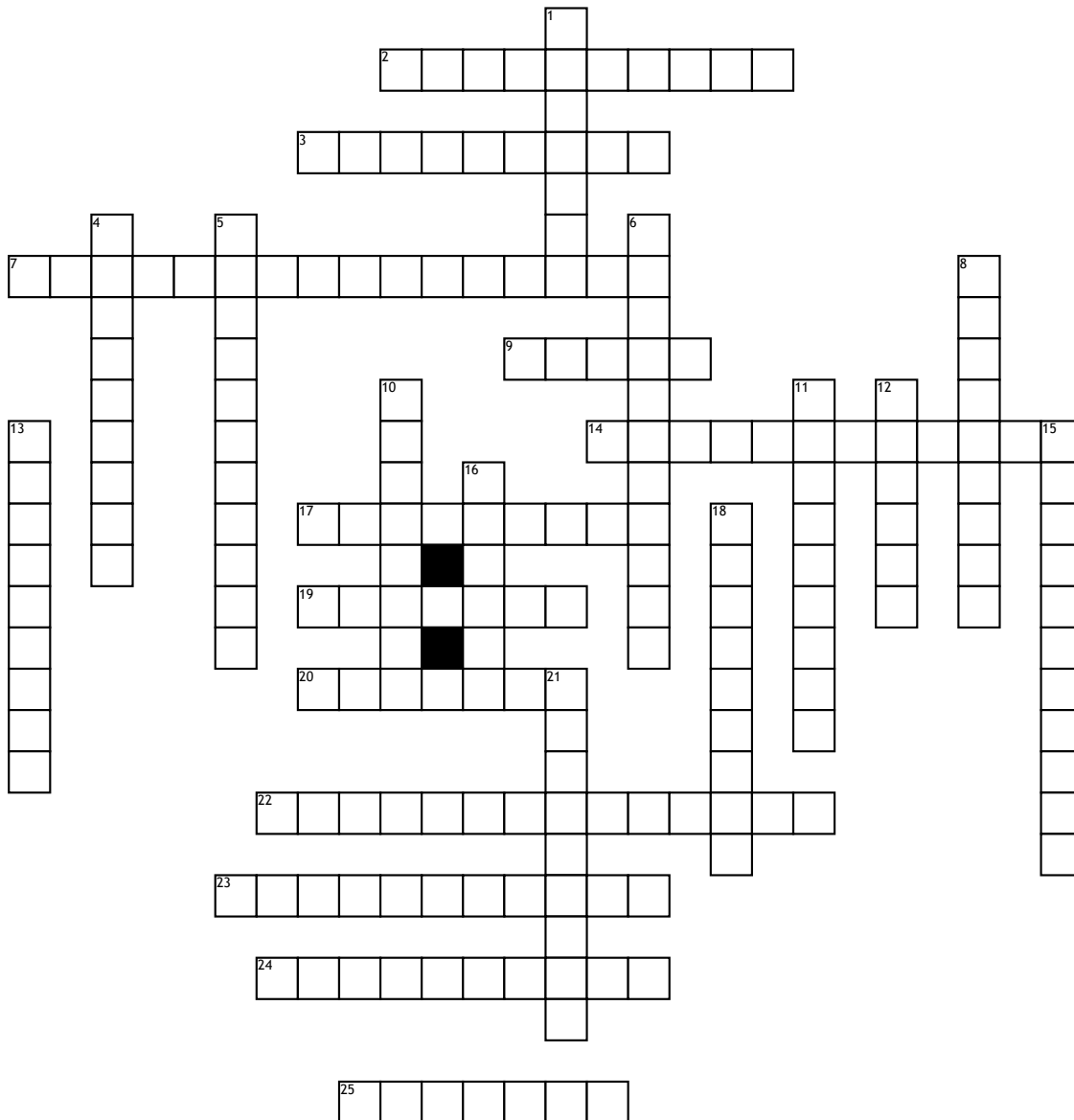


# Biology Terms



## Across

2. The splitting of glucose in the pyruvate.
3. A method of organizing the chromosomes of a cell in relation to number, size, and type
7. The energy that must be possessed by atoms or molecules in order to react
9. A mass that forms within otherwise normal tissue, caused by the uncontrolled growth of a transformed cell.
14. An organelle in eukaryotic cells that serves as the site of cellular respiration.
17. The physical and physiological traits of an organism.
19. A two-stage type of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms that results in gametes with half the chromosome number of the original cell.
20. A group of nerve cells that controls a nervous system.
22. The conversion of light energy to chemical energy that is stored in glucose or other organic compounds; occurs in plants, algae, and certain prokaryotes.

23. Process of attempting the place copies of healthy genes into cells that lack them.

24. Any Inherited characteristic that increases an organism's chance of survival. Gene Therapy, Process of attempting the place copies of healthy genes into cells that lack them.

25. In flatworms, the muscular tube that protrudes from the ventral side of the worm and ends in the mouth.

## Down

1. A large molecule consisting of many identical or similar monomers linked together.
4. The common, self-regenerating cells in the marrow of long bones that give rise, by differentiation and division.
5. A cell containing only one set of chromosomes (n).
6. The process during cell division in which the cytoplasm of a single eukaryotic cell is divided to form two daughter cells.
8. An organism whose cells contain membrane-bound organelles and whose DNA is enclosed in a cell nucleus and is associated with proteins.

10. The tendency of different kinds of molecules to stick together

11. A flattened membrane sac inside the chloroplast, used to convert light energy to chemical energy.

12. A substance produced by a living organism that acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction. Adaptation, Any Inherited characteristic that increases an organism's chance of survival.

13. Cellular process that lacks oxygen and may be poisoned by it.

15. A solid-bodied animal lacking a cavity between the gut and outer body wall.

16. Pertaining to or situated near the back; opposite of ventral.

18. The second stage of mitosis.

21. An organic molecule possessing both carboxyl and amino groups serves as the monomers of proteins. Anaerobic, Cellular process that lacks oxygen and may be poisoned by it.