

## AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 19

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