

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 17

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