AP Biology Vocabulary Test 11

1. A In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
   A.mitochondria B.chromatin C.replication D.insulin
2. A The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
   A.glycerol B.autotroph C.passive transport D.transcription
3. C The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
   A.mitochondria B.transcription C.RNA D.mitosis
4. D The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
   A.transcription B.cell cycle C.heterotroph D.protista
5. B The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
   A.mitosis B.replication C.virus D.polar bond
6. A The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
   A.dehydration synthesis B.chromatin C.DNA ligase D.cell cycle
7. A The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.
   A.RNA polymerase B.protista C.virus D.carrying capacity
8. C The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
   A.binary fission B.covalent bond C.genetic engineering D.RNA polymerase
9. B The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
   A.haploids B.controlled variables C.genetic engineering D.binary fission
10. B Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
    A.genetic engineering B.nucleus C.chromatin D.marker proteins
11. A An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
    A.covalent bond B.controlled variables C.chromatin D.mitosis
12. B An organism that makes its own food.
    A.polar bond B.autotroph C.xylem D.cell cycle
13. D The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.
    A.polar bond B.mitochondria C.insulin D.carrying capacity
14. D An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
    A.facilitated diffusion B.dehydration synthesis C.RNA polymerase D.heterotroph
15. B Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
    A.autotroph B.marker proteins C.replication D.glycerol
16. D The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
    A.binary fission B.controlled variables C.heterotroph D.endoplasmic reticulum

17. C Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.cell cycle B.transcription C.haploids D.xylem

18. D The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.dehydration synthesis B.polar bond C.genetic engineering D.passive transport

19. A The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.cell cycle B.genetic engineering C.insulin D.binary fission

20. D The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.heterotroph B.xylem C.nucleus D.chromatin

21. C The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.facilitated diffusion B.replication C.mitosis D.RNA

22. B A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.
A.autotroph B.polar bond C.RNA D.replication

23. A The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
A.xylem B.glycerol C.cell cycle D.binary fission

24. B The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.
A.carrying capacity B.facilitated diffusion C.dehydration synthesis D.protista

25. A The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.DNA ligase B.RNA polymerase C.haploids D.mitochondria

26. B The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
A.DNA ligase B.insulin C.transcription D.marker proteins

27. A The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
A.stomata B.controlled variables C.dehydration synthesis D.chromatin

28. C A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.
A.stomata B.RNA C.virus D.nucleus

29. A The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.haploids C.endoplasmic reticulum D.stomata

30. B The asexual reproduction in bacteria.
A.glycerol B.binary fission C.passive transport D.dehydration synthesis