

## Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version A)

- \_\_\_ A cross between individuals that have different alleles for the same gene.  
A.dihybrid cross B.genetics C.tertiary consumer D.cell wall
- \_\_\_ A sequence of electron carrier molecules (membrane proteins) that shuttle electrons during the redox reactions that release energy used to make ATP.  
A.parasite B.Electron Transport Chain C.commensalism D.deciduous
- \_\_\_ The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.  
A.proteins B.biodiversity C.codon D.diffusion
- \_\_\_ A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.  
A.metabolism B.monosaccharides C.virus D.parasite
- \_\_\_ RNA molecule that carries copies of instructions for the assembly of amino acids into proteins from DNA to the rest of the cell.  
A.plasma membrane B.messenger RNA C.population D.secondary succession
- \_\_\_ Cell organelle that stores materials such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates.  
A.vacuole B.passive transport C.nucleus D.phenotype
- \_\_\_ Toxic substances, such as lead or mercury, that specifically poison nerve cells.  
A.aerobic B.neurotoxins C.cerebrum D.species
- \_\_\_ A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.  
A.isotonic solution B.homeostasis C.vacuole D.temperate forest
- \_\_\_ A harmless variant or derivative of a pathogen that stimulates a host's immune system to mount defenses against the pathogen.  
A.proteins B.NADPH C.vaccine D.gonad
- \_\_\_ A specific sequence of three adjacent bases on a strand of DNA or RNA that provides genetic code information for a particular amino acid.  
A.carrying capacity B.mitosis C.codon D.flagellate
- \_\_\_ To whip; to lash.  
A.cytokinesis B.vaccine C.digestion D.flagellate
- \_\_\_ A selectively-permeable phospholipid bilayer forming the boundary of the cells.  
A.metabolism B.diffusion C.plasma membrane D.secondary consumer
- \_\_\_ Tiny floating organisms that are either small animals or protozoa.  
A.mitosis B.vaccine C.hydrophobic D.zooplankton
- \_\_\_ A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is harmed.  
A.excretion B.parasitism C.Calvin Cycle D.meiosis
- \_\_\_ A substance (made of sugars) that is common in the cell walls of many organisms.  
A.cellulose B.anaerobic C.pathogen D.cerebrum
- \_\_\_ The bursting of a cell.  
A.parasitism B.mitosis C.asexual reproduction D.cytolysis

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17. \_\_\_ Process that requires oxygen.  
A.digestion B.flagellate C.aerobic D.cytokinesis
  18. \_\_\_ Breakdown of food substances into simpler forms that can be absorbed and used.  
A.virus B.biodiversity C.aerobic D.digestion
  19. \_\_\_ Scientific study of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment.  
A.chromatin B.ecology C.food web D.temperate grassland
  20. \_\_\_ Biome characterized by broad-leaved, deciduous trees, well-defined seasons, and average yearly precipitation of 75-150 cm.  
A.pollen B.primary succession C.temperate forest D.secondary consumer
  21. \_\_\_ A community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains.  
A.lipids B.food web C.neurotoxins D.sexual reproduction
  22. \_\_\_ A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area.  
A.population B.temperate forest C.mitosis D.epidermis
  23. \_\_\_ Forest populated by cone-bearing evergreen trees; mostly found in northern latitudes.  
A.tropical forest B.cellulose C.coniferous forest D.lysosome
  24. \_\_\_ An organism's particular role in an ecosystem, or how it makes its living.  
A.passive transport B.epidermis C.digestion D.niche
  25. \_\_\_ Outer layer of skin.  
A.cellulose B.phenotype C.metabolism D.epidermis
  26. \_\_\_ Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.  
A.osmosis B.mitosis C.niche D.hibernation
  27. \_\_\_ The ability to regrow a missing part of the body.  
A.regeneration B.carbohydrates C.amino acids D.cytokinesis
  28. \_\_\_ Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes.  
A.cellular respiration B.dihybrid cross C.vaccine D.chromosomes
  29. \_\_\_ All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.  
A.messenger RNA B.dihybrid cross C.cytoplasm D.metabolism
  30. \_\_\_ Body plan in which only a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves.  
A.plasma membrane B.coniferous forest C.bone marrow D.bilateral symmetry
  31. \_\_\_ Diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane.  
A.plasma membrane B.osmosis C.tertiary consumer D.centromere
  32. \_\_\_ Movement of molecules from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.  
A.asexual reproduction B.NADPH C.diffusion D.monohybrid cross
  33. \_\_\_ The fertilized egg; it enters a 2-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo.  
A.meiosis B.zygote C.deciduous D.digestion

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34. \_\_\_ The movement of substances across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell.  
A.osmosis B.placenta C.flagellate D.passive transport
35. \_\_\_ Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).  
A.monosaccharides B.coniferous forest C.digestion D.asexual reproduction
36. \_\_\_ A change in genotype and phenotype due to the assimilation of external DNA by a cell.  
A.epidermis B.ectothermic C.chloroplast D.transformation
37. \_\_\_ A soft tissue inside the bone that produces blood cells.  
A.bone marrow B.anaerobic C.chromatin D.temperate forest
38. \_\_\_ A molecule that is a constituent of the inner bilayer of biological membranes, having a polar, hydrophilic head and a nonpolar, hydrophobic tail.  
A.phospholipid B.meiosis C.cytolysis D.fruit
39. \_\_\_ An allele that is masked when a dominant allele is present.  
A.food web B.botany C.recessive allele D.biome
40. \_\_\_ Division of the cytoplasm during cell division.  
A.osmosis B.cytokinesis C.epidermis D.lipids
41. \_\_\_ An organism that eats secondary consumers.  
A.antigen B.tertiary consumer C.chloroplast D.cellulose
42. \_\_\_ All the living organisms that inhabit an environment.  
A.pollen B.biotic factors C.asexual reproduction D.meiosis
43. \_\_\_ An organism that causes disease.  
A.cellulose B.passive transport C.pathogen D.parasitism
44. \_\_\_ An organism that lives in or on another organism; one who lives off another person.  
A.messenger RNA B.phospholipid C.parasite D.plankton
45. \_\_\_ An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.  
A.vacuole B.species C.codon D.hermaphrodite
46. \_\_\_ A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.  
A.nucleus B.phenotype C.tropical forest D.meiosis
47. \_\_\_ A protein that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody.  
A.centromere B.antigen C.isotonic solution D.niche
48. \_\_\_ A conglomeration of billions of cells specifically designed to provide a communication network within the human body.  
A.bilateral symmetry B.excretion C.virus D.nervous system
49. \_\_\_ A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants.  
A.population B.pollen C.ectothermic D.proteins
50. \_\_\_ Process by which metabolic wastes are eliminated from the body.  
A.transformation B.excretion C.proteins D.cerebrum
51. \_\_\_ (of plants and shrubs) shedding foliage at the end of the growing season.  
A.genotype B.cytokinesis C.deciduous D.active transport

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52. \_\_\_ Genetic makeup of an organism.  
A.primary consumer B.genotype C.meiosis D.cellular respiration
53. \_\_\_ A rigid layer of nonliving material that surrounds the cells of plants and some other organisms.  
A.cell wall B.nucleus C.ecology D.centromere
54. \_\_\_ Nutrients the body uses to build and maintain its cells and tissues.  
A.placenta B.proteins C.codon D.zooplankton
55. \_\_\_ Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plant.  
A.cellulose B.pathogen C.excretion D.transpiration
56. \_\_\_ Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.  
A.tropical forest B.hibernation C.niche D.population
57. \_\_\_ Energy-requiring process that moves material across a cell membrane against a concentration difference.  
A.active transport B.pollen C.centromere D.ecology
58. \_\_\_ A mature ovary of a flower that protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.  
A.digestion B.ectothermic C.fruit D.active transport
59. \_\_\_ "Water-fearing"; pertaining to nonpolar molecules (or parts of molecules) that do not dissolve in water.  
A.secondary consumer B.commensalism C.carrying capacity D.hydrophobic
60. \_\_\_ Warm, long days; very diverse; over 200 cm of precipitation per year.  
A.dihybrid cross B.tropical forest C.regeneration D.anaerobic
61. \_\_\_ A group of ecosystems that share similar climates and typical organisms  
A.tropical forest B.biome C.aerobic D.flagellate
62. \_\_\_ A relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected.  
A.secondary consumer B.genetics C.commensalism D.proteins
63. \_\_\_ The scientific study of how living things are classified.  
A.ecology B.taxonomy C.bilateral symmetry D.regeneration
64. \_\_\_ Inhalation and exhalation of air.  
A.epidermis B.respiration C.biotic factors D.population
65. \_\_\_ Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.  
A.metabolism B.meiosis C.ecology D.plasma membrane
66. \_\_\_ A tendency to maintain a balanced or constant internal state; the regulation of any aspect of body chemistry, such as blood glucose, around a particular level.  
A.homeostasis B.tropical forest C.chromatin D.lipids
67. \_\_\_ Tiny organisms that float in the water.  
A.aerobic B.secondary consumer C.primary succession D.plankton
68. \_\_\_ A green pigment found in the chloroplasts of plants, algae, and some bacteria.  
A.zygote B.vacuole C.chlorophyll D.placenta

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69. \_\_\_ A reproductive process that involves two parents that combine their genetic material to produce a new organism, which differs from both parents.  
A.ectothermic B.dihybrid cross C.plankton D.sexual reproduction
70. \_\_\_ Area where the chromatids of a chromosome are attached.  
A.population B.botany C.mitosis D.centromere
71. \_\_\_ The starches and sugars present in foods.  
A.carbohydrates B.pathogen C.bilateral symmetry D.chromatin
72. \_\_\_ All the different populations that live together in an area.  
A.community B.temperate forest C.Electron Transport Chain D.hermaphrodite
73. \_\_\_ female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis.  
A.species B.hermaphrodite C.gonad D.sexual reproduction
74. \_\_\_ Building blocks of proteins; 20 different types in the human body.  
A.tertiary consumer B.amino acids C.secondary consumer D.biome
75. \_\_\_ A community (or biome) that is dominated by grasses, has few trees, and is characterized by cold winters and rainfall that is intermediate between that of a forest and a desert.  
A.monohybrid cross B.chloroplast C.niche D.temperate grassland
76. \_\_\_ Cold blooded. Cannot regulate its own body temperature.  
A.meiosis B.ectothermic C.phospholipid D.nervous system
77. \_\_\_ Process by which a single parent reproduces by itself.  
A.cerebrum B.Electron Transport Chain C.anaerobic D.asexual reproduction
78. \_\_\_ A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.  
A.secondary consumer B.bilateral symmetry C.monohybrid cross D.dihybrid cross
79. \_\_\_ Study of plants.  
A.botany B.transpiration C.Calvin Cycle D.bone marrow
80. \_\_\_ A structure that allows an embryo to be nourished with the mother's blood supply.  
A.diffusion B.genetics C.placenta D.monohybrid cross
81. \_\_\_ The scientific study of heredity.  
A.deciduous B.chloroplast C.messenger RNA D.genetics
82. \_\_\_ Substance that speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction.  
A.catalyst B.zooplankton C.placenta D.bone marrow
83. \_\_\_ A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.  
A.lysosome B.amino acids C.vaccine D.codon
84. \_\_\_ Reactions of photosynthesis in which energy from ATP and NADPH is used to build high-energy compounds such as sugars.  
A.Calvin Cycle B.parasite C.osmosis D.homeostasis
85. \_\_\_ An organism that eats producers.  
A.asexual reproduction B.dihybrid cross C.metabolism D.primary consumer

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86. \_\_\_ Largest number of individuals of a population that an environment can support.  
A. carrying capacity B. catalyst C. cytokinesis D. biodiversity
87. \_\_\_ Process that releases energy by breaking down glucose and other food molecules in the presence of oxygen.  
A. cellular respiration B. taxonomy C. plasma membrane D. ecology
88. \_\_\_ Clusters of DNA, RNA, and proteins in the nucleus of a cell.  
A. epidermis B. zygote C. chromatin D. genetics
89. \_\_\_ Succession that occurs on surfaces where no soil exists.  
A. anaerobic B. metabolism C. parasitism D. primary succession
90. \_\_\_ Process that does not require oxygen.  
A. commensalism B. meiosis C. niche D. anaerobic
91. \_\_\_ Type of succession that occurs in an area that was only partially destroyed by disturbances.  
A. primary succession B. zooplankton C. secondary succession D. fruit
92. \_\_\_ An organism's physical appearance, or visible traits.  
A. nervous system B. Calvin Cycle C. chloroplast D. phenotype
93. \_\_\_ An organelle found in plant and algae cells where photosynthesis occurs.  
A. homeostasis B. biotic factors C. chloroplast D. chromatin
94. \_\_\_ A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.  
A. hibernation B. meiosis C. sexual reproduction D. species
95. \_\_\_ A jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended.  
A. cytoplasm B. genetics C. hibernation D. bone marrow
96. \_\_\_ An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.  
A. bilateral symmetry B. community C. NADPH D. chlorophyll
97. \_\_\_ Different forms of a gene.  
A. isotonic solution B. recessive allele C. amino acids D. allele
98. \_\_\_ An organism that eats primary consumers.  
A. zooplankton B. passive transport C. digestion D. secondary consumer
99. \_\_\_ Area of the brain responsible for all voluntary activities of the body.  
A. sexual reproduction B. cerebrum C. gonad D. plankton
100. \_\_\_ Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.  
A. lipids B. antigen C. Calvin Cycle D. centromere