## Biology Vocabulary Quiz 21

| 1.  | _ | Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.  A.isotonic solution B.meiosis C.messenger RNA D.hibernation  |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.  |   | A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.  A.isotonic solution B.lysosome C.lipids D.NADPH                                   |
| 3.  |   | Thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.  A.monosaccharides B.lysosome C.membrane D.lipids  |
| 4.  |   | Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).  A.messenger RNA B.monohybrid cross C.monosaccharides D.NADPH   |
| 5.  | _ | A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.  A.hermaphrodite B.membrane C.monosaccharides D.mutualism   |
| 6.  | _ | Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.  A.isotonic solution B.mitosis C.hermaphrodite D.meiosis  |
| 7.  |   | "Water-fearing"; pertaining to nonpolar molecules (or parts of molecules) that do not dissolve in water.  A.meiosis B.hibernation C.hydrophobic D.monohybrid cross                            |
| 8.  |   | All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.  A.membrane B.metabolism C.NADPH D.lysosome  |
| 9.  |   | An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.  A.hermaphrodite B.metabolism C.mitosis D.hydrophobic  |
| 10. |   | Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.  A.isotonic solution B.meiosis C.lysosome D.hibernation   |
| 11. |   | A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.  A.meiosis B.isotonic solution C.hermaphrodite D.metabolism          |
| 12. |   | Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.  A.monohybrid cross B.lysosome C.mitosis D.lipids                                |
| 13. |   | An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.  A.NADPH B.messenger RNA C.monosaccharides D.membrane   |
| 14. |   | 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.metabolism C.membrane D.isotonic solution |
| 15. |   | A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.  A.hermaphrodite B.hibernation C.mutualism D.monohybrid cross   |