Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ ID: A

Honors Biology CH 7 QUIZ(part 2)

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

____ 1. Eukaryotes usually contain
a. a nucleus.
b. specialized organelles.
c. genetic material.
d. all of the above

____ 2. Which organelle breaks down food into molecules the cell can use?
a. Golgi apparatus
b. lysosome
c. endoplasmic reticulum
d. mitochondrion

____ 3. Which structure makes proteins using coded instructions that come from the nucleus?
a. Golgi apparatus
b. mitochondrion
c. vacuole
d. ribosome

____ 4. Which sequence correctly traces the path of a protein in the cell?
a. rough endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, released from the cell
b. ribosome, smooth endoplasmic reticulum, chloroplast
c. smooth endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, Golgi apparatus
d. mitochondria, rough endoplasmic reticulum, cell membrane

____ 5. Which organelle would you expect to find in plant cells but not animal cells?
a. mitochondrion
b. ribosome
c. chloroplast
d. smooth endoplasmic reticulum

____ 6. The main function of the cell wall is to
a. support and protect the cell.
b. store DNA.
c. direct the activities of the cell.
d. help the cell move.

____ 7. You will NOT find a cell wall in which of these kinds of organisms?
a. plants
b. animals
c. fungi
d. all of the above

____ 8. Which of the following structures serves as the cell's boundary from its environment?
a. mitochondrion
b. cell membrane
c. chloroplast
d. channel proteins

____ 9. Which of the following is a function of the cell membrane?
a. breaks down lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins from foods
b. stores water, salt, proteins, and carbohydrates
c. keeps the cell wall in place
d. regulates which materials enter and leave the cell

____ 10. The cell membrane contains channels and pumps that help move materials from one side to the other. What are these channels and pumps made of?
a. carbohydrates
b. lipids
c. bilipids
d. proteins

____ 11. Diffusion is the movement of molecules from
a. an area of low concentration to an area of high concentration.
b. an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration.
c. an area of equilibrium to an area of high concentration.
d. all of the above

____ 12. Diffusion occurs because
a. molecules constantly move and collide with each other.
b. the concentration of a solution is never the same throughout a solution.
c. the concentration of a solution is always the same throughout a solution.
d. molecules never move or collide with each other.

____ 13. Which means of particle transport requires input of energy from the cell?
a. diffusion
b. osmosis
c. facilitated diffusion
d. active transport

____ 14. The diffusion of water across a selectively permeable membrane is called
a. osmotic pressure.
b. osmosis.
c. facilitated diffusion.
d. active transport.

____ 15. Which term refers to cells having different jobs in an organism?
a. multicellular
b. cell specialization
c. levels of organization
d. unicellular

____ 16. The cells of multicellular organisms are
a. smaller than those of unicellular organisms.
b. simpler than those of unicellular organisms.
c. specialized to perform different tasks.
d. not dependent on one another.

____ 17. A group of similar cells that perform a particular function is called a(an)
a. organ.
b. organ system.
c. tissue.
d. division of labor.

Modified True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If false, change the identified word or phrase to make the statement true.

____ 18. If a cell contains a nucleus, it must be a prokaryote. _____

____ 19. Ribosomes stud the surface of rough endoplasmic reticulum. _____

____ 20. Cilia and flagella are made of protein filaments called endoplasmic reticulum. _____

____ 21. The cytoskeleton helps to move organelles within the cell. _____

____ 22. The main function of the cell wall is to provide support and protection. _____

____ 23. Water, carbon dioxide, oxygen, and some other substances can pass through the cell wall.
_____

____ 24. The nuclear envelope regulates which substances enter and leave a cell. _____

____ 25. There is a division of labor among the cells of multicellular organisms. _____

Completion
Complete each statement.

26. According to the cell theory, all cells come from existing _____.

27. During cell division, chromatin condenses to form _____, which are threadlike structures containing genetic material.

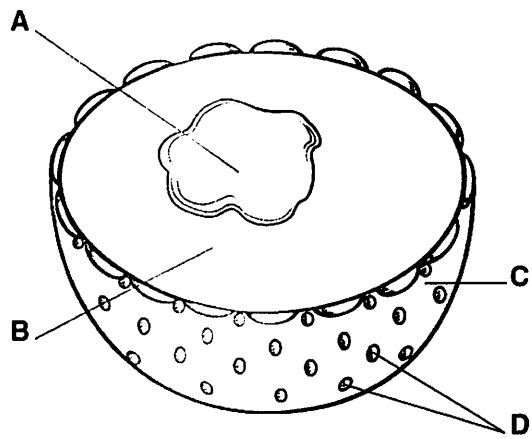

Figure 7–3

28. RNA and other molecules leave the nucleus through the structure labeled _____ in Figure 7–3.

29. Eukaryotes contain specialized structures that perform important cellular functions. These structures are called _____.

30. Unlike smooth endoplasmic reticulum, rough endoplasmic reticulum has _____ attached to it.

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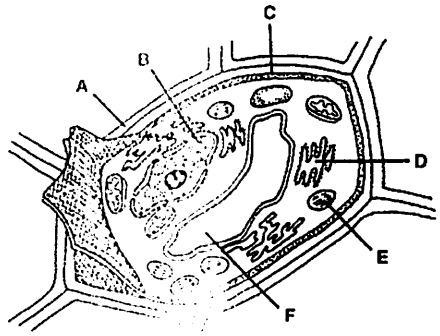

Figure 7–1

31. The structure indicated in Figure 7–1 by the letter F is usually larger in _____ cells.

32. The cell takes in food and water and eliminates wastes through the _____.

33. Molecules tend to move from an area where they are more concentrated to an area where they are less concentrated. This process is called _____.

34. The cells in a multicellular organism have specific jobs. This is called cell _____.

Other

USING SCIENCE SKILLS
A student put together the experimental setup shown below. The selectively permeable membrane is permeable to both types of solute molecules shown.

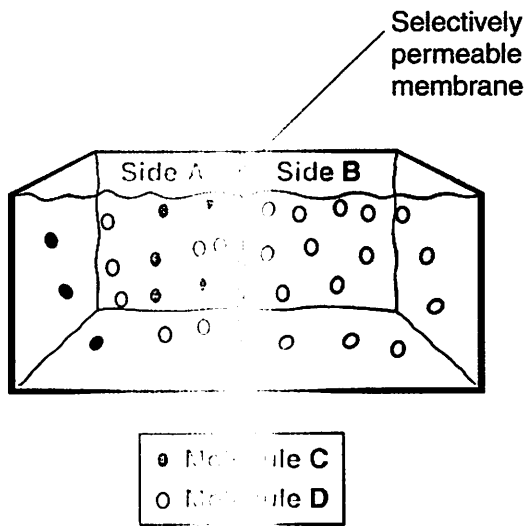

Figure 7–4

35. **Predicting** Describe the movement of the C molecules on side A of the apparatus shown in Figure 7–4. What will happen to these molecules over time?