AP Biology Vocabulary Test 4

1. __ A fertilized egg
   A.ribosomal RNA B.zygote C.gene D.virus

2. __ The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
   A.diffusion B.endoplasmic reticulum C.anticodon D.covalent bond

3. __ The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
   A.marker proteins B.chromatin C.gametes D.gene

4. __ 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.zygote B.phospholipid bilayer C.cytokinesis D.peptide bond

5. __ A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
   A.antigen B.heterotroph C.genotype D.ribosomal RNA

6. __ In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
   A.mitochondria B.transfer RNA C.anticodon D.covalent bond

7. __ The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
   A.antigen B.chromosomes C.eukaryotic cell D.anticodon

8. __ 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.gametes B.nucleotides C.marker proteins D.logistic growth

9. __ A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
   A.ATP B.phloem C.chloroplast D.diffusion

10. __ The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
    A.chromosomes B.transfer RNA C.peptide bond D.ATP

11. __ The cell part responsible for photosynthesis in eukaryotic cells.
    A.chloroplast B.autotroph C.diffusion D.peptide bond

12. __ An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
    A.transfer RNA B.peptide bond C.phloem D.heterotroph

13. __ The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
    A.logistic growth B.chromosomes C.phloem D.marker proteins

14. __ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
    A.chromosomes B.eukaryotic cell C.peptide bond D.transfer RNA

15. __ The three nucleotide combination on the messenger RNA that matches up with the three letter combination on the transfer RNA and has the information to code for one amino acid.
    A.gametes B.ATP C.codon D.chloroplast

16. __ Proteins embedded in the cell membrane which allow organisms to differentiate between self and non-self cells.
A.marker proteins B.cytokinesis C.diffusion D.nucleotides

17. __ RNA made from DNA that attaches to amino acids and delivers them to the mRNA in the ribosome.
A.logistic growth B.virus C.transfer RNA D.nucleotides

18. __ A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.phloem B.anticodon C.genotype D.mitochondria

19. __ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.gametes B.virus C.phloem D.haploids

20. __ 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.nucleotides C.mitochondria D.transfer RNA

21. __ An organism that makes its own food.
A.autotroph B.transfer RNA C.phloem D.nucleotides

22. __ A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.
A.glycerol B.nucleotides C.ribosomal RNA D.virus

23. __ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
A.cytokinesis B.covalent bond C.marker proteins D.virus

24. __ The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.antigen B.transfer RNA C.glycerol D.peptide bond

25. __ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.mitochondria B.chromatin C.transfer RNA D.genotype

26. __ Net passive movement of particles from a region of higher concentration to region of lower concentration until the concentration of substances is uniform throughout.
A.ATP B.gametes C.nucleotides D.diffusion

27. __ The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.phloem B.gametes C.haploids D.codon

28. __ A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.eukaryotic cell B.covalent bond C.anticodon D.peptide bond

29. __ The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.chromatin B.glycerol C.diffusion D.logistic growth

30. __ The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
A.nucleotides B.haploids C.gene D.antigen