

## AP Biology Vocabulary Test 10

- \_\_\_ The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.  
A.sex chromosomes B.phospholipid bilayer C.insulin D.catalyst
- \_\_\_ Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.  
A.natural selection B.cell wall C.codominance D.global warming
- \_\_\_ The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.  
A.translation B.genome C.facilitated diffusion D.hypothesis
- \_\_\_ Form of dominance in which the alleles of a gene pair in a heterozygote are fully expressed thereby resulting in offspring with a phenotype that is neither dominant or recessive.  
A.messenger RNA B.capillaries C.codominance D.zygote
- \_\_\_ A testable explanation for a question.  
A.hypothesis B.facilitated diffusion C.active transport D.zygote
- \_\_\_ The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.  
A.messenger RNA B.zygote C.global warming D.glycerol
- \_\_\_ The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.  
A.chloroplast B.peptide bond C.active transport D.translation
- \_\_\_ The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.  
A.innate B.glycerol C.cytokinesis D.translation
- \_\_\_ The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.  
A.phospholipid bilayer B.codominance C.RNA polymerase D.cell wall
- \_\_\_ The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.  
A.chlorophyll B.phenotype C.haploids D.peptide bond
- \_\_\_ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.  
A.active transport B.translation C.cell cycle D.cytokinesis
- \_\_\_ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.  
A.centrosome B.sex chromosomes C.facilitated diffusion D.haploids
- \_\_\_ RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.  
A.glycerol B.global warming C.chloroplast D.messenger RNA
- \_\_\_ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.  
A.innate B.insulin C.sex chromosomes D.polar bond
- \_\_\_ The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.  
A.chlorophyll B.phospholipid bilayer C.genome D.sex chromosomes
- \_\_\_ A fertilized egg  
A.zygote B.sex chromosomes C.messenger RNA D.centrosome
- \_\_\_ The two layers of phospholipids arranged in such a way that their hydrophobic tails are projecting inwards while their polar head groups are projecting on the outside surfaces.  
A.cell cycle B.glycerol C.phospholipid bilayer D.phenotype

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18. \_\_\_ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.  
A.natural selection B.global warming C.glycerol D.peptide bond
19. \_\_\_ The green pigment molecule found in the chloroplasts of higher plants and in cells of photosynthetic microorganisms which is primarily involved in absorbing light energy for photosynthesis.  
A.global warming B.chlorophyll C.sex chromosomes D.cell cycle
20. \_\_\_ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.  
A.phospholipid bilayer B.cell wall C.chromatin D.haploids
21. \_\_\_ A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.  
A.polar bond B.messenger RNA C.capillaries D.RNA polymerase
22. \_\_\_ The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.  
A.natural selection B.phospholipid bilayer C.catalyst D.cell wall
23. \_\_\_ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.  
A.innate B.haploids C.zygote D.facilitated diffusion
24. \_\_\_ The asexual reproduction in bacteria.  
A.binary fission B.zygote C.messenger RNA D.hypothesis
25. \_\_\_ The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.  
A.innate B.capillaries C.phospholipid bilayer D.insulin
26. \_\_\_ The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.  
A.haploids B.natural selection C.cell cycle D.cytokinesis
27. \_\_\_ 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.codominance B.cell wall C.genome D.capillaries
28. \_\_\_ A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.  
A.translation B.facilitated diffusion C.catalyst D.chromatin
29. \_\_\_ An organelle near the nucleus of a cell that contains the centrioles (in animal cells) and from which the spindle fibers develop in cell division.  
A.RNA polymerase B.centrosome C.cell wall D.chromatin
30. \_\_\_ After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.  
A.capillaries B.cytokinesis C.insulin D.catalyst