

1. Which movement requires carrier protein but no direct cellular energy?

Facilitated transport

2. Which term denotes the movement of glucose molecules from an area of lower concentration to an area of higher concentration?

Active transport

3. Plasmolysis is a term describing?

Cellular shrinkage, which occurs when cells are immersed in hypertonic solution

4. The movement of substances from lesser concentration to higher concentration is called?

Active transport

5. Which particular structure is present in both eucaryotic and prokaryotic cells?

Cell membrane

6. Plant cells differ from animal cells in?

The plant cells have a cell wall and animal cells do not

7. Which cell type is characterized by the lack of true nucleus and the absence of membrane-bound organelle?

Prokaryotic cell

8. Which organelle is associated with hydrolytic enzymes and is sometimes referred to as a "suicide bag"?

Lysosomes

9. Pinocytosis is the process of?

Enclosing a liquid substance in a membrane and secreting it into the cell

10. The plasma membrane of the eukaryotic cell determines selectively which substances can enter and leave the cell. Such a membrane is said to be ?

Selectively permeable

11. What primarily determines the shape of cells that lack cell walls?

Microtubule and microfilaments

12. Which pair of organelles is responsible for energy supply to eukaryotic cells?

Chloroplast and mitochondria

13. With which organelle is the synthesis of ATP associated?

Mitochondrion

14. The plasma membrane is soluble to?

Lipids

15. The process whereby muscle cells produce lactic acid is called?

Fermentation

16. During aerobic respiration, which one of the following substances is released?

36ATP

17. Noncyclic-photophosphorylation takes place inside the?

Thylakoids

18. The dark reaction of photosynthesis takes place in ?

Stroma

19. Aerobic cellular respiration is more important to sustaining life than anaerobic because it produces?

More energy

20. Which organelle is responsible for oxygen production?

Chloroplast

21. An organic catalyst that enhances the chemical reaction is called ?

An enzyme

22. The first stage of aerobic cellular respiration is?

Glycolysis

23. Glycolysis occurs in the ?

Cytoplasm

24. For the aerobic pathway, electron transport systems are located in the ?

Mitochondrion

25. Codominance occurs when?

Both the alleles in a heterozygote are expressed phenotypically in a individual

26. Mitosis in a single human cell usually results in the formation of ?

2 diploid cells

27. Meiosis in a single human cell usually results in the formation of ?

4 haploid cells

28. If you reproduce sexually, you produce gametes via?

Meiosis

29. If you reproduce asexually, you produce offspring via?

Mitosis

30. What type of allele is expressed in the phenotype of only a homozygous individual?

Dominant

31. The sex of a human child is determined by the sex chromosome from?

The father

32. Cell division occurs most rapidly in?

Cancerous tissue

33. Which blood type would be a universal donor?

O

34. Passage of water through the membrane of a cell is called ?

Osmosis

35. Which term includes all others?

Organism

36. The kreb cycle produces?

CO₂ and H₂

37. The presence of which substance is most important for all cell activity ?

Water

38. The basic structure of a cell membranes is a ?

Protein-impregnated phospholipid bilayer

39. Cytoplasmic structures that contain powerful hydrolysis enzymes, which could lead to cell destruction in the absence of surrounding membranes, are?

Lysosomes

40. Organic substances made up of several amino acids bound together are?

Proteins

41. The smallest known microorganisms are?

Viruses

42. The end product of protein metabolism is ?

Amino acids

43. Carbohydrates are absorbed into the blood as ?

Glucose

44. The substance basic to life is?

Proteins

45. The body obtains most of its nitrogen from ?

Proteins

46. The basic unit of living organism is ?

Cell

47. The diffusion of water through a semipermeable membrane is known as ?

Osmosis

48. The process in which carbon dioxide and water are combined under the influence of light in green plants is called ?

Photosynthesis

49. A protein substance that initiates and accelerates a chemical reaction is called ?

Enzyme

50. Amino acids that cannot be manufactured by the body are called ?

Essential amino acids

51. The body's continual response to changes in the external and internal environment is called ?

Homeostasis

52. The ability of a cell to reproduce is called ?

Mitosis

53. The part of the cell necessary for reproduction is the ?

Nucleus

54. Proteins are polymers of ?

Amino acids

55. In cellular metabolism glycolysis ?

Does not require O₂

56. Cellular proteins are synthesized in ?