport  
 homeostasis  
 nucleic acids  
 cellular respiration  
 lysosome  
 transcription  
 bacteriophage

translation  
 incomplete dominance  
 protein synthesis  
 ribosomes  
 virus  
 binary fission  
 DNA

smooth ER  
 tRNA  
 heterozygous  
 plasma membrane  
 codominance  
 osmosis  
 protein

golgi apparatus  
 meiosis  
 lipid  
 allele  
 nucleotide  
 genetics

codon  
 RNA  
 mitosis  
 rRNA  
 DNA replication  
 homozygous

35. cell membrane composed of phospholipid molecules to serve as a boundary; semi-permeable  
 36. messenger RNA; a copy of the DNA code  
 37. CHON; made of amino acids; ex) hemoglobin, enzymes  
 38. cell division in gametes (sex cells); makes reproductive cells result: 4 nonidentical daughter cells  
 39. the DNA code is copied to make mRNA  
 40. transfer RNA; carries the amino acids to the ribosomes to assemble proteins

## Down

3. organelle that carries out the digestive processes in a cell  
 5. two different genes, when paired, blend together and produce a 3rd phenotype ex) red flower and white flower produce pink flowers  
 6. CHONP-stores genetic material and make proteins in protein synthesis ex) DNA, RNA  
 8. maintaining a balanced internal environment regardless of the external environment  
 10. has ribosomes; makes proteins  
 12. must occur before a cell can divide, a part of interphase  
 13. when substances pass across the membrane without requiring cellular energy ex) osmosis and facilitated diffusion  
 14. when cell energy is required for substances to pass across the plasma membrane - ATP needed  
 15. when the two genes are different

16. a virus that attacks bacterial cells  
 18. the process by which the cell makes proteins using the DNA code - transcription and translation  
 19. both alleles are expressed  
 20. cell division, IP/MATC, result: 2 identical daughter cells  
 21. building blocks of DNA; made up of a sugar, phosphate, and a nitrogen base  
 24. when both genes are the same  
 28. tRNA brings amino acids to the ribosome to make a protein  
 30. the study of heredity  
 31. alternate forms of genes; located on chromosome pairs  
 34. CHO-fat; makes up the cell membrane with phospholipids, stores long term energy, and protects internal organs ex) fats, oils, waxes