

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 8

- ___ 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.heterozygous B.xylem C.ribosomal RNA D.codominance
- ___ Structural part of some cells that can be made of cellulose, peptidoglycan, or chitin depending on what kingdom the organism belongs to.
A.ribosomal RNA B.cell wall C.phloem D.haploids
- ___ The type of nuclear division that leads to four nuclei with a haploid complement of chromosomes produced from one diploid nucleus.
A.peptide bond B.RNA C.meiosis D.homozygous
- ___ The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.RNA B.active site C.messenger RNA D.species
- ___ The vascular tissue in a plant that carries water up from the roots to the rest of the plant.
A.cell wall B.xylem C.gene D.homozygous
- ___ The amount of photosynthesis in an ecosystem.
A.primary productivity B.ribosomal RNA C.chromatin D.gene
- ___ The microtubules that are used to separate the chromosomes and drag them to separate sides during nuclear division.
A.codominance B.spindle fibers C.phloem D.RNA
- ___ Cells that have one copy of each kind of chromosome.
A.haploids B.codominance C.cell cycle D.dehydration synthesis
- ___ A group of similar looking organisms that can reproduce to make fertile offspring.
A.genotype B.species C.diffusion D.cuticle
- ___ RNA made from DNA that carries the nucleotide template to the ribosome for protein synthesis.
A.messenger RNA B.catalyst C.genotype D.heterozygous
- ___ 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.cohesion B.phloem C.ATP D.diffusion
- ___ The unwound form of DNA that is accessible for making RNA.
A.heterozygous B.chromatin C.ribosomal RNA D.gene
- ___ The type of reaction that links together monomers to make polymers and release water in the process.
A.spindle fibers B.genotype C.dehydration synthesis D.cell cycle
- ___ The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.genotype B.cuticle C.transcription D.RNA
- ___ A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.messenger RNA B.spindle fibers C.ATP D.genotype
- ___ The section of DNA that is responsible for the production of one new polypeptide.
A.gene B.gonads C.transcription D.primary productivity

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17. ___ The continuous series of events that all somatic cells go through that includes interphase, mitosis, and cytokinesis.
A.cell cycle B.chromatin C.meiosis D.genotype
18. ___ The vascular tissue in plants that transports food from leaves to the rest of the plant.
A.phloem B.ribosomal RNA C.gonads D.cell cycle
19. ___ The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.chromatin B.haploids C.cohesion D.diffusion
20. ___ Bond formed between adjacent amino acids; between carboxyl group of one amino acid and amine group of other amino acid.
A.primary productivity B.peptide bond C.messenger RNA D.active transport
21. ___ Proteins made by the B cells that immobilize antigens.
A.antibodies B.dehydration synthesis C.cell cycle D.gene
22. ___ The site of meiosis in humans that includes the ovaries and testes.
A.species B.catalyst C.xylem D.gonads
23. ___ The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.
A.heterozygous B.homozygous C.genotype D.dehydration synthesis
24. ___ The making of RNA from DNA.
A.phloem B.codominance C.cell wall D.transcription
25. ___ The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.RNA B.haploids C.cuticle D.spindle fibers
26. ___ The movement of molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP.
A.active transport B.codominance C.diffusion D.cell wall
27. ___ A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
A.gonads B.ribosomal RNA C.primary productivity D.transcription
28. ___ A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.RNA B.catalyst C.phloem D.spindle fibers
29. ___ Pair of genes where one is dominant and one is recessive.
A.ribosomal RNA B.codominance C.heterozygous D.active site
30. ___ A set of alleles that determines the expression of a particular trait.
A.primary productivity B.chromatin C.gonads D.genotype