

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 26

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