Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version B)

1. B A molecule that is a constituent of the inner bilayer of biological membranes, having a polar, hydrophilic head and a nonpolar, hydrophobic tail.
   A.passive transport B.phospholipid C.amino acids D.Calvin Cycle
2. C Succession that occurs on surfaces where no soil exists.
   A.monosaccharides B.parasite C.primary succession D.deciduous
3. D Growth process from conception to birth.
   A.monosaccharides B.virus C.lysosome D.gestation
4. A Bottom portion of the heart, thicker walled and larger.
   A.ventricle B.cellular respiration C.genetics D.anaerobic
5. C Movement of molecules from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
   A.neurotoxins B.genetics C.diffusion D.dominant allele
6. C A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
   A.hermaphrodite B.meiosis C.ecosystem D.tropical forest
7. D Scientific study of interactions among organisms and between organisms and their environment.
   A.carbohydrates B.chromosomes C.hermaphrodite D.ecology
8. D Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).
   A.food web B.food chain C.carrying capacity D.monosaccharides
9. A A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
   A.mutualism B.mitosis C.temperate forest D.codon
10. B Transports oxygen, waste, nutrients, hormones, heat, etc... around the body.
    A.metabolism B.circulatory system C.cytolysis D.transpiration
11. C 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.chlorophyll B.gonad C.temperate grassland D.commensalism
12. B A soft tissue inside the bone that produces blood cells.
    A.primary succession B.bone marrow C.zygote D.pollination
13. C Reactions of photosynthesis in which energy from ATP and NADPH is used to build high-energy compounds such as sugars.
    A.population B.centromere C.Calvin Cycle D.anaerobic
14. B A reproductive process that involves two parents that combine their genetic material to produce a new organism, which differs from both parents.
    A.nucleus B.sexual reproduction C.carbohydrates D.skeletal system
15. D A selectively-permeable phospholipid bilayer forming the boundary of the cells.
    A.transformation B.gonad C.abiotic factors D.plasma membrane
16. C The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
    A.membrane B.gonad C.biodiversity D.gene

17. D All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
A.circulatory system B.respiration C.cytolysis D.metabolism

18. D A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
A.parasite B.skeletal system C.osmosis D.monohybrid cross

19. A An organism that causes disease.
A.pathogen B.allele C.nucleus D.zygote

20. D The bursting of a cell.
A.pollination B.primary succession C.carrying capacity D.cytolysis

21. D Inhalation and exhalation of air.
A.anaerobic B.deciduous C.commensalism D.respiration

22. A Nonliving components of environment.
A.abiotic factors B.hydrophobic C.neurotoxins D.tropical forest

23. A Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes.
A.chromosomes B.lipids C.taxonomy D.secondary succession

24. A 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.codon B.tropical forest C.biodiversity D.cellulose

25. C Protects and supports body organs and provides a framework the muscles use to support movement. Made up of bones and joints.
A.primary succession B.cytoplasm C.skeletal system D.deciduous

26. B The starches and sugars present in foods.
A.membrane B.carbohydrates C.parasite D.recessive allele

27. D A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.
A.hydrophobic B.Calvin Cycle C.dominant allele D.nucleus

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

29. A Process that does not require oxygen.
A.anaerobic B.hydrophobic C.cytoplasm D.biodiversity

30. B A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants.
A.biome B.pollen C.hermaphrodite D.cytolysis

31. A (of plants and shrubs) shedding foliage at the end of the growing season.
A.deciduous B.parasite C.homeostasis D.food web

32. A An organism that eats producers.
A.primary consumer B.biome C.secondary succession D.genetics

33. D Process by which metabolic wastes are eliminated from the body.
A.anaerobic B.Calvin Cycle C.bilateral symmetry D.excretion

34. A Body plan in which only a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves.
A.bilateral symmetry B.skeletal system C.sexual reproduction D.antigen

35. B All the living organisms that inhabit an environment.
A.chromosomes B.biotic factors C.placenta D.diffusion

36. A Tiny floating organisms that are either small animals or protozoa.
A.zooplankton B.hydrophobic C.abiotic factors D.endothermic

37. D Area where the chromatids of a chromosome are attached.
A.gene B.respiration C.food web D.centromere

38. D An allele whose trait always shows up in the organism when the allele is present.
A.chloroplast B.transformation C.hermaphrodite D.dominant allele

39. A A cross between individuals that have different alleles for the same gene.
A.dihybrid cross B.abiotic factors C.cytolysis D.biome

40. C A change in genotype and phenotype due to the assimilation of external DNA by a cell.
A.phospholipid B.coniferous forest C.transformation D.pollination

41. A A green pigment found in the chloroplasts of plants, algae, and some bacteria.
A.chlorophyll B.pollen C.dihybrid cross D.genetics

42. C A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.
A.cytolysis B.excretion C.virus D.pollination

43. D A protein that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody.
A.monosaccharides B.endothermic C.biodiversity D.antigen

44. C Absorbs heat.
A.symbiosis B.anaerobic C.endothermic D.primary consumer

45. B An organism that lives in or on another organism; one who lives off another person.
A.coniferous forest B.parasite C.carrying capacity D.excretion

46. C A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.
A.codon B.carrying capacity C.lysosome D.gonad

47. A The scientific study of how living things are classified.
A.taxonomy B.tertiary consumer C.cellular respiration D.carrying capacity

48. D A close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species.
A.coniferous forest B.cellulose C.mitosis D.symbiosis

49. C Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
A.endothermic B.bone marrow C.lipids D.temperate grassland

50. D A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.
A.phospholipid B.amino acids C.biotic factors D.isotonic solution

51. A Toxic substances, such as lead or mercury, that specifically poison nerve cells.
A.neurotoxins B.recessive allele C.parasite D.respiratory system

52. B Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
A.Calvin Cycle B.meiosis C.nucleotides D.endothermic

53. A The transfer of pollen from male reproductive structures to female reproductive structures in plants.
A.pollination B.ventricle C.respiration D.carrying capacity

54. C A series of steps in which organisms transfer energy by eating and being eaten.
A.zooplankton B.ecosystem C.food chain D.cytokinesis

55. D Type of succession that occurs in an area that was only partially destroyed by disturbances.
A.vacuole B.food web C.temperate forest D.secondary succession

56. B An organism's physical appearance, or visible traits.
A.meiosis B.phenotype C.skeletal system D.zooplankton

57. D An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
A.virus B.cytokinesis C.population D.hermaphrodite

58. B An organelle found in plant and algae cells where photosynthesis occurs.
A.centromere B.chloroplast C.cellular respiration D.tertiary consumer

59. B Different forms of a gene.
A.isotonic solution B.allele C.biodiversity D.dihybrid cross

60. A A substance (made of sugars) that is common in the cell walls of many organisms.
A.cellulose B.mutualism C.deciduous D.virus

61. C Tiny organisms that float in the water.
A.coniferous forest B.ecology C.plankton D.anaerobic

62. B An organism that eats primary consumers.
A.food chain B.secondary consumer C.mutualism D.carrying capacity

63. B thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.
A.cytolysis B.membrane C.gestation D.commensalism

64. D A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.
A.chloroplast B.virus C.transformation D.species

65. A Cell organelle that stores materials such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates.
A.vacuole B.abiotic factors C.chromatin D.transpiration

66. B Study of plants.
A.lipids B.botany C.cellular respiration D.diffusion

67. A The movement of substances across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell.
A.passive transport B.tropical forest C.monosaccharides D.biomass

68. D 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.plasma membrane B.cerebrum C.deciduous D.homeostasis

69. D Process by which a single parent reproduces by itself.
A.biome B.chlorophyll C.isotonic solution D.asexual reproduction

70. C A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area.
A.centromere B.gene C.population D.genetics

71. D Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plan.
A.diffusion B.gonad C.food chain D.transpiration

72. C A relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected.
A.epidermis B.carrying capacity C.commensalism D.respiratory system

73. B Division of the cytoplasm during cell division.
A.pollen B.cytokinesis C.biomass D.bone marrow

74. D A structure that allows an embryo to be nourished with the mother's blood supply.
A.vacuole B.monosaccharides C.diffusion D.placenta

75. C Total amount of living tissue within a given trophic level.
A.deciduous B.food web C.biomass D.lipids

76. B An allele that is masked when a dominant allele is present.
A.ecology B.recessive allele C.hermaphrodite D.placenta

77. A An organism that eats secondary consumers.
A.tertiary consumer B.endothermic C.parasite D.homeostasis

78. C The organ system that brings oxygen to body cells and removes waste gas.
A.abiotic factors B.chromosomes C.respiratory system D.homeostasis

79. A female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis.
A.gonad B.plasma membrane C.recessive allele D.epidermis

80. D Cold blooded. Cannot regulate its own body temperature.
A.biodiversity B.biotic factors C.sexual reproduction D.ectothermic

81. D Clusters of DNA, RNA, and proteins in the nucleus of a cell.
A.passive transport B.chromosomes C.cytokinesis D.chromatin

82. C Diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane.
A.centromere B.nucleotides C.osmosis D.ectothermic

83. B The fertilized egg; it enters a 2-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo.
A.biome B.zygote C.nucleotides D.dominant allele

84. D A community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains.
A.pathogen B.phospholipid C.pollen D.food web

85. C Largest number of individuals of a population that a environment can support.
A.zygote B.temperate grassland C.carrying capacity D.parasite

86. C Basic units of DNA molecule, composed of a sugar, a phosphate, and one of 4 DNA bases.
A.phospholipid B.circulatory system C.nucleotides D.food web

87. A Building blocks of proteins; 20 different types in the human body.
A.amino acids B.cerebrum C.carrying capacity D.tertiary consumer

88. B Warm, long days; very diverse; over 200 cm of precipitation per year.
A.plankton B.tropical forest C.temperate forest D.pollen

89. C Forest populated by cone-bearing evergreen trees; mostly found in northern latitudes.
A.primary consumer B.bone marrow C.coniferous forest D.biomass

90. D Can be hot or cold; receives less than 30 cm of precipitation per year.
A.membrane B.food chain C.coniferous forest D.desert

91. D A mature ovary of a flower that protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.
A.genetics B.placenta C.cellulose D.fruit

92. A Biome characterized by broad-leaved, deciduous trees, well-defined seasons, and average yearly precipitation of 75-150 cm.
A.temperate forest B.osmosis C.parasite D.biome

93. C Area of the brain responsible for all voluntary activities of the body.
A.zooplankton B.ventricle C.cerebrum D.transpiration

94. C A group of ecosystems that share similar climates and typical organisms
A.lipids B.plasma membrane C.biome D.Calvin Cycle

95. C Process that releases energy by breaking down glucose and other food molecules in the presence of oxygen.
A.chromosomes B.hermaphrodite C.cellular respiration D.plankton

96. A Outer layer of skin.
A.epidermis B.dihybrid cross C.meiosis D.deciduous

97. D A segment of DNA on a chromosome that codes for a specific trait.
A.biomass B.ecosystem C.anaerobic D.gene

98. C A jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended.
A.chromatin B.biome C.cytoplasm D.chloroplast

99. B The scientific study of heredity.
A.secondary succession B.genetics C.tertiary consumer D.recessive allele

100. A Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
A.mitosis B.isotonic solution C.temperate grassland D.asexual reproduction