

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 3

- ___ 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.logistic growth B.transcription C.independent variable D.covalent bond
- ___ The chemical reaction that makes glucose and oxygen from water and carbon in the presence of sunlight.
A.photosynthesis B.independent variable C.nucleus D.plasma membrane
- ___ 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.endosymbiosis B.transfer RNA C.root D.active site
- ___ A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
A.mutation B.active site C.cytokinesis D.symbiosis
- ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.cohesion B.photosynthesis C.plasma membrane D.DNA ligase
- ___ The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.mitosis B.root C.symbiosis D.RNA
- ___ The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.meiosis B.symbiosis C.chlorophyll D.dehydration synthesis
- ___ The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.DNA ligase B.plasma membrane C.meiosis D.centrosome
- ___ A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
A.chlorophyll B.cytokinesis C.RNA D.symbiosis
- ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.DNA ligase B.independent variable C.transfer RNA D.transcription
- ___ The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.RNA C.endosymbiosis D.symbiosis
- ___ The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.active site B.centrosome C.independent variable D.plasma membrane
- ___ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.covalent bond B.active site C.endosymbiosis D.hydrogen bond
- ___ The one difference between the experimental group and the control group.
A.cohesion B.independent variable C.dehydration synthesis D.autosomal chromosomes
- ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.active transport B.chloroplast C.covalent bond D.sex chromosomes
- ___ Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.controlled variables B.autosomal chromosomes C.chlorophyll D.symbiosis

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17. ___ The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.RNA B.chlorophyll C.plasma membrane D.DNA ligase
18. ___ Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.plasma membrane B.mutation C.transcription D.prokaryotic
19. ___ An organelle near the nucleus of a cell that contains the centrioles (in animal cells) and from which the spindle fibers develop in cell division.
A.transfer RNA B.centrosome C.active transport D.nucleus
20. ___ The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.mitosis B.active site C.nucleotides D.chloroplast
21. ___ The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
A.symbiosis B.chloroplast C.transcription D.endosymbiosis
22. ___ Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.plasma membrane B.transcription C.centrosome D.nucleus
23. ___ The weak intermolecular bond that forms between water molecules that causes them to "stick" to each other.
A.RNA B.mutation C.endosymbiosis D.hydrogen bond
24. ___ 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.chlorophyll B.autosomal chromosomes C.plasma membrane D.DNA ligase
25. ___ The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.sex chromosomes B.chlorophyll C.endosymbiosis D.DNA ligase
26. ___ RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
A.mutation B.transfer RNA C.meiosis D.chlorophyll
27. ___ After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.
A.cytokinesis B.photosynthesis C.sex chromosomes D.endosymbiosis
28. ___ The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
A.nucleotides B.plasma membrane C.endosymbiosis D.hydrogen bond
29. ___ The outer selectively permeable membrane bilayer of all cells.
A.centrosome B.dehydration synthesis C.plasma membrane D.RNA
30. ___ The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.controlled variables B.independent variable C.cytokinesis D.active transport