

Student Name: _____

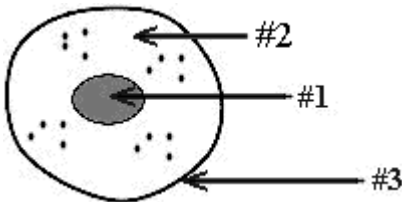
Class: _____

Date: _____

Instructions: **Read each question carefully and circle the correct answer.**

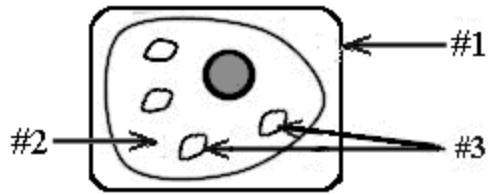
1. Which of the following plant cell parts gives the plant support and is not part of animal cells?
- A. chloroplasts
 - B. cytoplasm
 - C. cell membrane
 - D. cell wall

2. This picture shows an animal cell. Name the part labeled #3.

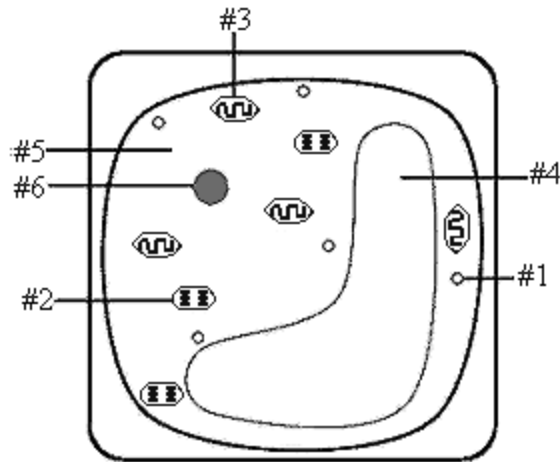


- A. cell membrane
 - B. nucleus
 - C. cell wall
 - D. chloroplast
3. Plant and animal cells have some similarities as well as differences. What is one thing that plant and animal cells have in common?
- A. cell wall
 - B. chlorophyll
 - C. nucleus
 - D. chloroplasts

4. This picture shows a plant cell. Name the parts labeled #3.

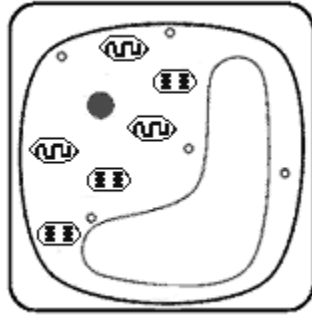


- A. chloroplasts
B. nuclei
C. membranes
D. cytoplasm
5. The part of the cell below labeled # 5 is a thick liquid in which all other organelles are suspended. What is it?



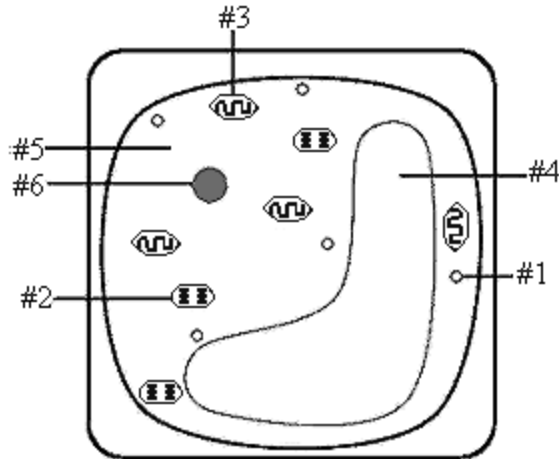
- A. the cell membrane
B. the cell wall
C. the nucleus
D. the cytoplasm

6. What type of cell is this?



- A. blood cell
- B. plant cell
- C. skeletal muscle cell
- D. nerve cell

7. What organelle is labeled #2 and is responsible for carrying out photosynthesis?



- A. vacuole
- B. lysosome
- C. chloroplast
- D. nucleus

8. Which cell part is used for storage?

- A. vacuole
- B. nucleus
- C. cell membrane
- D. lysosome

9. What is the function of ribosomes?
- A. to transport material in and out of the nucleus
 - B. to digest materials inside the cytoplasm
 - C. to protect the endoplasmic reticulum
 - D. to make proteins
10. What is the only organelle found inside of the nuclear membrane?
- A. cytoplasm
 - B. mitochondrion
 - C. nucleolus
 - D. lysosome
11. Which of the following is found inside the chloroplasts and contains chlorophyll?
- A. vacuoles
 - B. thylakoids
 - C. mitochondria
 - D. lysosomes
12. What is the function of mitochondria?
- A. to protect the nucleus
 - B. to digest food
 - C. to supply energy to the cell
 - D. to carry out photosynthesis
13. Besides animal respiration, what else releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere?
- A. decomposing plants and animals
 - B. photosynthesis
 - C. transpiration
 - D. rocks and minerals
14. During respiration, what two gases are exchanged in the cells?
- A. carbon dioxide and nitrogen
 - B. carbon dioxide and oxygen
 - C. oxygen and nitrogen
 - D. oxygen and hydrogen

15. How do human beings get the nitrogen they need?
- A. by eating plants or animals
 - B. by inhaling it from the atmosphere
 - C. by photosynthesis
 - D. by absorbing it through the skin
16. In which cycle listed below is "plant transpiration" included?
- A. carbon cycle
 - B. nitrogen cycle
 - C. water cycle
 - D. oxygen cycle
17. What is required to begin sexual reproduction?
- A. spore formation
 - B. seed dispersal
 - C. one cell splitting into two complete cells
 - D. two cells uniting to form one cell
18. Fill in the blank.
- An organism that reproduces without male or female gametes _____.
- A. can only reproduce once
 - B. does not have enough chromosomes
 - C. is asexual
 - D. has a mutant disorder
19. Which of the following statements is true about spores?
- A. They are used by all organisms in the sexual reproduction process.
 - B. They are used by some organisms to reproduce asexually.
 - C. They are not part of the sexual or asexual reproduction process.
20. Which of the following is true about asexual reproduction?
- A. Reproduced cells are identical to the original (parent) cell.
 - B. It requires a sperm cell.
 - C. There is a great deal of variation in offspring.
 - D. It can only happen in plants.

21. Which of these is NOT an organ?

- A. heart
- B. blood
- C. brain
- D. intestine

22. Which of the following is true about a multicellular organism's cells?

- A. They are all identical so the organism is able to perform life functions.
- B. They are specialized so they can carry out unique functions.
- C. They are specialized so they do not infect other organisms in the area.
- D. They are all identical so the organism doesn't reject them.

23. Fill in the blank.

Organs work together to form body systems, and body systems work together to form _____.

- A. organisms
- B. tissues
- C. populations
- D. groups

24. Fill in the blank.



The heart is an example of a/an _____.

- A. cell
- B. organ
- C. body system
- D. tissue