

## Biology Vocabulary Quiz 13

- C A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.  
A.metabolism B.lipids C.mutualism D.lysosome
- D An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.  
A.hermaphrodite B.isotonic solution C.monohybrid cross D.NADPH
- D "Water-fearing"; pertaining to nonpolar molecules (or parts of molecules) that do not dissolve in water.  
A.membrane B.mitosis C.monohybrid cross D.hydrophobic
- C Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).  
A.lipids B.hibernation C.monosaccharides D.mitosis
- C All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.  
A.isotonic solution B.hermaphrodite C.metabolism D.NADPH
- B Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.  
A.monohybrid cross B.mitosis C.metabolism D.hydrophobic
- C Thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.  
A.NADPH B.metabolism C.membrane D.monohybrid cross
- B A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.  
A.NADPH B.monohybrid cross C.hibernation D.lipids
- A An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.  
A.hermaphrodite B.NADPH C.isotonic solution D.membrane
- D Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.  
A.isotonic solution B.mitosis C.monosaccharides D.hibernation
- A RNA molecule that carries copies of instructions for the assembly of amino acids into proteins from DNA to the rest of the cell.  
A.messenger RNA B.lysosome C.NADPH D.mitosis
- A Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.  
A.lipids B.metabolism C.hydrophobic D.membrane
- B A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.  
A.NADPH B.isotonic solution C.lipids D.meiosis
- B Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.  
A.membrane B.meiosis C.metabolism D.monosaccharides
- C A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.  
A.metabolism B.hibernation C.lysosome D.messenger RNA