

## AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 18

- A A testable explanation for a question.  
A.hypothesis B.hydrogen bond C.glycerol D.global warming
- D A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.  
A.glycerol B.gonads C.homeostasis D.genotype
- A The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.  
A.gonads B.glycogen C.heterotroph D.homeostasis
- A The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.  
A.homozygous B.independent variable C.hydrogen bond D.homeostasis
- C The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.  
A.innate B.incomplete dominance C.hydrogen bond D.glycerol
- C Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.  
A.glycerol B.haploids C.heterozygous D.incomplete dominance
- D The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.  
A.hydrogen bond B.homozygous C.global warming D.independent variable
- D The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.  
A.genotype B.glycogen C.hypothesis D.global warming
- C Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.  
A.incomplete dominance B.independent variable C.haploids D.global warming
- B The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.  
A.glycogen B.homeostasis C.heterozygous D.independent variable
- D An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.  
A.heterozygous B.genotype C.homeostasis D.heterotroph
- C Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.  
A.homeostasis B.glycerol C.innate D.glycogen
- B The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.  
A.global warming B.glycerol C.heterozygous D.homeostasis
- D The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.  
A.global warming B.haploids C.genotype D.glycogen
- B The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.  
A.genotype B.incomplete dominance C.glycerol D.heterotroph