

Biology Vocabulary Final Test (Version D)

- A The transfer of pollen from male reproductive structures to female reproductive structures in plants.
A.pollination B.cytokinesis C.asexual reproduction D.amino acids
- A An allele whose trait always shows up in the organism when the allele is present.
A.dominant allele B.proteins C.cytokinesis D.community
- C The variety of life in the world or in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
A.placenta B.pollination C.biodiversity D.phenotype
- B A relationship between two organisms of different species where one benefits and the other is harmed.
A.sexual reproduction B.parasitism C.vacuole D.codon
- 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.dominant allele B.catalyst C.temperate grassland D.plankton
- A Division of the cytoplasm during cell division.
A.cytokinesis B.zooplankton C.symbiosis D.codon
- 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.neurotoxins B.messenger RNA C.symbiosis D.botany
- B The movement of substances across a cell membrane without the use of energy by the cell.
A.secondary consumer B.passive transport C.phospholipid D.vaccine
- D Genetic makeup of an organism.
A.phospholipid B.diffusion C.placenta D.genotype
- D All the different populations that live together in an area.
A.chromatin B.Electron Transport Chain C.secondary consumer D.community
- C An organism's particular role in an ecosystem, or how it makes its living.
A.amino acids B.meiosis C.niche D.Calvin Cycle
- C Movement of molecules from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration.
A.respiratory system B.phenotype C.diffusion D.parasitism
- A Tiny floating organisms that are either small animals or protozoa.
A.zooplankton B.ecosystem C.gene D.respiration
- D Basic units of DNA molecule, composed of a sugar, a phosphate, and one of 4 DNA bases.
A.sexual reproduction B.hibernation C.gene D.nucleotides
- B Cold blooded. Cannot regulate its own body temperature.
A.epidermis B.ectothermic C.tropical forest D.dominant allele
- D (of plants and shrubs) shedding foliage at the end of the growing season.
A.antigen B.carrying capacity C.phototropism D.deciduous

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17. D Reactions of photosynthesis in which energy from ATP and NADPH is used to build high-energy compounds such as sugars.
A.symbiosis B.asexual reproduction C.lipids D.Calvin Cycle
 18. C Growth process from conception to birth.
A.epidermis B.aerobic C.gestation D.quarternary consumer
 19. C Evaporation of water from the leaves of a plan.
A.virus B.population C.transpiration D.transformation
 20. D An organism that has both male and female reproductive organs.
A.membrane B.zooplankton C.fruit D.hermaphrodite
 21. C Inhalation and exhalation of air.
A.homeostasis B.gene C.respiration D.bone marrow
 22. B All of the chemical reactions that occur within an organism.
A.catalyst B.metabolism C.genotype D.secondary consumer
 23. D thin layer of tissue that covers a surface, lines a cavity, or divides a space or organ.
A.biome B.chloroplast C.cellulose D.membrane
 24. B An organelle found in plant and algae cells where photosynthesis occurs.
A.cytolysis B.chloroplast C.cell wall D.transformation
 25. D Toxic substances, such as lead or mercury, that specifically poison nerve cells.
A.proteins B.Calvin Cycle C.endothermic D.neurotoxins
 26. D The starches and sugars present in foods.
A.passive transport B.symbiosis C.aerobic D.carbohydrates
 27. B Long-term resting state that is an adaptation to winter cold and food scarcity.
A.desert B.hibernation C.parasitism D.membrane
 28. A Tiny organisms that float in the water.
A.plankton B.epidermis C.lipids D.respiratory system
 29. C A series of steps in which organisms transfer energy by eating and being eaten.
A.lipids B.codon C.food chain D.fruit
 30. A Largest number of individuals of a population that a environment can support.
A.carrying capacity B.virus C.sexual reproduction D.cytokinesis
 31. B Protects and supports body organs and provides a framework the muscles use to support movement. Made up of bones and joints.
A.digestion B.skeletal system C.symbiosis D.species
 32. C A change in genotype and phenotype due to the assimilation of external DNA by a cell.
A.respiration B.meiosis C.transformation D.dihybrid cross
 33. B A part of the cell containing DNA and RNA and responsible for growth and reproduction.
A.genetics B.nucleus C.epidermis D.hibernation
 34. C An organism that eats secondary consumers.
A.commensalism B.plankton C.tertiary consumer D.metabolism
 35. D Transports oxygen, waste, nutrients, hormones, heat, etc... around the body.
A.hermaphrodite B.proteins C.cell wall D.circulatory system

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36. B Process by which a single parent reproduces by itself.
A.monosaccharides B.asexual reproduction C.zygote D.diffusion
37. C An organism that eats tertiary consumers.
A.ectothermic B.catalyst C.quarternary consumer D.commensalism
38. B Part of eukaryotic cell division during which the cell nucleus divides.
A.biomass B.mitosis C.community D.chloroplast
39. B A sequence of electron carrier molecules (membrane proteins) that shuttle electrons during the redox reactions that release energy used to make ATP.
A.respiratory system B.Electron Transport Chain C.meiosis D.transpiration
40. C The organ system that brings oxygen to body cells and removes waste gas.
A.parasitism B.biotic factors C.respiratory system D.ecosystem
41. C A harmless variant or derivative of a pathogen that stimulates a host's immune system to mount defenses against the pathogen.
A.cell wall B.passive transport C.vaccine D.antigen
42. D A group of similar organisms that can breed and produce fertile offspring.
A.cellulose B.mitosis C.chromatin D.species
43. B Outer layer of skin.
A.gestation B.epidermis C.transformation D.cytokinesis
44. B 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.meiosis B.codon C.transformation D.diffusion
45. B Bottom portion of the heart, thicker walled and larger.
A.biome B.ventricle C.botany D.tertiary consumer
46. D A mature ovary of a flower that protects dormant seeds and aids in their dispersal.
A.respiration B.coniferous forest C.virus D.fruit
47. A A relationship between two species in which both species benefit.
A.mutualism B.phenotype C.homeostasis D.gestation
48. C Process that does not require oxygen.
A.lysosome B.biotic factors C.anaerobic D.monosaccharides
49. B Process that requires oxygen.
A.pollen B.aerobic C.phenotype D.ventricle
50. A An organism that eats primary consumers.
A.secondary consumer B.cytokinesis C.neurotoxins D.phenotype
51. C All the living organisms that inhabit an environment.
A.hermaphrodite B.proteins C.biotic factors D.membrane
52. C A soft tissue inside the bone that produces blood cells.
A.cytoplasm B.cytolysis C.bone marrow D.hermaphrodite
53. B Absorbs heat.
A.gene B.endothermic C.nucleotides D.aerobic

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54. B Can be hot or cold; receives less than 30 cm of precipitation per year.
A.endothermic B.desert C.placenta D.skeletal system
55. D A tiny, nonliving particle that invades and then reproduces inside a living cell.
A.circulatory system B.codon C.Electron Transport Chain D.virus
56. B Substance that speeds up the rate of a chemical reaction.
A.tropical forest B.catalyst C.food chain D.gene
57. D A fine dust that contains the sperm of seed-producing plants.
A.gestation B.virus C.symbiosis D.pollen
58. D Nutrients the body uses to build and maintain its cells and tissues.
A.monohybrid cross B.secondary consumer C.temperate grassland D.proteins
59. C 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.antigen B.biome C.homeostasis D.respiratory system
60. B An organism's physical appearance, or visible traits.
A.parasitism B.phenotype C.metabolism D.nervous system
61. A A selectively-permeable phospholipid bilayer forming the boundary of the cells.
A.plasma membrane B.gene C.proteins D.genetics
62. B Succession that occurs on surfaces where no soil exists.
A.messenger RNA B.primary succession C.lipids D.proteins
63. D A substance (made of sugars) that is common in the cell walls of many organisms.
A.cytokinesis B.tropical forest C.ectothermic D.cellulose
64. A Forest populated by cone-bearing evergreen trees; mostly found in northern latitudes.
A.coniferous forest B.Electron Transport Chain C.messenger RNA D.ectothermic
65. C A biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment.
A.species B.primary succession C.ecosystem D.passive transport
66. A An organism that lives in or on another organism; one who lives off another person.
A.parasite B.messenger RNA C.chromosomes D.secondary consumer
67. B A conglomeration of billions of cells specifically designed to provide a communication network within the human body.
A.monosaccharides B.nervous system C.tertiary consumer D.food chain
68. A Energy-requiring process that moves material across a cell membrane against a concentration difference.
A.active transport B.hibernation C.cytokinesis D.coniferous forest
69. B Breakdown of food substances into simpler forms that can be absorbed and used.
A.desert B.digestion C.bilateral symmetry D.chromosomes
70. D A relationship between two organisms in which one organism benefits and the other is unaffected.
A.plankton B.carrying capacity C.biotic factors D.commensalism

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71. B female or male reproductive organ that produces sex cells and hormones; ovary or testis.
A.fruit B.gonad C.deciduous D.monosaccharides
72. B A small, round cell structure containing chemicals that break down large food particles into smaller ones.
A.Electron Transport Chain B.lysosome C.parasite D.monohybrid cross
73. C A reproductive process that involves two parents that combine their genetic material to produce a new organism, which differs from both parents.
A.mitosis B.secondary consumer C.sexual reproduction D.chromatin
74. A Body plan in which only a single, imaginary line can divide the body into two equal halves.
A.bilateral symmetry B.primary succession C.ecosystem D.endothermic
75. B Energy-rich organic compounds, such as fats, oils, and waxes, that are made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
A.aerobic B.lipids C.tropical forest D.phenotype
76. B Warm, long days; very diverse; over 200 cm of precipitation per year.
A.centromere B.tropical forest C.parasitism D.genotype
77. A Total amount of living tissue within a given trophic level.
A.biomass B.biodiversity C.tertiary consumer D.skeletal system
78. C Clusters of DNA, RNA, and proteins in the nucleus of a cell.
A.nucleus B.fruit C.chromatin D.hermaphrodite
79. A The bursting of a cell.
A.cytolysis B.monohybrid cross C.chloroplast D.endothermic
80. B A rigid layer of nonliving material that surrounds the cells of plants and some other organisms.
A.monosaccharides B.cell wall C.catalyst D.transpiration
81. A Cell division that produces reproductive cells in sexually reproducing organisms.
A.meiosis B.chromosomes C.mutualism D.metabolism
82. B A segment of DNA on a chromosome that codes for a specific trait.
A.chloroplast B.gene C.virus D.membrane
83. A 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.commensalism C.secondary consumer D.species
84. D Simple sugars (glucose, fructose, galactose).
A.chloroplast B.mitosis C.digestion D.monosaccharides
85. C Study of plants.
A.commensalism B.lysosome C.botany D.membrane
86. B A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area.
A.chromosomes B.population C.biomass D.pollen
87. A The scientific study of heredity.
A.genetics B.nervous system C.ecosystem D.botany

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88. B Threadlike structures made of DNA molecules that contain the genes.
A.catalyst B.chromosomes C.hibernation D.placenta
89. A Cell organelle that stores materials such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates.
A.vacuole B.mitosis C.gestation D.phospholipid
90. C A protein that, when introduced in the blood, triggers the production of an antibody.
A.carbohydrates B.dihybrid cross C.antigen D.species
91. A A jellylike fluid inside the cell in which the organelles are suspended.
A.cytoplasm B.population C.hermaphrodite D.amino acids
92. B The fertilized egg; it enters a 2-week period of rapid cell division and develops into an embryo.
A.phototropism B.zygote C.codon D.lipids
93. C A cross between individuals that involves one pair of contrasting traits.
A.cytokinesis B.metabolism C.monohybrid cross D.neurotoxins
94. C A growth response to light.
A.phenotype B.mitosis C.phototropism D.tertiary consumer
95. D Building blocks of proteins; 20 different types in the human body.
A.catalyst B.parasite C.passive transport D.amino acids
96. C A group of ecosystems that share similar climates and typical organisms
A.parasite B.lipids C.biome D.coniferous forest
97. C A structure that allows an embryo to be nourished with the mother's blood supply.
A.centromere B.quarternary consumer C.placenta D.Calvin Cycle
98. A Area where the chromatids of a chromosome are attached.
A.centromere B.biome C.antigen D.tertiary consumer
99. B A close relationship between two species that benefits at least one of the species.
A.transpiration B.symbiosis C.parasite D.cytoplasm
100. C A cross between individuals that have different alleles for the same gene.
A.quarternary consumer B.genetics C.dihybrid cross D.hermaphrodite