

Biology Vocabulary Quiz 5

1. ___ 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. ___ Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).
A.monosaccharides B.membrane C.messenger RNA D.lysosome
3. ___ 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. ___ An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.
A.monohybrid cross B.NADPH C.isotonic solution D.lysosome
5. ___ Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
A.membrane B.hibernation C.meiosis D.mitosis
6. ___ All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
A.metabolism B.hermaphrodite C.mutualism D.hydrophobic
7. ___ 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. ___ A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
A.monosaccharides B.NADPH C.monohybrid cross D.messenger RNA
9. ___ Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
A.NADPH B.membrane C.monohybrid cross D.meiosis
10. ___ 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. ___ "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. ___ An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
A.meiosis B.monosaccharides C.hermaphrodite D.membrane
13. ___ A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
A.mutualism B.hibernation C.messenger RNA D.monosaccharides
14. ___ Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.
A.hermaphrodite B.hydrophobic C.metabolism D.hibernation
15. ___ 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