

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 1

- B The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.transpiration B.genome C.protista D.spindle fibers
- A The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.controlled variables B.active transport C.antibodies D.cell wall
- D The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.hydrogen bond B.genome C.global warming D.sex chromosomes
- C A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
A.active transport B.replication C.symbiosis D.global warming
- D The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.logistic growth B.incomplete dominance C.passive transport D.active transport
- C The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.chloroplast B.cell wall C.pancreas D.antibodies
- B The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
A.catalyst B.spindle fibers C.eukaryotic cell D.DNA ligase
- B The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.
A.catalyst B.transpiration C.genome D.incomplete dominance
- B The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.species B.cohesion C.sex chromosomes D.homeostasis
- A Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.antibodies B.centromere C.symbiosis D.auxins
- A Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
A.auxins B.pancreas C.species D.replication
- D The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
A.active transport B.mitosis C.catalyst D.incomplete dominance
- A The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
A.centromere B.active transport C.species D.cholesterol
- A 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.logistic growth B.passive transport C.antigen D.genome
- A The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
A.chloroplast B.replication C.auxins D.sex chromosomes
- D The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
A.logistic growth B.global warming C.chloroplast D.protista

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17. B The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
A.protista B.cholesterol C.passive transport D.hydrogen bond
18. B A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.symbiosis B.species C.protista D.peptide bond
19. B Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.cell wall B.peptide bond C.transpiration D.mitosis
20. A The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.passive transport B.spindle fibers C.active transport D.transpiration
21. D The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
A.species B.homeostasis C.cholesterol D.replication
22. A The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.DNA ligase B.protista C.hydrogen bond D.cholesterol
23. A Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
A.cell wall B.species C.chloroplast D.homeostasis
24. C The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.
A.protista B.species C.hydrogen bond D.eukaryotic cell
25. A The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.mitosis B.incomplete dominance C.eukaryotic cell D.transpiration
26. B The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.
A.cholesterol B.homeostasis C.auxins D.genome
27. B A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.auxins B.catalyst C.centromere D.symbiosis
28. D A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.logistic growth B.peptide bond C.passive transport D.eukaryotic cell
29. D The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
A.controlled variables B.sex chromosomes C.replication D.global warming
30. B The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.auxins B.antigen C.peptide bond D.mitosis