

AP Biology Vocabulary Test 9

1. B The evaporation of water from the stomata of a leaf that allows water to be pulled up a stem.
A.enzyme B.transpiration C.catalyst D.innate
2. A 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.phospholipid bilayer B.heterotroph C.capillaries D.nucleus
3. D The many characteristics of the experimental group and control group which are held constant.
A.enzyme B.capillaries C.glycerol D.controlled variables
4. A A molecular component of a ribosome, the cell's essential protein factory.
A.ribosomal RNA B.global warming C.ATP D.chromosomes
5. D The waxy protective layer on plants that prevents desiccation.
A.homozygous B.endosymbiosis C.genetic engineering D.cuticle
6. A The DNA when it is wrapped up tightly around proteins during metaphase.
A.chromosomes B.heterotroph C.diploid D.genetic engineering
7. A The hormone that lowers blood sugar by having it stored as glycogen in the liver and increasing cellular uptake.
A.insulin B.active site C.nucleus D.diploid
8. B Cells that have two copies of each kind of chromosome.
A.homozygous B.diploid C.genetic engineering D.heterotroph
9. D The attractive force between polar molecules of the same substance.
A.gametes B.active site C.ATP D.cohesion
10. B Membrane bound cell organelle that contains genetic material.
A.transpiration B.nucleus C.chromosomes D.cuticle
11. B An organism that cannot manufacture its own food and instead obtains its food and energy by taking in organic substances.
A.innate B.heterotroph C.genetic engineering D.gametes
12. B The three carbon backbone molecule of the triglycerides.
A.diploid B.glycerol C.catalyst D.nucleus
13. B The type of nuclear division that leads to two nuclei with the entire diploid complement of chromosomes.
A.catalyst B.mitosis C.genetic engineering D.anticodon
14. D The structure responsible for water absorption in plants.
A.capillaries B.chromosomes C.nucleus D.root
15. B The description of an individual who has the same allele for a trait on both homologous chromosomes.
A.ATP B.homozygous C.heterotroph D.gametes
16. C The type of inheritance where the heterozygous individual has a blend of the dominant and recessive trait.
A.nucleus B.codominance C.incomplete dominance D.RNA

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17. A A high energy molecule that can be split apart to release energy for many different processes in living things.
A.ATP B.capillaries C.phospholipid bilayer D.heterotroph
18. C The haploid cells produce by meiosis.
A.chromosomes B.homozygous C.gametes D.cohesion
19. 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.phospholipid bilayer B.transpiration C.ribosomal RNA D.codominance
20. A 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.capillaries B.heterotroph C.incomplete dominance D.catalyst
21. A The process of combining the DNA of two different organisms.
A.genetic engineering B.mitosis C.cohesion D.glycerol
22. B An organic catalyst that lowers the activation energy of chemical reactions in organisms thus increasing the rate of reaction.
A.phospholipid bilayer B.enzyme C.root D.transpiration
23. B The single stranded nucleic acid with uracil instead of the thymine found in DNA.
A.nucleus B.RNA C.root D.catalyst
24. A A molecule that speeds up a chemical reaction by lowering the activation energy.
A.catalyst B.cohesion C.genetic engineering D.facilitated diffusion
25. C Behavior of an organism that is not learned and is genetically determined.
A.endosymbiosis B.nucleus C.innate D.RNA
26. D The increase in carbon dioxide and other gases causing heat to be trapped raising the temperature of the earth.
A.diploid B.root C.heterotroph D.global warming
27. A The three nucleotide combination on the transfer RNA that matches up with the three letter on the messenger RNA.
A.anticodon B.catalyst C.incomplete dominance D.glycerol
28. D The movement of molecules across the cell membrane without the use of ATP, but with the help of a protein.
A.nucleus B.codominance C.chromosomes D.facilitated diffusion
29. B 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.active site B.endosymbiosis C.genetic engineering D.diploid
30. A The part of an enzyme where the substrate will bind.
A.active site B.anticodon C.transpiration D.controlled variables