AP Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version B)

1. C The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
   A.heterotroph B.autotroph C.amino acids D.messenger RNA
2. B The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.
   A.meiosis B.cellular respiration C.centrosome D.ATP
3. B The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
   A.genotype B.ribosome C.ATP D.species
4. D A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
   A.cellular respiration B.phloem C.genetic engineering D.eukaryotic cell
5. B The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
   A.controlled variables B.cuticle C.facilitated diffusion D.spindle fibers
6. B Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
   A.mitosis B.auxins C.population D.buffer
7. D The members of a species within a specific area that has gene flow between its members.
   A.auxins B.passive transport C.meiosis D.population
8. A The making of RNA from DNA.
   A.transcription B.catalyst C.cuticle D.RNA
9. B A testable explanation for a question.
   A.transfer RNA B.hypothesis C.mutation D.diploid
10. C The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
    A.gene B.plasma C.xylem D.eukaryotic cell
11. C The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
    A.phospholipid bilayer B.ATP C.cohesion D.codominance
12. B The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
    A.centrosome B.gonads C.chloroplast D.active site
13. D The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
    A.species B.cuticle C.virus D.insulin
14. A A fertilized egg
    A.zygote B.sex chromosomes C.capillaries D.phloem
15. A The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
    A.primary productivity B.phloem C.diploid D.transpiration
16. B The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
    A.restriction enzymes B.phloem C.gametes D.homozygous
17. D In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
    A.passive transport B.active transport C.chlorophyll D.mitochondria
18. C 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.zygote B.active site C.endosymbiosis D.dehydration synthesis
19. C The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
    A.stomata B.centrosome C.active transport D.nucleotides

20. A The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.
A.phenotype B.glycerol C.active transport D.plasma membrane

21. C Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.population B.genetic engineering C.innate D.codon

22. B 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.population B.codon C.DNA ligase D.transcription

23. A An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.covalent bond B.stomata C.gonads D.carrying capacity

24. B The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.eukaryotic cell B.controlled variables C.autosomal chromosomes D.cellular respiration

25. B The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
A.xylem B.spindle fibers C.gametes D.chromosomes

26. C A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.stomata B.phospholipid bilayer C.genotype D.nucleotides

27. C A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
A.nucleotides B.passive transport C.symbiosis D.transfer RNA

28. D Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.global warming B.buffer C.dehydration synthesis D.peptide bond

29. B The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.phloem B.RNA C.heterozygous D.covalent bond

30. A The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.gene B.virus C.phenotype D.gonads

31. C A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.
A.active transport B.incomplete dominance C.polar bond D.prokaryotic

32. B The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
A.spindle fibers B.nucleotides C.antibodies D.hypothesis

33. D A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.
A.haploids B.innate C.stomata D.virus

34. A 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.centrosome B.phospholipid bilayer C.ribosome D.plasma membrane

35. D The type of population growth where the population has reached the carrying capacity and stays at a relatively constant level as indicated by a J curve.
A.heterozygous B.pituitary gland C.primary productivity D.logistic growth

36. B Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.cell wall C.enzyme D.RNA

37. B 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.pituitary gland B.buffer C.virus D.prokaryotic

38. B The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
A.homozygous B.global warming C.mutation D.phospholipid bilayer

39. C The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.natural selection B.diploid C.cell cycle D.meiosis

40. A The two layers of phospholipids arranged in such a way that their hydrophobic tails are projecting inwards while their polar head groups are projecting on the outside surfaces.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.heterozygous C.polar bond D.glycogen

41. D Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.passive transport B.haploids C.transpiration D.nucleus

42. D 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.peptide bond B.cytokinesis C.antigen D.diffusion

43. A The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.mitosis B.prokaryotic C.logistic growth D.catalyst

44. C Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.restriction enzymes B.chromatin C.autosomal chromosomes D.active transport

45. B The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.
A.passive transport B.facilitated diffusion C.translation D.chloroplast

46. B The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.codon B.active site C.plasma membrane D.prokaryotic

47. A Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
A.somatic cell B.pituitary gland C.dehydration synthesis D.mutation

48. A A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
A.mutation B.antigen C.endosymbiosis D.centromere

49. C The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.auxins B.catalyst C.dehydration synthesis D.transfer RNA

50. D The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.
A.nucleus B.cellular respiration C.peptide bond D.independent variable

51. A The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.antigen B.codominance C.sex chromosomes D.phospholipid bilayer

52. C The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
A.prokaryotic B.capillaries C.replication D.DNA ligase

53. D 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.chloroplast C.enzyme D.endoplasmic reticulum

54. C Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.primary productivity B.chloroplast C.prokaryotic D.population

55. B The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.
A.root B.homozygous C.auxins D.DNA ligase

56. C The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.ATP B.prokaryotic C.plasma D.cytokinesis

57. C The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.
A.innate B.dehydration synthesis C.RNA polymerase D.hypothesis

58. B The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.
A.mutation B.homeostasis C.heterozygous D.cytokinesis

59. B The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.mitosis B.genome C.logistic growth D.cuticle

60. B The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.independent variable B.root C.facilitated diffusion D.dehydration synthesis

61. C 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.phenotype B.covalent bond C.carrying capacity D.symbiosis

62. C A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.centrosome B.population C.ATP D.RNA

63. C An organism that makes its own food.
A.cell cycle B.pituitary gland C.autotroph D.plasma membrane

64. D A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.glycerol B.homeostasis C.prokaryotic D.catalyst

65. C The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
A.gene B.logistic growth C.chloroplast D.nucleus

66. B Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
A.diffusion B.marker proteins C.RNA D.active site

67. A Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.haploids B.covalent bond C.cellular respiration D.genotype

68. B An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
A.translation B.enzyme C.gametes D.active transport

69. C The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.passive transport B.eukaryotic cell C.genetic engineering D.population

70. B The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.phenotype B.natural selection C.passive transport D.centrosome

71. A The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.pancreas B.glycerol C.active transport D.phenotype

72. D 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.plasma membrane B.glycerol C.mitosis D.chlorophyll

73. A The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.chromatin B.mutation C.genotype D.pituitary gland

74. D Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.plasma B.controlled variables C.prokaryotic D.diploid

75. C Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.sex chromosomes B.mitosis C.antibodies D.centrosome

76. A The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.DNA ligase B.hypothesis C.carrying capacity D.sex chromosomes

77. D The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.
A.active transport B.covalent bond C.transcription D.photosynthesis

78. C The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.transcription B.gene C.chromosomes D.endoplasmic reticulum

79. B The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
A.diffusion B.stomata C.covalent bond D.eukaryotic cell

80. A RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
A.transfer RNA B.phenotype C.homozygous D.ribosome

81. B The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
A.cell cycle B.incomplete dominance C.enzyme D.haploids

82. A The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.gametes B.centromere C.active site D.homozygous

83. A An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
A.heterotroph B.chromatin C.pituitary gland D.ribosome

84. D After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.peptide bond C.stomata D.cytokinesis

85. D The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.cellular respiration B.mutation C.catalyst D.glycogen

86. D The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.
A.genotype B.mitosis C.catalyst D.transpiration

87. D The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.phloem B.stomata C.gene D.glycerol

88. A The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
A.centromere B.messenger RNA C.capillaries D.genetic engineering

89. D The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.
A.innate B.incomplete dominance C.insulin D.plasma membrane

90. C The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.facilitated diffusion B.cytokinesis C.sex chromosomes D.genotype

91. D Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.
A.antigen B.eukaryotic cell C.nucleus D.heterozygous

92. D The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.replication B.plasma membrane C.marker proteins D.passive transport

93. A The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.translation B.autotroph C.chromatin D.plasma membrane

94. D 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.zygote B.diploid C.endosymbiosis D.codominance

95. C The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.
A.messenger RNA B.phospholipid bilayer C.pituitary gland D.facilitated diffusion

96. B RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.messenger RNA C.cuticle D.heterozygous

97. A 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.capillaries B.genome C.carrying capacity D.nucleus

98. B The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.centromere B.meiosis C.heterozygous D.gene

99. C A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.plasma membrane B.chromatin C.species D.diffusion

100. B Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
A.marker proteins B.restriction enzymes C.DNA ligase D.transpiration