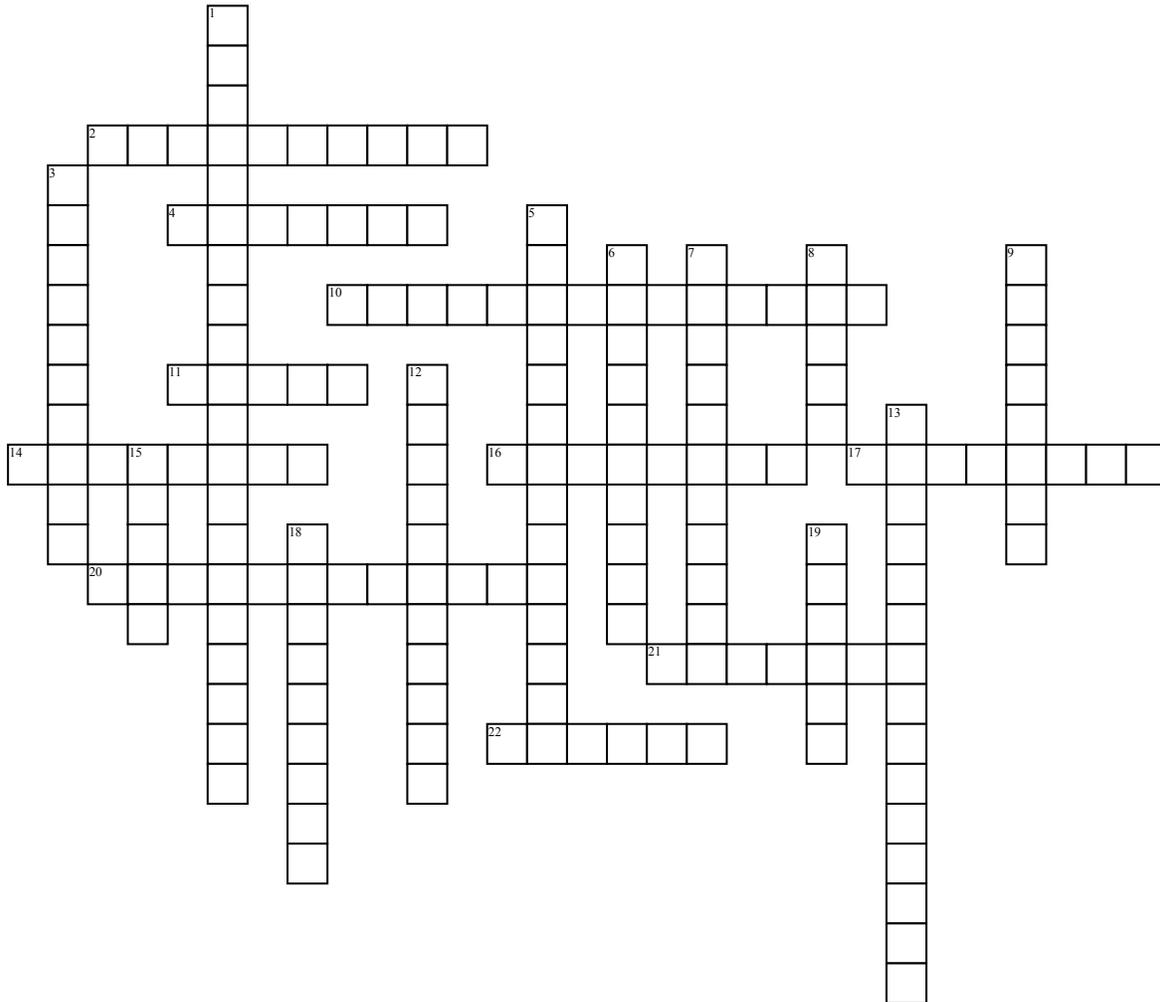


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Diversity of Life Vocabulary



Across

- 2. A mutualistic relationship in which a fungus lives symbiotically with a plant.
- 4. Disease-causing, nonliving particles composed of an inner core of nucleic acids surrounded by a capsid; replicate inside living cells called host cells.
- 10. The process by which autotrophs, such as algae and plants, trap energy from sunlight with chlorophyll and use this energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into simple sugars.
- 11. A point where two or more bones meet; can be fixed or facilitate movement of bones in relation to one another.
- 14. Soft, flattened gland that secretes digestive enzymes and hormones; the products help break down carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.
- 16. The branch of biology that groups and names organisms based on studies of their shared characteristics.
- 17. Foreign substances that stimulate an immune response in the body.

- 20. Single projection on the lining of the small intestine that functions in the absorption of digested food; they increase the surface area of the small intestine and they increase the absorption rate.
 - 21. Sacs in the lungs where oxygen diffuses into the blood and carbon dioxide diffuses into the air.
 - 22. Basic unit of structure and function in the nervous system; it conducts impulses throughout the nervous system; it's composed of dendrites, a cell body, and an axon.
- Down**
- 1. Two-word system developed by Carolus Linnaeus to name species; the first word identifies the genus of the organism, the second word is often a descriptive word that describes a characteristic of the organism.
 - 3. A unicellular, heterotrophic, animal-like protist.
 - 5. Tissues found in vascular plants composed of tubelike, elongated cells through which water, food and other materials are transported throughout the plant; includes xylem and phloem.
 - 6. Proteins in the blood plasma produced in reaction to antigens that react with and disable antigens.

- 7. Light-absorbing pigment in plants and some protists that is required for photosynthesis; absorbs most wavelengths of light except for green.
- 8. Large, complex organ of the digestive system that produces many chemicals for digestion, including bile.
- 9. Disease-producing agents such as bacteria, protozoans, fungi, viruses, and other parasites.
- 12. Substances produced by a microorganism that, in small amounts, will kill or inhibit growth and reproduction of other microorganisms.
- 13. A series of ductless glands that make up the endocrine system; they release chemicals directly into the bloodstream where they relay messages to other parts of the body.
- 15. Short, numerous hairlike-projections composed of pairs of microtubules; frequently aid in locomotion.
- 18. In protozoans, cytoplasm-containing extensions of the plasma membrane; aid in locomotion and feeding.
- 19. Diploid cell formed when a sperm fertilizes an egg.