

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 12

1. C Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.pancreas B.mitochondria C.nucleus D.marker proteins
2. B The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.
A.natural selection B.phenotype C.peptide bond D.mitochondria
3. A The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.natural selection B.peptide bond C.mutation D.nucleus
4. B In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
A.mitosis B.mitochondria C.nucleotides D.mutation
5. B The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.insulin B.mitosis C.nucleus D.messenger RNA
6. 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.marker proteins B.nucleus C.meiosis D.logistic growth
7. C A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
A.messenger RNA B.marker proteins C.mutation D.mitochondria
8. B Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.phenotype B.peptide bond C.mutation D.marker proteins
9. D Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
A.passive transport B.phenotype C.logistic growth D.marker proteins
10. B The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
A.messenger RNA B.insulin C.mutation D.phenotype
11. D The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
A.natural selection B.mitochondria C.mutation D.nucleotides
12. D RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.peptide bond B.nucleus C.mitochondria D.messenger RNA
13. A The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.meiosis B.peptide bond C.messenger RNA D.marker proteins
14. B The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.mutation B.pancreas C.insulin D.phenotype
15. D The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.mitosis B.logistic growth C.insulin D.passive transport