Biology Vocabulary Quiz 5

1. B RNA molecule that carries copies of instructions for the assembly of amino acids into proteins from DNA to the rest of the cell.
   A.monohybrid cross B.messenger RNA C.meiosis D.isotonic solution

2. A Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).
   A.monosaccharides B.membrane C.messenger RNA D.lysosome

3. D A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.
   A.hermaphrodite B.membrane C.mutualism D.lysosome

4. B An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.
   A.monohybrid cross B.NADPH C.isotonic solution D.lysosome

5. D Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
   A.membrane B.hibernation C.meiosis D.mitosis

6. A All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
   A.metabolism B.hermaphrodite C.mutualism D.hydrophobic

7. B Thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.
   A.lipids B.membrane C.monohybrid cross D.isotonic solution

8. C A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
   A.monosaccharides B.NADPH C.monohybrid cross D.messenger RNA

9. D Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
   A.NADPH B.membrane C.monohybrid cross D.meiosis

10. D A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.
    A.monohybrid cross B.mutualism C.hibernation D.isotonic solution

11. D "Water-fearing"; pertaining to nonpolar molecules (or parts of molecules) that do not dissolve in water.
    A.mitosis B.lipids C.monosaccharides D.hydrophobic

12. C An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
    A.meiosis B.monosaccharides C.hermaphrodite D.membrane

13. A A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
    A.mutualism B.hibernation C.messenger RNA D.monosaccharides

14. D Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.
    A.hermaphrodite B.hydrophobic C.metabolism D.hibernation

15. C Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
    A.mutualism B.messenger RNA C.lipids D.meiosis