

Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version C)

1. ___ A protein that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody.
A.respiration B.antigen C.monohybrid cross D.population
2. ___ A harmless variant or derivative of a pathogen that stimulates a host's immune system to mount defenses against the pathogen.
A.dominant allele B.vaccine C.aerobic D.nervous system
3. ___ A relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected.
A.commensalism B.secondary succession C.antigen D.ectothermic
4. ___ Study of plants.
A.botany B.vacuole C.food web D.zygote
5. ___ A reproductive process that involves two parents that combine their genetic material to produce a new organism, which differs from both parents.
A.epidermis B.sexual reproduction C.osmosis D.biome
6. ___ The fertilized egg; it enters a 2-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo.
A.temperate forest B.membrane C.zygote D.antigen
7. ___ A cross between individuals that have different alleles for the same gene.
A.mutualism B.dihybrid cross C.biomass D.tertiary consumer
8. ___ To whip; to lash.
A.secondary consumer B.carbohydrates C.carrying capacity D.flagellate
9. ___ thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.
A.membrane B.pollination C.parasite D.symbiosis
10. ___ All the living organisms that inhabit an environment.
A.biotic factors B.recessive allele C.plasma membrane D.dihybrid cross
11. ___ A segment of DNA on a chromosome that codes for a specific trait.
A.gene B.ventricle C.secondary succession D.biomass
12. ___ The transfer of pollen from male reproductive structures to female reproductive structures in plants.
A.pollination B.transformation C.pollen D.fruit
13. ___ Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
A.lipids B.circulatory system C.mitosis D.cytokinesis
14. ___ A community of organisms where there are several interrelated food chains.
A.food web B.biome C.plasma membrane D.tertiary consumer
15. ___ A molecule that is a constituent of the inner bilayer of biological membranes, having a polar, hydrophilic head and a nonpolar, hydrophobic tail.
A.symbiosis B.cerebrum C.placenta D.phospholipid
16. ___ Toxic substances, such as lead or mercury, that specifically poison nerve cells.
A.isotonic solution B.mitosis C.antigen D.neurotoxins

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17. ___ A close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species.
A.symbiosis B.nucleotides C.deciduous D.food web
 18. ___ An allele that is masked when a dominant allele is present.
A.lipids B.recessive allele C.bilateral symmetry D.mitosis
 19. ___ Area of the brain responsible for all voluntary activities of the body.
A.recessive allele B.symbiosis C.fruit D.cerebrum
 20. ___ A conglomeration of billions of cells specifically designed to provide a communication network within the human body.
A.membrane B.nervous system C.gene D.mitosis
 21. ___ Genetic makeup of an organism.
A.cell wall B.chromosomes C.genotype D.monohybrid cross
 22. ___ Reactions of photosynthesis in which energy from ATP and NADPH is used to build high-energy compounds such as sugars.
A.Calvin Cycle B.carrying capacity C.respiration D.mutualism
 23. ___ Tiny organisms that float in the water.
A.aerobic B.plankton C.carbohydrates D.bilateral symmetry
 24. ___ The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
A.biodiversity B.mitosis C.bilateral symmetry D.recessive allele
 25. ___ All the different populations that live together in an area.
A.ventricle B.homeostasis C.metabolism D.community
 26. ___ Process by which metabolic wastes are eliminated from the body.
A.placenta B.excretion C.carrying capacity D.mutualism
 27. ___ Process that requires oxygen.
A.aerobic B.pollination C.deciduous D.flagellate
 28. ___ The scientific study of heredity.
A.genetics B.chromatin C.nucleotides D.plankton
 29. ___ Different forms of a gene.
A.lipids B.dominant allele C.hydrophobic D.allele
 30. ___ A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
A.genetics B.ecosystem C.bilateral symmetry D.species
 31. ___ A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area.
A.population B.dominant allele C.excretion D.ecosystem
 32. ___ 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.carbohydrates B.digestion C.carrying capacity D.temperate grassland
 33. ___ The starches and sugars present in foods.
A.ectothermic B.ecosystem C.taxonomy D.carbohydrates
 34. ___ The bursting of a cell.
A.cytolysis B.neurotoxins C.botany D.passive transport

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35. ___ Area where the chromatids of a chromosome are attached.
A.diffusion B.carbohydrates C.centromere D.circulatory system
36. ___ Total amount of living tissue within a given trophic level.
A.biomass B.anaerobic C.cellulose D.zygote
37. ___ The ability to regrow a missing part of the body.
A.cellulose B.taxonomy C.excretion D.regeneration
38. ___ An organism that eats secondary consumers.
A.diffusion B.quarternary consumer C.pollination D.tertiary consumer
39. ___ A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.
A.population B.nervous system C.hermaphrodite D.nucleus
40. ___ A sequence of electron carrier molecules (membrane proteins) that shuttle electrons during the redox reactions that release energy used to make ATP.
A.mitosis B.Electron Transport Chain C.osmosis D.cytoplasm
41. ___ A group of ecosystems that share similar climates and typical organisms
A.placenta B.biome C.zygote D.digestion
42. ___ Clusters of DNA, RNA, and proteins in the nucleus of a cell.
A.genetics B.cell wall C.plasma membrane D.chromatin
43. ___ Forest populated by cone-bearing evergreen trees; mostly found in northern latitudes.
A.symbiosis B.coniferous forest C.dihybrid cross D.community
44. ___ An organism that causes disease.
A.tertiary consumer B.biodiversity C.pathogen D.amino acids
45. ___ Division of the cytoplasm during cell division.
A.parasitism B.biome C.membrane D.cytokinesis
46. ___ Basic units of DNA molecule, composed of a sugar, a phosphate, and one of 4 DNA bases.
A.homeostasis B.nucleotides C.aerobic D.food web
47. ___ Energy-requiring process that moves material across a cell membrane against a concentration difference.
A.pollination B.active transport C.membrane D.osmosis
48. ___ An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
A.quarternary consumer B.hermaphrodite C.virus D.cellulose
49. ___ All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
A.carbohydrates B.lipids C.metabolism D.plasma membrane
50. ___ Movement of molecules from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
A.cytolysis B.regeneration C.diffusion D.pollen
51. ___ Protects and supports body organs and provides a framework the muscles use to support movement. Made up of bones and joints.
A.skeletal system B.secondary succession C.transformation D.amino acids

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52. ___ female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis.
A.NADPH B.symbiosis C.taxonomy D.gonad
53. ___ Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
A.meiosis B.flagellate C.sexual reproduction D.hermaphrodite
54. ___ Largest number of individuals of a population that a environment can support.
A.epidermis B.carrying capacity C.nervous system D.Electron Transport Chain
55. ___ A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
A.cytoplasm B.mutualism C.plasma membrane D.respiratory system
56. ___ Cell organelle that stores materials such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates.
A.vacuole B.anaerobic C.nucleus D.membrane
57. ___ Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes.
A.ventricle B.genotype C.chromosomes D.dihybrid cross
58. ___ A green pigment found in the chloroplasts of plants, algae, and some bacteria.
A.chlorophyll B.cytoplasm C.carbohydrates D.genetics
59. ___ A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.
A.carrying capacity B.virus C.chromatin D.species
60. ___ A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is harmed.
A.parasitism B.vacuole C.hydrophobic D.cytolysis
61. ___ Bottom portion of the heart, thicker walled and larger.
A.plasma membrane B.chromatin C.ventricle D.cell wall
62. ___ The scientific study of how living things are classified.
A.taxonomy B.mutualism C.recessive allele D.placenta
63. ___ Cold blooded. Cannot regulate its own body temperature.
A.gene B.ectothermic C.secondary consumer D.pathogen
64. ___ A substance (made of sugars) that is common in the cell walls of many organisms.
A.nervous system B.botany C.membrane D.cellulose
65. ___ Can be hot or cold; receives less than 30 cm of precipitation per year.
A.meiosis B.placenta C.cellulose D.desert
66. ___ A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
A.monohybrid cross B.community C.antigen D.allele
67. ___ The movement of substances across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell.
A.gene B.passive transport C.lipids D.pathogen
68. ___ Breakdown of food substances into simpler forms that can be absorbed and used.
A.aerobic B.taxonomy C.digestion D.isotonic solution
69. ___ A jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended.
A.species B.phospholipid C.cytolysis D.cytoplasm

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70. ___ An organism that lives in or on another organism; one who lives off another person.
A.genotype B.plasma membrane C.parasite D.gene
71. ___ Inhalation and exhalation of air.
A.genotype B.respiration C.gonad D.skeletal system
72. ___ A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.
A.homeostasis B.phospholipid C.virus D.active transport
73. ___ A rigid layer of nonliving material that surrounds the cells of plants and some other organisms.
A.cell wall B.cytoplasm C.nervous system D.bilateral symmetry
74. ___ The organ system that brings oxygen to body cells and removes waste gas.
A.virus B.respiratory system C.population D.centromere
75. ___ Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
A.lipids B.isotonic solution C.vaccine D.genetics
76. ___ (of plants and shrubs) shedding foliage at the end of the growing season.
A.sexual reproduction B.deciduous C.cytolysis D.chlorophyll
77. ___ Biome characterized by broad-leaved, deciduous trees, well-defined seasons, and average yearly precipitation of 75-150 cm.
A.coniferous forest B.temperate forest C.recessive allele D.deciduous
78. ___ Process that does not require oxygen.
A.respiratory system B.anaerobic C.carrying capacity D.mitosis
79. ___ An organism that eats primary consumers.
A.cellular respiration B.species C.secondary consumer D.active transport
80. ___ Diffusion of water through a selectively permeable membrane.
A.passive transport B.epidermis C.osmosis D.Electron Transport Chain
81. ___ Outer layer of skin.
A.species B.mutualism C.epidermis D.parasitism
82. ___ An electron carrier involved in photosynthesis.
A.antigen B.NADPH C.cytoplasm D.chlorophyll
83. ___ A change in genotype and phenotype due to the assimilation of external DNA by a cell.
A.transformation B.zygote C.diffusion D.flagellate
84. ___ A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants.
A.epidermis B.aerobic C.parasitism D.pollen
85. ___ "Water-fearing"; pertaining to nonpolar molecules (or parts of molecules) that do not dissolve in water.
A.virus B.temperate forest C.hydrophobic D.cytokinesis
86. ___ An allele whose trait always shows up in the organism when the allele is present.
A.allele B.respiration C.dominant allele D.ventricle
87. ___ A mature ovary of a flower that protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.
A.fruit B.temperate forest C.community D.biotic factors

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88. ___ Nonliving components of environment.
A.abiotic factors B.digestion C.botany D.mitosis
89. ___ A selectively-permeable phospholipid bilayer forming the boundary of the cells.
A.bilateral symmetry B.hermaphrodite C.nucleus D.plasma membrane
90. ___ Process that releases energy by breaking down glucose and other food molecules in the presence of oxygen.
A.antigen B.commensalism C.vacuole D.cellular respiration
91. ___ Type of succession that occurs in an area that was only partially destroyed by disturbances.
A.recessive allele B.commensalism C.osmosis D.secondary succession
92. ___ An organism's particular role in an ecosystem, or how it makes its living.
A.niche B.osmosis C.virus D.mitosis
93. ___ 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.cytolysis B.genetics C.biome D.homeostasis
94. ___ Building blocks of proteins; 20 different types in the human body.
A.amino acids B.excretion C.lipids D.mutualism
95. ___ Growth process from conception to birth.
A.parasite B.secondary succession C.pollen D.gestation
96. ___ Transports oxygen, waste, nutrients, hormones, heat, etc... around the body.
A.cell wall B.bilateral symmetry C.circulatory system D.biome
97. ___ An organism that eats tertiary consumers.
A.quarternary consumer B.nervous system C.recessive allele D.phospholipid
98. ___ Body plan in which only a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves.
A.secondary succession B.genotype C.ecosystem D.bilateral symmetry
99. ___ A solution in which the concentration of solutes is essentially equal to that of the cell which resides in the solution.
A.chromatin B.centromere C.isotonic solution D.mutualism
100. ___ A structure that allows an embryo to be nourished with the mother's blood supply.
A.ventricle B.carbohydrates C.ecosystem D.placenta