

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 11

1. ___ 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. ___ The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.glycerol B.autotroph C.passive transport D.transcription
3. ___ The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.mitochondria B.transcription C.RNA D.mitosis
4. ___ The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
A.transcription B.cell cycle C.heterotroph D.protista
5. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The enzyme that makes RNA from DNA.
A.RNA polymerase B.protista C.virus D.carrying capacity
8. ___ The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.binary fission B.covalent bond C.genetic engineering D.RNA polymerase
9. ___ 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. ___ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.genetic engineering B.nucleus C.chromatin D.marker proteins
11. ___ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.covalent bond B.controlled variables C.chromatin D.mitosis
12. ___ An organism that makes its own food.
A.polar bond B.autotroph C.xylem D.cell cycle
13. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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

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17. ___ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.cell cycle B.transcription C.haploids D.xylem
18. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.heterotroph B.xylem C.nucleus D.chromatin
21. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.haploids C.endoplasmic reticulum D.stomata
30. ___ The asexual reproduction in bacteria.
A.glycerol B.binary fission C.passive transport D.dehydration synthesis