Biology Vocabulary Quiz 13

1. __ A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
   A.metabolism B.lipids C.mutualism D.lysosome

2. __ An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.
   A.hermaphrodite B.isotonic solution C.monohybrid cross D.NADPH

3. __ "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

4. __ Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).
   A.lipids B.hibernation C.monosaccharides D.mitosis

5. __ All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
   A.isotonic solution B.hermaphrodite C.metabolism D.NADPH

6. __ Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
   A.monohybrid cross B.mitosis C.metabolism D.hydrophobic

7. __ 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

8. __ A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
   A.NADPH B.monohybrid cross C.hibernation D.lipids

9. __ An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
   A.hermaphrodite B.NADPH C.isotonic solution D.membrane

10. __ Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.
    A.isotonic solution B.mitosis C.monosaccharides D.hibernation

11. __ 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

12. __ 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

13. __ 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

14. __ Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
    A.membrane B.meiosis C.metabolism D.monosaccharides

15. __ 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