

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 10

- A The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.
A.facilitated diffusion B.eukaryotic cell C.cytokinesis D.endoplasmic reticulum
- A 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.endosymbiosis B.enzyme C.facilitated diffusion D.cytokinesis
- B The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.gene B.cuticle C.facilitated diffusion D.diffusion
- C The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.diploid B.dehydration synthesis C.genetic engineering D.cuticle
- 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.eukaryotic cell B.gametes C.dehydration synthesis D.diffusion
- C The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.DNA ligase B.cytokinesis C.dehydration synthesis D.gene
- 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.gametes B.cuticle C.endoplasmic reticulum D.cytokinesis
- C The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.diffusion B.endoplasmic reticulum C.genome D.dehydration synthesis
- A The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
A.endoplasmic reticulum B.facilitated diffusion C.gametes D.diffusion
- C A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.gametes B.endoplasmic reticulum C.eukaryotic cell D.cuticle
- C The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.cytokinesis B.facilitated diffusion C.DNA ligase D.endoplasmic reticulum
- C The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.cytokinesis B.DNA ligase C.gene D.cuticle
- B An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
A.genome B.enzyme C.dehydration synthesis D.eukaryotic cell
- D The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.enzyme B.endoplasmic reticulum C.genome D.gametes
- B Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.genome B.diploid C.endoplasmic reticulum D.facilitated diffusion