AP Biology Vocabulary Test 7

1. B The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
   A.codominance B.controlled variables C.somatic cell D.passive transport

2. B In eukaryotic cells it is the site of the Krebs cycle and electron transport chain of aerobic cellular respiration.
   A.restriction enzymes B.mitochondria C.cytokinesis D.cell cycle

3. B The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
   A.mitochondria B.incomplete dominance C.glycogen D.replication

4. B Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
   A.antigen B.prokaryotic C.ribosome D.autosomal chromosomes

5. D The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
   A.nucleotides B.gene C.translation D.cohesion

6. D Enzymes that are used to "cut" DNA into pieces that often have "sticky" ends.
   A.endoplasmic reticulum B.translation C.anticodon D.restriction enzymes

7. B Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
   A.phospholipid bilayer B.diploid C.restriction enzymes D.anticodon

8. D The series of membranes inside the cell that allow for passage of materials through the cytoplasm and the synthesis of lipids.
   A.restriction enzymes B.codominance C.ribosome D.endoplasmic reticulum

9. D The monomer subunit that links together along the sugar phosphate backbone to form nucleic acids.
   A.restriction enzymes B.autosomal chromosomes C.ribosomal RNA D.nucleotides

10. C The 20 molecules that are held together by peptide bonds to make up proteins.
    A.restriction enzymes B.diploid C.amino acids D.autosomal chromosomes

11. A The part of the cell responsible for dehydration synthesis of proteins using the mRNA template.
    A.ribosome B.endoplasmic reticulum C.incomplete dominance D.messenger RNA

12. B Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
    A.cell cycle B.innate C.mitochondria D.incomplete dominance

13. A Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
    A.antibodies B.somatic cell C.translation D.mitochondria

14. C A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
    A.passive transport B.cytokinesis C.ribosomal RNA D.somatic cell

15. D 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.codominance B.translation C.anticodon D.phospholipid bilayer

16. B The smallest of blood vessels that serve to distribute oxygenated blood from arteries to tissues of body and to feed deoxygenated blood from tissues back into veins.
    A.passive transport B.capillaries C.gene D.cytokinesis

17. D Form of dominance in which the alleles of a gene pair in a heterozygote are fully expressed thereby resulting in offspring with a phenotype that is neither dominant or recessive.
A.cell cycle B.passive transport C.phospholipid bilayer D.codominance

18. D The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.cohesion B.pituitary gland C.restriction enzymes D.cell cycle

19. A Any cell of an organism that is not a sex cell (not egg or sperm).
A.somatic cell B.cytokinesis C.innate D.endoplasmic reticulum

20. C The duplication of the DNA during the middle "s phase" of interphase during the cell cycle.
A.cell cycle B.passive transport C.replication D.anticodon

21. B The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.somatic cell B.translation C.gene D.replication

22. A The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.
A.pituitary gland B.glycogen C.passive transport D.prokaryotic

23. D The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.restriction enzymes B.replication C.cytokinesis D.glycogen

24. A The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
A.anticodon B.glycogen C.antibodies D.cell cycle

25. B After mitosis or meiosis it is the "splitting" of the cytoplasm to form two or four new cells each with its own nucleus.
A.capillaries B.cytokinesis C.anticodon D.antibodies

26. C The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.diploid B.somatic cell C.antigen D.messenger RNA

27. D Any chromosome not considered as a sex chromosome, or is not involved in sex determination.
A.innate B.endoplasmic reticulum C.replication D.autosomal chromosomes

28. A The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.passive transport B.prokaryotic C.glycogen D.ribosome

29. B RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.cytokinesis B.messenger RNA C.glycogen D.replication

30. D The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.passive transport B.ribosomal RNA C.translation D.gene