AP Biology Vocabulary Test 6

1. __ The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
   A.buffer B.innate C.codon D.dehydration synthesis
2. __ The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
   A.innate B.mitosis C.transcription D.incomplete dominance
3. __ The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
   A.ATP B.root C.genetic engineering D.insulin
4. __ An intramolecular bond where atoms are sharing electrons equally.
   A.covalent bond B.restriction enzymes C.homeostasis D.incomplete dominance
5. __ 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.amino acids B.homeostasis C.innate D.codon
6. __ The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
   A.amino acids B.spindle fibers C.DNA ligase D.transcription
7. __ The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
   A.amino acids B.DNA ligase C.buffer D.cell cycle
8. __ The making of RNA from DNA.
   A.mitosis B.transcription C.spindle fibers D.cell wall
9. __ A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
   A.ribosomal RNA B.autosomal chromosomes C.mitosis D.plasma
10. __ In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
    A.mitosis B.mitochondria C.mutation D.insulin
11. __ A chemical that can release or absorb hydrogen ions depending on the conditions and therefore can maintain the pH of a solution at a constant level.
    A.transcription B.buffer C.polar bond D.chromosomes
12. __ A change in the DNA either by changing a chromosome's structure or the order of nucleotides.
    A.spindle fibers B.mutation C.restriction enzymes D.mitosis
13. __ Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
    A.amino acids B.covalent bond C.autosomal chromosomes D.cell wall
14. __ The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
    A.mitosis B.gonads C.plasma D.amino acids
15. __ The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
    A.restriction enzymes B.amino acids C.dehydration synthesis D.ATP

16. __ The enzyme that splices DNA together in genetic engineering and the Okazaki fragments of replication.
A.DNA ligase B.incomplete dominance C.genetic engineering D.mitosis

17. __ Plant hormones that lead to phototropism by elongating the dark side of the plant.
A.covalent bond B.auxins C.meiosis D.spindle fibers

18. __ The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.gonads B.genetic engineering C.cell cycle D.root

19. __ The condition in animals where they keep their internal environment constant for a specific characteristic often as a result of negative feedback.
A.spindle fibers B.codon C.auxins D.homeostasis

20. __ A bond where the atoms are sharing electrons unequally creating small negative and positive charges on the atoms.
A.polar bond B.mitochondria C.genetic engineering D.cell wall

21. __ The liquid noncellular component of blood.
A.codon B.cell cycle C.plasma D.chromosomes

22. __ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.cell wall B.cell cycle C.mitosis D.innate

23. __ The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.incomplete dominance B.restriction enzymes C.insulin D.mitosis

24. __ The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.genetic engineering B.active site C.buffer D.incomplete dominance

25. __ Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
A.restriction enzymes B.amino acids C.meiosis D.root

26. __ The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.mitosis B.ATP C.chromosomes D.homeostasis

27. __ The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.buffer B.meiosis C.active site D.innate

28. __ A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.polar bond B.autosomal chromosomes C.ATP D.active site

29. __ Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
A.active site B.cell wall C.polar bond D.incomplete dominance

30. __ The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.homeostasis B.root C.spindle fibers D.buffer