

AP Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version B)

1. ___ 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. ___ The process of breaking down glucose to make ATP.
A.meiosis B.cellular respiration C.centrosome D.ATP
3. ___ The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
A.genotype B.ribosome C.ATP D.species
4. ___ A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.cellular respiration B.phloem C.genetic engineering D.eukaryotic cell
5. ___ The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.controlled variables B.cuticle C.facilitated diffusion D.spindle fibers
6. ___ Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
A.mitosis B.auxins C.population D.buffer
7. ___ 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. ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.catalyst C.cuticle D.RNA
9. ___ A testable explanation for a question.
A.transfer RNA B.hypothesis C.mutation D.diploid
10. ___ 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. ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.ATP C.cohesion D.codominance
12. ___ The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
A.centrosome B.gonads C.chloroplast D.active site
13. ___ 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 fertilized egg
A.zygote B.sex chromosomes C.capillaries D.phloem
15. ___ The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
A.primary productivity B.phloem C.diploid D.transpiration
16. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.stomata B.centrosome C.active transport D.nucleotides

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20. ___ 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. ___ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.population B.genetic engineering C.innate D.codon
22. ___ 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. ___ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.covalent bond B.stomata C.gonads D.carrying capacity
24. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.stomata B.phospholipid bilayer C.genotype D.nucleotides
27. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.phloem B.RNA C.heterozygous D.covalent bond
30. ___ The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.gene B.virus C.phenotype D.gonads
31. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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

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37. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.passive transport B.haploids C.transpiration D.nucleus
42. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.codon B.active site C.plasma membrane D.prokaryotic
47. ___ 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 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. ___ 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. ___ The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.
A.nucleus B.cellular respiration C.peptide bond D.independent variable
51. ___ The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.antigen B.codominance C.sex chromosomes D.phospholipid bilayer
52. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.primary productivity B.chloroplast C.prokaryotic D.population

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55. ___ 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. ___ The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.ATP B.prokaryotic C.plasma D.cytokinesis
57. ___ The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.
A.innate B.dehydration synthesis C.RNA polymerase D.hypothesis
58. ___ 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. ___ The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.mitosis B.genome C.logistic growth D.cuticle
60. ___ The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.independent variable B.root C.facilitated diffusion D.dehydration synthesis
61. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ An organism that makes its own food.
A.cell cycle B.pituitary gland C.autotroph D.plasma membrane
64. ___ A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.glycerol B.homeostasis C.prokaryotic D.catalyst
65. ___ The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
A.gene B.logistic growth C.chloroplast D.nucleus
66. ___ 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. ___ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.haploids B.covalent bond C.cellular respiration D.genotype
68. ___ 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. ___ The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.passive transport B.eukaryotic cell C.genetic engineering D.population
70. ___ 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. ___ The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.pancreas B.glycerol C.active transport D.phenotype
72. ___ 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

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73. ___ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.chromatin B.mutation C.genotype D.pituitary gland
74. ___ Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.plasma B.controlled variables C.prokaryotic D.diploid
75. ___ Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.sex chromosomes B.mitosis C.antibodies D.centrosome
76. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.transcription B.gene C.chromosomes D.endoplasmic reticulum
79. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.gametes B.centromere C.active site D.homozygous
83. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.cellular respiration B.mutation C.catalyst D.glycogen
86. ___ 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. ___ The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.phloem B.stomata C.gene D.glycerol
88. ___ 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. ___ The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.
A.innate B.incomplete dominance C.insulin D.plasma membrane
90. ___ 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

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91. ___ Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.
A.antigen B.eukaryotic cell C.nucleus D.heterozygous
92. ___ 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. ___ The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.translation B.autotroph C.chromatin D.plasma membrane
94. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.plasma membrane B.chromatin C.species D.diffusion
100. ___ 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