

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 5

1. ___ The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
A.symbiosis B.xylem C.cuticle D.endosymbiosis
2. ___ The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.
A.pituitary gland B.primary productivity C.autosomal chromosomes D.sex chromosomes
3. ___ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.peptide bond B.primary productivity C.xylem D.insulin
4. ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.cholesterol B.virus C.autosomal chromosomes D.cohesion
5. ___ The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
A.auxins B.carrying capacity C.messenger RNA D.anticodon
6. ___ The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
A.stomata B.messenger RNA C.cholesterol D.endoplasmic reticulum
7. ___ The 23rd pair of chromosomes in humans that determine whether the offspring is male or female.
A.sex chromosomes B.virus C.endoplasmic reticulum D.cohesion
8. ___ A non-cellular infectious agent that is unable to grow or reproduce outside a host cell. contains either RNA or DNA.
A.eukaryotic cell B.virus C.cholesterol D.symbiosis
9. ___ RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.eukaryotic cell B.zygote C.messenger RNA D.cholesterol
10. ___ Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.anticodon B.autosomal chromosomes C.insulin D.innate
11. ___ The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
A.genome B.peptide bond C.primary productivity D.auxins
12. ___ Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
A.endosymbiosis B.restriction enzymes C.peptide bond D.sex chromosomes
13. ___ A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.virus B.genotype C.sex chromosomes D.natural selection
14. ___ 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.sex chromosomes C.messenger RNA D.population
15. ___ The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.virus B.anticodon C.cuticle D.zygote
16. ___ The steroid embedded in the cell membrane that keeps the membrane fluid and strong.
A.active transport B.eukaryotic cell C.cuticle D.cholesterol

-
17. ___ A long term relationship between organisms of two different species where at least one of the organisms benefits.
A.active transport B.symbiosis C.autosomal chromosomes D.carrying capacity
18. ___ The entire complement of chromosomes in an individual.
A.autosomal chromosomes B.symbiosis C.stomata D.genome
19. ___ The maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.
A.carrying capacity B.zygote C.endosymbiosis D.insulin
20. ___ Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
A.cholesterol B.eukaryotic cell C.auxins D.messenger RNA
21. ___ The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
A.cholesterol B.messenger RNA C.endosymbiosis D.insulin
22. ___ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.innate B.genome C.autotroph D.genotype
23. ___ An organism that makes its own food.
A.eukaryotic cell B.autotroph C.auxins D.symbiosis
24. ___ The members of a species within a specific area that has gene flow between its members.
A.xylem B.genotype C.insulin D.population
25. ___ A cell with a nucleus and membrane bound organelles.
A.genome B.gametes C.eukaryotic cell D.zygote
26. ___ The theory that explains how a population changes over time to reflect the individuals who are most successful.
A.auxins B.natural selection C.primary productivity D.autosomal chromosomes
27. ___ The small openings on the underside of leaves that allow for carbon dioxide to come in and oxygen to escape.
A.insulin B.gametes C.stomata D.cohesion
28. ___ A fertilized egg
A.autotroph B.insulin C.eukaryotic cell D.zygote
29. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.population B.active transport C.anticodon D.cohesion
30. ___ The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.gametes B.insulin C.endosymbiosis D.xylem