

AP Biology Vocabulary Quiz 3

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