

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 2

1. B 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.prokaryotic B.phospholipid bilayer C.eukaryotic cell D.sex chromosomes
2. A A testable explanation for a question.
A.hypothesis B.haploids C.chlorophyll D.mutation
3. D The type of population growth where the population has reached the carrying capacity and stays at a relatively constant level as indicated by a J curve.
A.haploids B.sex chromosomes C.glycogen D.logistic growth
4. B The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.centromere B.glycogen C.amino acids D.logistic growth
5. D The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.cell cycle B.species C.amino acids D.meiosis
6. C The making of RNA from DNA.
A.eukaryotic cell B.cohesion C.transcription D.species
7. C The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.restriction enzymes B.chlorophyll C.translation D.mutation
8. A Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.prokaryotic B.logistic growth C.transcription D.haploids
9. B The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.chlorophyll B.cuticle C.cell cycle D.eukaryotic cell
10. A The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.sex chromosomes B.chromosomes C.restriction enzymes D.species
11. C The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.translation B.glycogen C.natural selection D.amino acids
12. B 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.cuticle B.chlorophyll C.endosymbiosis D.dehydration synthesis
13. A The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.
A.hydrogen bond B.restriction enzymes C.antibodies D.centromere
14. C A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
A.meiosis B.prokaryotic C.mutation D.cohesion
15. A The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.chromosomes B.endosymbiosis C.sex chromosomes D.ATP
16. B Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.cohesion B.antibodies C.meiosis D.natural selection

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17. A Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.
A.heterozygous B.hydrogen bond C.centromere D.haploids
18. B The theory that eukaryotic cells arose from prokaryotic cells that lived closely together to the point that we now call these former cells "mitochondria" and "chloroplasts."
A.logistic growth B.endosymbiosis C.hydrogen bond D.species
19. B The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.translation B.dehydration synthesis C.hydrogen bond D.antibodies
20. B Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.amino acids B.autosomal chromosomes C.dehydration synthesis D.phospholipid bilayer
21. B The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.cell cycle B.cohesion C.cuticle D.species
22. C Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
A.sex chromosomes B.mutation C.restriction enzymes D.transcription
23. D A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.meiosis B.antibodies C.phospholipid bilayer D.ATP
24. A The physical appearance of an organism as a result of the interaction of its genotype and environment.
A.phenotype B.centromere C.heterozygous D.natural selection
25. B Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.translation B.haploids C.phenotype D.cell cycle
26. B The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.natural selection B.cell cycle C.logistic growth D.transcription
27. D A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.translation B.heterozygous C.sex chromosomes D.species
28. A The region of a chromosome to which the microtubules of the spindle attach, via the kinetochore, during cell division.
A.centromere B.cell cycle C.ATP D.antibodies
29. A A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.eukaryotic cell B.phospholipid bilayer C.hydrogen bond D.sex chromosomes
30. C The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
A.restriction enzymes B.logistic growth C.amino acids D.dehydration synthesis