AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 22

- 1. D Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.

 A.catalyst B.capillaries C.active transport D.auxins
- 2. D The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.

 A.anticodon B.catalyst C.antigen D.carrying capacity
- 3. C A chemical that can release or absorb hydrogen ions depending on the conditions and therefore can maintain the pH of a solution at a constant level.

 A.anticodon B.carrying capacity C.buffer D.antigen
- 4. D A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.

 A.capillaries B.active transport C.carrying capacity D.catalyst
- 5. A The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.

 A.antigen B.anticodon C.carrying capacity D.autotroph
- 6. C The smallest of blood vessels that serve to distribute oxygenated blood from arteries to tissues of body and to feed deoxygenated blood from tissues back into veins.
 A.active site B.autotroph C.capillaries D.ATP
- 7. A An organism that makes its own food.
 A.autotroph B.active transport C.auxins D.buffer
- 8. B Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
 A.capillaries B.antibodies C.active site D.catalyst
- 9. D The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
 A.antigen B.capillaries C.buffer D.active site
- 10. B The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.

A.capillaries B.anticodon C.ATP D.active site

- 11. D The asexual reproduction in bacteria.

 A.carrying capacity B.antigen C.ATP D.binary fission
- 12. D The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP. A.auxins B.antigen C.active site D.active transport
- 13. D Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.

 A.amino acids B.catalyst C.carrying capacity D.autosomal chromosomes
- 14. A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.

A.ATP B.antigen C.buffer D.auxins

15. D The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.

A.antigen B.buffer C.ATP D.amino acids