EXAM EXPECTATIONS
AP Biology
"Unit 2 Level"

STATE how positive and negative feedback differ from each other
STATE that marine fish excrete little urine
STATE that most digestion is catalyzed by enzymes
STATE the reactants and products of glycolysis
STATE the reactants and products of cell respiration
STATE how cattle can live on grass alone
STATE the location in the digestive where most hydrolysis occurs
STATE the advantages of a complete digestive tract over a gastrovascular cavity
STATE the functions of glomeruli
STATE the functional unit of the kidney
STATE the nitrogenous waste that requires little water to excrete
STATE the advantages of excreting urea instead of ammonia
STATE the compound from which urea is produced
STATE where urea is produced
STATE the nutrient that upon digestion creates the greatest need for osmoregulation
STATE the temperature at which water is most dense (in Celsius)
STATE the type of bond that must break for water to vaporize
STATE the similarities between adhesion, cohesion and surface tension
STATE the type of bonds between water molecules
STATE the type of bonds within a water molecule
STATE how terrestrial animals eliminate excess heat with the environment
STATE the metabolic pathways common in both cell respiration and glycolysis
STATE why glycolysis is considered to be ancient
STATE the lowest level of biological organization that carries out all life's functions
STATE the ultimate source of energy for living organisms
STATE the most important factor affecting the distribution of biomes
STATE the most important nitrogen fixer in aquatic environments
STATE the location of mutualistic microbes that help ruminants digest plant matter
STATE the relative volume of urine between salt and fresh water fish
STATE the relative volume of urine between sharks and bony fish
STATE the reason for water's high specific heat
STATE the form of nitrogenous waste found in birds
STATE the type of organisms that would likely possess long cecums
DEFINE homeostasis
DEFINE hydrophobic substances
DEFINE glomeruli
DEFINE essential nutrients
DEFINE anabolic and catabolic pathways
DEFINE fermentation
DEFINE thermodynamics
DEFINE glycolysis
DEFINE chemiosmosis
DEFINE photoautotrophs, chemoautotrophs, photoheterotrophs, chemoheterotrophs
DEFINE hypothesis
DEFINE controlled experiment
DEFINE theory
DEFINE divergent and convergent evolution
DEFINE polysaccharides
DEFINE gastrovascular cavity
DEFINE hydrolysis
DEFINE ingestion, digestion, absorption, elimination
LIST ways in which terrestrial animals exchange heat with the environment
LIST the types of organisms that are generally osmoconformers

LIST functions of the mammalian kidney
LIST the processes of digestion that requires a substance to cross a membrane
LIST examples from powerpoint and or text of animals with a gastrovascular cavity
LIST part(s) of the digestive tract with secretions of a low pH
LIST the subunits of nucleic acids
LIST the subunits of fats
LIST adaptations to a herbivorous diet
LIST the properties of life
LIST 2 major and fundamental processes of ecosystems
LIST producers of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems
LIST factors that limit aquatic primary production
LIST examples for each feeding mechanism: filter, substrate, bulk, fluid, and suspension feeders
LIST characteristics for each nitrogenous waste: urea, uric acid and ammonia
LIST 2 organisms that posses protonephridia
LIST digestive structures/organs that manufacture substances for excretion