

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 19

1. ___ 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
2. ___ 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
3. ___ 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
4. ___ 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
5. ___ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.peptide bond B.nucleus C.meiosis D.mitochondria
6. ___ 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
7. ___ 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
8. ___ 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
9. ___ 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
10. ___ 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
11. ___ The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.passive transport B.nucleus C.natural selection D.peptide bond
12. ___ 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
13. ___ The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.pancreas B.phenotype C.passive transport D.marker proteins
14. ___ 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
15. ___ 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