

## AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 24

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