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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A hemoglobin</td>
<td>K Mendel</td>
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<td>B gills</td>
<td>L ecosystem</td>
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<td>C heterotroph</td>
<td>M metaphase</td>
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<td>D deoxyribose</td>
<td>N dehydration synthesis</td>
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<td>E sodium potassium pump</td>
<td>O riboflavin</td>
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<td>F nucleotide</td>
<td>P peptide bond</td>
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<td>G telophase</td>
<td>Q nitrogen</td>
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<td>H sex linked</td>
<td>R type O</td>
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<td>I crossing over</td>
<td>S tissue sectioning</td>
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<tr>
<td>J cerebral cortex</td>
<td>T vitamin A</td>
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1. Vitamin essential for formation of the electron transport system
2. Type of bond linking amino acids together in proteins
3. Subunits of nucleic acids
4. Element in proteins not found in carbohydrates
5. Mechanism for making large molecules from smaller subunits
6. Did experiment suggesting origin of life may have been from very simple beginnings of inorganic molecules and an energy source.
7. Important to the cell because it concentrates potassium in the cell and removes sodium
8. Essential for sensation
9. Important in visual pigment production in the rods of the retina.
10. Utilizes organic nitrogen compounds
11. Made up of a community and the physical environment.
12. Involves the movement of cells in embryos to give rise to the three germ layers.
13. Kind of blood cells infected by AIDS virus
14. Carries oxygen in the blood
15. The universal donor
16. The only organ in the body of the fish to receive unoxgenated blood.
17. Sugar found in DNA
18. Exchange of DNA between chromosomes
19. The offspring of two purebred parents which have the same genes for a specific trait.
20. Chromosomes move to the poles of the cell.
21. Mitotic stage where chromosomes line up on a plate at the equator
22. Chordamesoderm causes nervous system production
23. A trait carried on the X-chromosome, like color-blindness
24. Set forth principles of genetics
25. Structure attaching muscle to bone
60. The clonal selection theory relies upon:
   a. all immune cells being alike
   b. many different kinds of immune stem cells each recognizing an antigen
   c. stimulation of growth of specific cells which recognize an antigen
   d. both A and B
   e. both b and c

81. Autotrophic organisms are important because:
   a. they can take care of themselves and don't deplete the environment
   b. they can convert organic compounds into inorganic compounds
   c. they can convert inorganic compounds to organic compounds.
72. Water moves up plants due to:
   a. turgor pressure
d. osmotic pressure, transpiration and
   b. air pressure
   c. partial pressure

73. In living green plants:
   a. photosynthesis takes the place of respiration
   b. photosynthesis and respiration occur simultaneously, constantly
   c. there is an alternation between the two processes
   d. photosynthesis occurs only in light while respiration is
      continuous
   e. carbon dioxide is utilized in respiration, just the opposite of
      animals.

74. The increase in girth of the plant stem or tree trunk is the result
    of mitotic activity in the:
   a. cambium
d. hypocotyl
   b. phloem
e. mesoderm
   c. apical meristem

75. Which of the following is not used directly in protein synthesis?
   a. ribosomes
   b. reverse transcriptase
   c. transfer RNA
d. amino acids
e. messenger RNA

76. The principle cytoskeletal elements used in the cleavage or division
    furrow:
   a) microtubules
   b) microfilaments
c) endoplasmic reticulum
d) both a and c

77. Annelid worms are more advanced over coelenterates because worms:
   a. have a body cavity and circulatory system
   b. have a complete gut with mouth and anus
   c. have nerve cells and coelenterates don't
   d. both A and B
   e. both B and C

78. The deuterostomes include:
   a. the worms, snails, insects.
   b. sponges, protista, and mushrooms
   c. chordates, protochordates, echinoderms

79. Antibodies are made up of:
   a. hemoglobin and vitamin K
   b. four chains, two heavy, two light
c. two chains, one heavy, one light
d. polymers of globulin