

AP Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version A)

1. ___ The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.
A.spindle fibers B.hydrogen bond C.natural selection D.replication
2. ___ The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.buffer B.centrosome C.DNA ligase D.primary productivity
3. ___ The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
A.polar bond B.gonads C.replication D.transpiration
4. ___ An organism that makes its own food.
A.mitochondria B.hypothesis C.autotroph D.polar bond
5. ___ A testable explanation for a question.
A.prokaryotic B.cell cycle C.centrosome D.hypothesis
6. ___ The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.endoplasmic reticulum B.RNA C.species D.carrying capacity
7. ___ The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.
A.gametes B.dehydration synthesis C.carrying capacity D.RNA polymerase
8. ___ RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
A.homozygous B.chlorophyll C.plasma D.transfer RNA
9. ___ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.cell cycle B.chromatin C.innate D.independent variable
10. ___ The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
A.xylem B.pancreas C.haploids D.codominance
11. ___ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.plasma B.transpiration C.peptide bond D.diploid
12. ___ Net passive movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration until the concentration of substances is uniform throughout.
A.innate B.phenotype C.translation D.diffusion
13. ___ The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.
A.meiosis B.dehydration synthesis C.chromatin D.independent variable
14. ___ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.covalent bond B.homeostasis C.polar bond D.catalyst
15. ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.somatic cell B.cohesion C.DNA ligase D.dehydration synthesis
16. ___ The members of a species within a specific area that has gene flow between its members.
A.innate B.natural selection C.endosymbiosis D.population
17. ___ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.homeostasis B.incomplete dominance C.protista D.nucleus
18. ___ The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.
A.hydrogen bond B.phloem C.cell wall D.carrying capacity

-
19. ___ The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
A.cuticle B.insulin C.cell wall D.spindle fibers
20. ___ The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.species B.cell cycle C.zygote D.DNA ligase
21. ___ The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.
A.homozygous B.ribosome C.cuticle D.independent variable
22. ___ Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
A.chloroplast B.population C.auxins D.restriction enzymes
23. ___ The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
A.centromere B.transfer RNA C.enzyme D.amino acids
24. ___ The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.genotype B.DNA ligase C.xylem D.gene
25. ___ The green pigment molecule found in the chloroplasts of higher plants and in cells of photosynthetic microorganisms which is primarily involved in absorbing light energy for photosynthesis.
A.photosynthesis B.chlorophyll C.chromosomes D.cell wall
26. ___ The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.spindle fibers B.passive transport C.global warming D.pancreas
27. ___ The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
A.carrying capacity B.incomplete dominance C.gonads D.protista
28. ___ The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
A.ribosomal RNA B.phloem C.zygote D.transcription
29. ___ The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
A.mitosis B.incomplete dominance C.protista D.virus
30. ___ A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.peptide bond B.ATP C.zygote D.DNA ligase
31. ___ The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.
A.cellular respiration B.codominance C.mitosis D.genotype
32. ___ The theory that eukaryotic cells arose from prokaryotic cells that lived closely together to the point that we now call these former cells "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts."
A.passive transport B.nucleotides C.replication D.endosymbiosis
33. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.
A.anticodon B.facilitated diffusion C.auxins D.codon
34. ___ The asexual reproduction in bacteria.
A.binary fission B.ribosome C.chromosomes D.catalyst
35. ___ An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
A.heterotroph B.phenotype C.carrying capacity D.phloem

-
36. ___ The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.diploid B.anticodon C.gametes D.translation
37. ___ A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.genetic engineering B.peptide bond C.global warming D.eukaryotic cell
38. ___ A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
A.chromatin B.binary fission C.zygote D.mutation
39. ___ Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.mitochondria B.eukaryotic cell C.homozygous D.prokaryotic
40. ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.chlorophyll C.chloroplast D.incomplete dominance
41. ___ The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.chloroplast B.hypothesis C.nucleotides D.pancreas
42. ___ The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
A.nucleotides B.glycerol C.polar bond D.gametes
43. ___ An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
A.enzyme B.nucleotides C.pancreas D.insulin
44. ___ The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.
A.photosynthesis B.binary fission C.cohesion D.DNA ligase
45. ___ In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
A.mitochondria B.hypothesis C.incomplete dominance D.protista
46. ___ Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.diffusion B.homozygous C.autosomal chromosomes D.enzyme
47. ___ The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.transcription B.cell wall C.genome D.phenotype
48. ___ Form of dominance in which the alleles of a gene pair in a heterozygote are fully expressed thereby resulting in offspring with a phenotype that is neither dominant or recessive.
A.hydrogen bond B.peptide bond C.haploids D.codominance
49. ___ Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.diploid B.gene C.pituitary gland D.homeostasis
50. ___ The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.meiosis B.genotype C.RNA D.hypothesis
51. ___ A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.mutation B.genotype C.replication D.species
52. ___ The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.sex chromosomes B.phenotype C.diffusion D.mitosis
53. ___ The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.zygote B.cell cycle C.chromosomes D.codominance

-
54. ___ A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.
A.transcription B.nucleotides C.polar bond D.ribosome
55. ___ The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.xylem B.mitochondria C.ATP D.genetic engineering
56. ___ The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.
A.primary productivity B.autotroph C.replication D.phenotype
57. ___ The smallest of blood vessels that serve to distribute oxygenated blood from arteries to tissues of body and to feed deoxygenated blood from tissues back into veins.
A.chromatin B.primary productivity C.capillaries D.nucleus
58. ___ A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.genotype B.plasma C.nucleus D.mutation
59. ___ Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
A.chlorophyll B.antigen C.somatic cell D.stomata
60. ___ The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
A.antibodies B.glycerol C.transpiration D.ribosome
61. ___ The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.catalyst B.xylem C.eukaryotic cell D.dehydration synthesis
62. ___ Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
A.buffer B.auxins C.glycogen D.gonads
63. ___ The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
A.meiosis B.phenotype C.polar bond D.global warming
64. ___ A chemical that can release or absorb hydrogen ions depending on the conditions and therefore can maintain the pH of a solution at a constant level.
A.mutation B.buffer C.chromatin D.hydrogen bond
65. ___ The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
A.chromatin B.active transport C.protista D.transcription
66. ___ The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
A.cell wall B.transpiration C.endoplasmic reticulum D.transfer RNA
67. ___ A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.
A.ATP B.homeostasis C.phenotype D.virus
68. ___ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.genetic engineering B.antigen C.mitosis D.haploids
69. ___ The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
A.primary productivity B.active transport C.carrying capacity D.centrosome
70. ___ A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
A.phenotype B.insulin C.controlled variables D.symbiosis

-
71. ___ The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.centromere B.genotype C.ATP D.glycerol
72. ___ The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.amino acids C.polar bond D.spindle fibers
73. ___ The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.codominance B.cuticle C.cohesion D.genetic engineering
74. ___ A fertilized egg
A.glycerol B.population C.zygote D.dehydration synthesis
75. ___ The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.
A.glycogen B.homeostasis C.ATP D.replication
76. ___ A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
A.RNA B.ribosomal RNA C.codon D.photosynthesis
77. ___ The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.glycogen B.nucleus C.population D.meiosis
78. ___ Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.
A.ATP B.heterozygous C.diploid D.covalent bond
79. ___ The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.
A.innate B.pancreas C.transfer RNA D.pituitary gland
80. ___ Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.protista B.antibodies C.endosymbiosis D.eukaryotic cell
81. ___ The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
A.chromosomes B.cholesterol C.RNA D.photosynthesis
82. ___ Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
A.cell wall B.codon C.controlled variables D.autotroph
83. ___ The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.pituitary gland C.controlled variables D.incomplete dominance
84. ___ The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.pancreas B.translation C.homozygous D.diffusion
85. ___ A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.transfer RNA B.catalyst C.amino acids D.passive transport
86. ___ The three nucleotide combination on the messenger RNA that matches up with the three letter combination on the transfer RNA and has the information to code for one amino acid.
A.codon B.xylem C.chromatin D.virus
87. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.catalyst B.plasma C.endosymbiosis D.active transport
88. ___ The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.mitochondria B.mitosis C.prokaryotic D.sex chromosomes
89. ___ The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.plasma B.phloem C.homeostasis D.virus
90. ___ The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.species C.nucleus D.plasma membrane

-
91. ___ An organelle near the nucleus of a cell that contains the centrioles (in animal cells) and from which the spindle fibers develop in cell division.
A.centromere B.heterozygous C.pituitary gland D.centrosome
92. ___ The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.
A.transpiration B.phloem C.controlled variables D.peptide bond
93. ___ The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.insulin B.transfer RNA C.root D.natural selection
94. ___ The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
A.dehydration synthesis B.stomata C.mitochondria D.transfer RNA
95. ___ The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
A.insulin B.prokaryotic C.population D.antigen
96. ___ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.ribosomal RNA B.glycogen C.restriction enzymes D.innate
97. ___ The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.nucleotides B.mitosis C.antigen D.active transport
98. ___ The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
A.chloroplast B.photosynthesis C.cellular respiration D.RNA
99. ___ The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.genetic engineering B.root C.antibodies D.covalent bond
100. ___ The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
A.anticodon B.genetic engineering C.diffusion D.eukaryotic cell