

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 12

1. ___ 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
2. ___ 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
3. ___ 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
4. ___ 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
5. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.peptide bond B.translation C.active transport D.chlorophyll
6. ___ The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.prokaryotic B.DNA ligase C.cholesterol D.protista
7. ___ 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
8. ___ The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
A.cholesterol B.species C.translation D.protista
9. ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.transcription B.chlorophyll C.active transport D.DNA ligase
10. ___ The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
A.pancreas B.ribosome C.incomplete dominance D.plasma
11. ___ 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
12. ___ 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
13. ___ 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
14. ___ 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
15. ___ The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.translation B.natural selection C.DNA ligase D.plasma
16. ___ 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. ___ The gland that releases glucagon and insulin to help control blood sugar.
A.pancreas B.hydrogen bond C.homeostasis D.incomplete dominance
18. ___ 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. ___ Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.active transport B.heterotroph C.prokaryotic D.photosynthesis
20. ___ An organism that makes its own food.
A.autotroph B.DNA ligase C.translation D.xylem
21. ___ 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. ___ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.chromatin B.xylem C.peptide bond D.transcription
23. ___ The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.natural selection B.plasma C.prokaryotic D.chromatin
24. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.homozygous B.active transport C.species D.photosynthesis
28. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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