

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 12

- D The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
A.pancreas B.replication C.species D.centromere
- D 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.sex chromosomes B.catalyst C.autotroph D.chlorophyll
- D An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
A.transcription B.photosynthesis C.incomplete dominance D.heterotroph
- C Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
A.hydrogen bond B.ribosome C.somatic cell D.protista
- C The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.peptide bond B.translation C.active transport D.chlorophyll
- B The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.prokaryotic B.DNA ligase C.cholesterol D.protista
- D The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.hydrogen bond B.catalyst C.active transport D.sex chromosomes
- A The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
A.cholesterol B.species C.translation D.protista
- A The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.chlorophyll C.active transport D.DNA ligase
- B The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
A.pancreas B.ribosome C.incomplete dominance D.plasma
- C The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
A.somatic cell B.pancreas C.xylem D.homeostasis
- C The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.
A.translation B.pancreas C.hydrogen bond D.ribosome
- A The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.
A.homeostasis B.chlorophyll C.xylem D.plasma
- B The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.sex chromosomes B.controlled variables C.heterotroph D.peptide bond
- A The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.translation B.natural selection C.DNA ligase D.plasma
- B A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.ribosome B.catalyst C.DNA ligase D.messenger RNA

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17. A The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.pancreas B.hydrogen bond C.homeostasis D.incomplete dominance
18. D The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
A.DNA ligase B.natural selection C.centromere D.incomplete dominance
19. C Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.active transport B.heterotroph C.prokaryotic D.photosynthesis
20. A An organism that makes its own food.
A.autotroph B.DNA ligase C.translation D.xylem
21. A The kingdom that has predominantly unicellular eukaryotic organisms including algae, protozoans, and slime molds.
A.protista B.peptide bond C.homeostasis D.sex chromosomes
22. A The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.chromatin B.xylem C.peptide bond D.transcription
23. B The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.natural selection B.plasma C.prokaryotic D.chromatin
24. D The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.
A.protista B.peptide bond C.natural selection D.homozygous
25. C The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
A.chlorophyll B.active transport C.replication D.chromatin
26. D Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.natural selection B.species C.pancreas D.peptide bond
27. C A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.homozygous B.active transport C.species D.photosynthesis
28. C The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.hydrogen bond B.catalyst C.natural selection D.sex chromosomes
29. D RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.controlled variables B.incomplete dominance C.active transport D.messenger RNA
30. B The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.
A.xylem B.photosynthesis C.homeostasis D.DNA ligase