

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 7

1. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ Cells that have no nucleus or membrane bound organelles.
A.antigen B.prokaryotic C.ribosome D.autosomal chromosomes
5. ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.nucleotides B.gene C.translation D.cohesion
6. ___ 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. ___ Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.diploid C.restriction enzymes D.anticodon
8. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.cell cycle B.innate C.mitochondria D.incomplete dominance
13. ___ Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.antibodies B.somatic cell C.translation D.mitochondria
14. ___ A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
A.passive transport B.cytokinesis C.ribosomal RNA D.somatic cell
15. ___ 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. ___ 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

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17. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The process of making proteins from the mRNA template.
A.somatic cell B.translation C.gene D.replication
22. ___ The gland that controls the release of hormones from many other glands.
A.pituitary gland B.glycogen C.passive transport D.prokaryotic
23. ___ The polysaccharide that is how animals store glucose in their liver.
A.restriction enzymes B.replication C.cytokinesis D.glycogen
24. ___ 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. ___ 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. ___ The foreign particles or substances that trigger an immune response.
A.diploid B.somatic cell C.antigen D.messenger RNA
27. ___ 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. ___ The transport of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of energy.
A.passive transport B.prokaryotic C.glycogen D.ribosome
29. ___ 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. ___ The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.passive transport B.ribosomal RNA C.translation D.gene