

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 1 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Multicellular	(A) a hypothetical organic phenomenon by which living organisms are created from nonliving matter.
_____ 2. Chromosomes	(B) selection by humans for breeding of useful traits from the natural variation among different organisms.
_____ 3. Organ System	(C) the basic structural and functional unit of all organisms.
_____ 4. Abiogenesis	(D) thread like structures that have genetic info that is passed down from one generation to the next.
_____ 5. Lactic Acid	(E) come to have or undergo a change of (physical features and attributes).
_____ 6. Plastid	(F) a chemical reaction accompanied by the absorption of heat.
_____ 7. Cell	(G) ability of an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment.
_____ 8. Taxonomy	(H) (biology) the process of an individual organism growing organically.
_____ 9. Artificial Selection	(I) Produced in muscle cells from the reduction of pyruvate (under anaerobic conditions) to regenerate NAD <sup>+</sup> so that glycolysis can continue.
_____ 10. Develop	(J) consisting of many cells.
_____ 11. Endothermic Reaction	(K) group of organs that work together to perform a specific function.
_____ 12. Reproduction	(L) any of various small particles in the cytoplasm of the cells of plants and some animals containing pigments or starch or oil or protein.
_____ 13. Fitness	(M) The process by which organisms make more of their own kind from one generation to the next.
_____ 14. Growth	(N) study of the general principles of scientific classification.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:J 2:D 3:K 4:A 5:I 6:L 7:C 8:N 9:B 10:E 11:F 12:M 13:G 14:H

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 2 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Product	(A) any of various water-soluble compounds having a sour taste and capable of turning litmus red and reacting with a base to form a salt.
_____ 2. Cell Hierarchy	(B) (physics and chemistry) the smallest component of an element having the chemical properties of the element.
_____ 3. Acid	(C) Cells >> Tissue >> organs >> organ systems >> organisms.
_____ 4. Fossil	(D) free movement or passage through a series of vessels (as of water through pipes or sap through a plant).
_____ 5. Organelle	(E) process by which molecules tend to move from an area where they are more concentrated to an area where they are less concentrated.
_____ 6. Enzyme	(F) any of several complex proteins that are produced by cells and act as catalysts in specific biochemical reactions.
_____ 7. Mutagens	(G) the remains (or an impression) of a plant or animal that existed in a past geological age and that has been excavated from the soil.
_____ 8. Atom	(H) the biological process whereby genetic factors are transmitted from one generation to the next.
_____ 9. Circulation	(I) Swedish botanist who proposed the modern system of biological nomenclature (1707-1778).
_____ 10. Diffusion	(J) agents, such as chemicals or radiation that damage or alter genetic material (DNA) in cells.
_____ 11. Respiration	(K) specialized structure that performs important cellular functions within a eukaryotic cell.
_____ 12. Heredity	(L) a chemical substance formed as a result of a chemical reaction.
_____ 13. Linnaeus	(M) the metabolic processes whereby certain organisms obtain energy from organic molecules.
_____ 14. Tissue	(N) a part of an organism consisting of an aggregate of cells having a similar structure and function.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:L 2:C 3:A 4:G 5:K 6:F 7:J 8:B 9:D 10:E 11:M 12:H 13:I 14:N

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 3 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Activation Energy	(A) the energy that an atomic system must acquire before a process (such as an emission or reaction) can occur.
_____ 2. Heterotrophy	(B) (adenosine triphosphate) main energy source that cells use for most of their work.
_____ 3. Lipid	(C) thin, flexible barrier around a cell, regulates what enters and leaves the cell.
_____ 4. Osmosis	(D) The division of organisms into groups, or classes, based on specific characteristics.
_____ 5. Ribosome	(E) the organic process by which food is converted into substances that can be absorbed into the body.
_____ 6. Cell Membrane	(F) a chemical reaction and its reverse proceed at equal rates.
_____ 7. Classification	(G) conversion of the information encoded in a gene first into messenger RNA and then to a protein.
_____ 8. Digestion	(H) organisms that cannot make their own food and must feed on other organisms for energy and nutrients.
_____ 9. Gene Expression	(I) macromolecule made mainly from carbon and hydrogen atoms; includes fats, oils, and waxes.
_____ 10. Mutation	(J) (biology) an organism that has characteristics resulting from chromosomal alteration.
_____ 11. Transcription	(K) diffusion of molecules through a semi permeable membrane from a place of higher concentration to a place of lower concentration until the concentration on both sides is equal.
_____ 12. ATP	(L) a unicellular organism having cells lacking membrane-bound nuclei.
_____ 13. Prokaryote	(M) an organelle in the cytoplasm of a living cell, small particle in the cell on which proteins are assembled; made of RNA and protein.
_____ 14. Equilibrium	(N) (genetics) the organic process whereby the DNA sequence in a gene is copied into mRNA.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:A 2:H 3:I 4:K 5:M 6:C 7:D 8:E 9:G 10:J 11:N 12:B 13:L 14:F

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 4 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Autosomes	(A) The specific portion of an enzyme that attaches to the substrate by means of weak chemical bonds.
_____ 2. Dihybrid	(B) chromosomes that are not directly involved in determining the sex of an individual.
_____ 3. Homeostasis	(C) a thin membrane around the cytoplasm of a cell.
_____ 4. Protein	(D) a general term for the research activity that creates a copy of some biological entity (a gene or organism or cell).
_____ 5. Transgenic	(E) An organism that is heterozygous with respect to two genes of interest.
_____ 6. Cell Wall	(F) nonflavored alcohol of 95 percent (190 proof) used for blending with whiskies and in making liqueurs.
_____ 7. Lysosome	(G) regulation of transcription; controlled by an operon which varies the accessibility of the RNA polymerase to genes being transcribed.
_____ 8. Cloning	(H) metabolic equilibrium actively maintained by several complex biological mechanisms that operate <i>via</i> the autonomic nervous system to offset disrupting changes.
_____ 9. RNA	(I) an organelle found in the cytoplasm of most cells (especially in leukocytes, liver and kidney cells).
_____ 10. Ethyl Alcohol	(J) process by which individuals that are better suited to their environment survive and reproduce most successfully; also called survival of the fittest.
_____ 11. Gene Regulation	(K) the movement of substances across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell.
_____ 12. Natural Selection	(L) macromolecule that contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.
_____ 13. Passive Transport	(M) a long linear polymer of nucleotides found in the nucleus but mainly in the cytoplasm of a cell.
_____ 14. Active Site	(N) organism whose genome has been altered to contain one or more genes from another organism or species.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:B 2:E 3:H 4:L 5:N 6:C 7:I 8:D 9:M 10:F 11:G 12:J 13:K 14:A

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 5 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Genetic Code	(A) transport of a substance across a cell membrane against the concentration gradient.
_____ 2. Pastuer	(B) organism that can capture energy from sunlight or chemicals and use it to produce its own food from inorganic compounds; also called a producer.
_____ 3. Diploid	(C) the metabolic processes whereby certain organisms obtain energy from organic molecules.
_____ 4. Meiosis	(D) the process in which species exert selective pressure on each other and gradually evolve new features or behaviors as a result of those pressures.
_____ 5. Nucleic Acid	(E) (genetics) an organism or cell having two sets of chromosomes or twice the haploid number.
_____ 6. RRNA	(F) an organism with cells characteristic of all life forms except primitive microorganisms such as bacteria.
_____ 7. Cellular Respiration	(G) the rule that describes how a sequence of nucleotides, read in groups of three consecutive nucleotides (triplets) that correspond to specific amino acids, specifies the amino acid sequence of a protein.
_____ 8. Coevolution	(H) corresponding or similar in position or structure or function or characteristics.
_____ 9. Translation	(I) (genetics) cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
_____ 10. Autotroph	(J) an organic compound, either RNA or DNA, whose molecules are made up of one or two chains of nucleotides and carry genetic information.
_____ 11. Active Transport	(K) the scientist that finally disproved spontaneous generation.
_____ 12. Punnett Square	(L) a chart that shows all the possible combinations of alleles that can result from a genetic cross.
_____ 13. Eukaryote	(M) ribosomal RNA; type of RNA that makes up part of the ribosome.
_____ 14. Homologous	(N) (genetics) the process whereby genetic information coded in messenger RNA directs the formation of a specific protein at a ribosome in the cytoplasm.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:G 2:K 3:E 4:I 5:J 6:M 7:C 8:D 9:N 10:B 11:A 12:L 13:F 14:H

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 6 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Human Genome Project	(A) a legal proceeding that creates a parent-child relation between persons not related by blood.
_____ 2. Nucleotide	(B) any of various water-soluble compounds capable of turning litmus blue and reacting with an acid to form a salt and water.
_____ 3. Pedigree	(C) English naturalist. He studied the plants and animals of South America and the Pacific islands.
_____ 4. Charles Darwin	(D) genetic disorder in which people are blind to green or red.
_____ 5. Semi permeable	(E) the material that contains the information that determines inherited characteristics.
_____ 6. Color Blind	(F) (biology) the sequence of events involved in the evolutionary development of a species or taxonomic group of organisms.
_____ 7. DNA	(G) the technology of preparing recombinant DNA in vitro by cutting up DNA molecules and splicing together fragments from more than one organism.
_____ 8. Genetic Engineering	(H) An international collaborative effort to map and sequence the DNA of the entire human genome.
_____ 9. Reactant	(I) the organic processes (in a cell or organism) that are necessary for life.
_____ 10. TRNA	(J) monomer of nucleic acids made up of a 5-carbon sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogenous base.
_____ 11. Adoption	(K) a diagram that shows the occurrence of a genetic trait in several generations of a family.
_____ 12. Evolution	(L) a chemical substance that is present at the start of a chemical reaction.
_____ 13. Base	(M) characteristic of a cell membrane which allows some molecules to pass through but not others.
_____ 14. Metabolism	(N) short-chain RNA molecules present in the cell that attach the correct amino acid to the protein chain that is being synthesized at the ribosome of the cell.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:H 2:J 3:K 4:C 5:M 6:D 7:E 8:G 9:L 10:N 11:A 12:F 13:B 14:I

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 7 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

Word Bank	Definition List
_____ 1. Unicellular	(A) process that requires oxygen.
_____ 2. Hydrogen Bonds	(B) the production of living organisms from other living organisms.
_____ 3. Charles Drew	(C) an African American doctor who successful separated blood plasma which later was used in creating blood banks.
_____ 4. Species	(D) a difference in the concentration of a substance across a distance.
_____ 5. Aerobic	(E) process by which DNA is copied in a cell before a cell divides by mitosis, meiosis, or binary fission.
_____ 6. Biogenesis	(F) the process by which wastes are removed from the body.
_____ 7. Mitochondria	(G) (biology) taxonomic group containing one or more species.
_____ 8. Concentration Gradient	(H) attractive forces in which a hydrogen covalently bonded to a very electronegative atom is also weakly bonded to an unshared electron pair of another electronegative atom.
_____ 9. Recombinant DNA	(I) powerhouse of the cell, produces energy (ATP) from oxygen and sugar (Cellular respiration).
_____ 10. DNA Replication	(J) a part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.
_____ 11. Excretion	(K) <i>potential of Hydrogen</i> , a value that indicated the acidity or alkalinity of a solution on a scale of 0-14, based on the proportion of H <sup>+</sup> ions.
_____ 12. pH	(L) genetically engineered DNA made by recombining fragments of DNA from different organisms.
_____ 13. Genus	(M) (biology) taxonomic group whose members can interbreed.
_____ 14. Nucleus	(N) having or consisting of a single cell.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:N 2:H 3:C 4:M 5:A 6:B 7:I 8:D 9:L 10:E 11:F 12:K 13:G 14:J

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

**Puzzle # 8 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

Word Bank	Definition List
_____ 1. Red 1	(A) monomer that makes up proteins; contains carboxyl and amino functional groups.
_____ 2. Biotechnology	(B) the branch of molecular biology that studies the use of microorganisms to perform specific industrial processes.
_____ 3. Amino Acid	(C) (chemistry) a process in which one or more substances are changed into others.
_____ 4. Glycolysis	(D) A compound where atoms are shared.
_____ 5. Hypertonic	(E) A human genetic disease resulting from having an extra chromosome 21.
_____ 6. Mitosis	(F) a chemical reaction accompanied by the evolution of heat.
_____ 7. Photosynthesis	(G) a metabolic process that breaks down carbohydrates and sugars and release energy for the body in the form of ATP.
_____ 8. Stem Cell	(H) (of a solution) having a higher osmotic pressure than a comparison solution.
_____ 9. Vacuole	(I) in eukaryotic cells, a process of cell division that forms two new nuclei, each of which has the same number of chromosomes.
_____ 10. Down Syndrome	(J) (physiology) the organic process of nourishing or being nourished.
_____ 11. Covalent	(K) process by which plants use light energy to convert water and carbon dioxide into oxygen and high-energy carbohydrates such as sugars and starches.
_____ 12. Chemical Reaction	(L) an expression used in relation to hydrogen in nuclear reactions.
_____ 13. Exothermic Reaction	(M) an undifferentiated cell whose daughter cells may differentiate into other cell types (such as blood cells).
_____ 14. Nutrition	(N) a tiny cavity filled with fluid in the cytoplasm of a cell.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:L 2:B 3:A 4:G 5:H 6:I 7:K 8:M 9:N 10:E 11:D 12:C 13:F 14:J



# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 9 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Vestigial	(A) metabolic process that does not require oxygen.
_____ 2. Buffer	(B) an implement consisting of soft material mounted on a block, weak acid or base that can react with strong acids or bases to help prevent sharp, sudden changes in pH.
_____ 3. Anaerobic	(C) green pigment in plants that absorbs light energy used to carry out photosynthesis.
_____ 4. Cytokinesis	(D) The final stage of the cell cycle, in which the cell's cytoplasm divides, distributing the organelles into each of the two new cells.
_____ 5. Hypotonic	(E) a pure substance made of only one kind of atom.
_____ 6. Monohybrid	(F) a conditioning process in which the reinforcer is removed and a conditioned response becomes independent of the conditioned stimulus.
_____ 7. Chlorophyll	(G) a net-like structure in the cytoplasm of animal cells (especially in those cells that produce secretions).
_____ 8. Element	(H) (of a solution) having a lower osmotic pressure than a comparison solution.
_____ 9. Operons	(I) a hybrid produced by crossing parents that are homozygous except for a single gene locus that has two alleles (as in Mendel's experiments with garden peas).
_____ 10. Phylogeny	(J) in prokaryotes, a set of genes, often encoding the proteins needed for a complete metabolic pathway.
_____ 11. Extinction	(K) (biology) the sequence of events involved in the evolutionary development of a species or taxonomic group of organisms.
_____ 12. Regulation	(L) (embryology) the ability of an early embryo to continue normal development after its structure has been somehow damaged or altered.
_____ 13. Substrate	(M) reactant of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction.
_____ 14. Golgi Apparatus	(N) not fully developed in mature animals.

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:N 2:B 3:A 4:D 5:H 6:I 7:C 8:E 9:J 10:K 11:F 12:L 13:M 14:G

# Activity 64 Biology: Word Matching

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**Puzzle # 10 of 10:** Match definitions on the right with their corresponding word on the left.

<b>Word Bank</b>	<b>Definition List</b>
_____ 1. Organ	(A) Greek philosopher. A pupil of Plato, the tutor of Alexander the Great, and the author of works on logic, metaphysics, ethics, natural sciences.
_____ 2. Gregory Mendel	(B) compound made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms; major source of energy for the human body.
_____ 3. Isotonic	(C) plastid containing chlorophyll and other pigments.
_____ 4. Plasmid	(D) a jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended.
_____ 5. Synthesis	(E) a cell structure that forms a maze of passageways in which proteins and other materials are carried from one part of the cell to another.
_____ 6. Aristotle	(F) movement of specific molecules across cell membranes through protein channels.
_____ 7. MRNA	(G) established the patterns of heredity.
_____ 8. Relative Dating	(H) a high school science instructor in Keota, OK
_____ 9. Facilitated Diffusion	(I) (used of solutions) having the same or equal osmotic pressure.
_____ 10. Chloroplast	(J) messenger RNA; type of RNA that carries instructions from DNA in the nucleus to the ribosome.
_____ 11. Cytoplasm	(K) a fully differentiated structural and functional unit in an animal that is specialized for some particular function.
_____ 12. Carbohydrate	(L) a small cellular inclusion consisting of a ring of DNA that is not in a chromosome but is capable of autonomous replication.
_____ 13. Honeycutt	(M) method of determining the age of a fossil by comparing its placement with that of fossils in other layers of rock.
_____ 14. Endoplasmic Reticulum	(N) the process of producing a chemical compound (usually by the union of simpler chemical compounds).

**(Self-Check. Don't Peek!)**

1:K 2:G 3:I 4:L 5:N 6:A 7:J 8:M 9:F 10:C 11:D 12:B 13:H 14:E