

EXAM EXPECTATIONS

AP Biology

“Unit Six: B-Level”

OUTLINE why viruses are considered obligate parasites
OUTLINE the reproduction of a retrovirus
OUTLINE the role of reverse transcriptase in a retrovirus
OUTLINE why RNA viruses have higher rates of mutations
OUTLINE transposition
OUTLINE translocation
OUTLINE “bacterial mating”
OUTLINE a Hfr bacterium
OUTLINE the changes on earth that occurred when multicellular eukaryotes diversified
OUTLINE gram negative and gram positive bacteria
OUTLINE the primary ecological role(s) of bacteria
OUTLINE the clonal selection theory
OUTLINE the modern evolutionary synthesis
OUTLINE the theory of evolution
OUTLINE how DNA carries hereditary information
OUTLINE the role(s) of operons
OUTLINE the role of the metabolite that regulates a repressible operon
OUTLINE the difference main difference between protobionts and the first living cell
OUTLINE origin of life’s genetic material
OUTLINE snowball earth
OUTLINE how the kingdom protista is different from both bacterial kingdoms
DESCRIBE the lytic and lysogenic cycles of bacteriophages
DESCRIBE transformation
DESCRIBE transduction
DESCRIBE conjugation
DESCRIBE the roles of F and R plasmids
DESCRIBE prokaryotic genomes
DESCRIBE the reason/basis for splitting bacteria into two separate domains
DESCRIBE natural selection
DESCRIBE absolute or radioactive dating techniques (relative to your book)
IDENTIFY major bacterial symbioses
IDENTIFY structures and their functions of the human male reproductive system
COMPARE gram negative and gram positive bacteria
COMPARE lytic and lysogenic cycles
COMPARE the structure of the prokaryotic and eukaryotic flagella
COMPARE heterotrophs and autotrophs
COMPARE chemotrophs and phototrophs
COMPARE spermatogenesis and oogenesis
COMPARE Darwinian and Lamarckian evolution
COMPARE RNA and DNA
COMPARE prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells
COMPARE cilia and flagella
COMPARE the first classification systems with modern classification systems (goals of each in particular)