Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Test: Cell Structure and Function

Interpreting Diagrams Use the terms listed in the box to label the diagram below. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Then, answer the questions.

TERMS

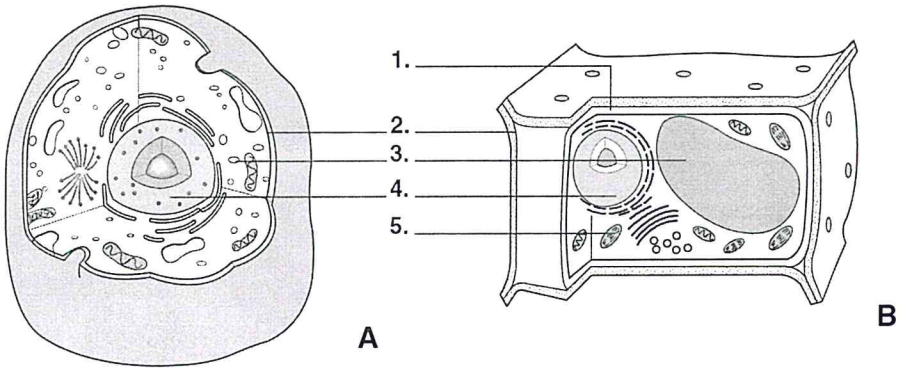
cell membrane

cell wall

chloroplast

nucleus

vacuole



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. What kind of cell is shown in Part A of the diagram? _____
7. What kind of cell is shown in Part B of the diagram? _____
8. What are three jobs of the cell membrane? _____

_____

_____

9. What part of the cell is made up of cellulose? _____
10. What part of the cell is needed to make food? _____

Multiple Choice Write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement in the spaces provided.

_____ **1.** A scientific tool that makes objects appear larger than they really are is a
a. scale. **b.** thermometer. **c.** balance. **d.** microscope.

_____ **2.** A piece of curved glass that causes light rays to come together or spread apart as they pass through is a
a. lens. **b.** meter stick. **c.** balance. **d.** microscope.

_____ **3.** The basic unit of structure and function in living things is the
a. nucleus. **b.** membrane. **c.** cell. **d.** chloroplast.

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Test: Cell Structure and Function *(continued)*

_____ **4.** The thin structure that surrounds a cell is known as
a. a nucleus. **b.** a cell membrane. **c.** cytoplasm. **d.** a vacuole.

_____ **5.** The control center of a cell is the
a. cell wall. **b.** organelles. **c.** cytoplasm. **d.** nucleus.

_____ **6.** All the living material inside a cell, except the nucleus, makes up the
a. cytoplasm. **b.** membranes. **c.** vacuole. **d.** mitochondria.

_____ **7.** The movement of material from a more crowded area to a less crowded area is called
a. osmosis. **b.** photosynthesis. **c.** respiration. **d.** diffusion.

_____ **8.** Small, round structures in a cell that make proteins are known as
a. cellulose. **b.** ribosomes. **c.** vacuoles. **d.** mitochondria.

_____ **9.** The movement of water through a membrane is called
a. diffusion. **b.** synthesis. **c.** osmosis. **d.** photosynthesis.

_____ **10.** The process by which cells reproduce is
a. diffusion. **b.** osmosis. **c.** cell division. **d.** respiration.

_____ **11.** The cell structures that break down food to produce energy are the
a. ribosomes. **b.** mitochondria. **c.** vacuoles. **d.** chloroplasts.

_____ **12.** The cell structures that break down nutrient molecules and old cell parts are known as
a. ribosomes. **b.** lysosomes. **c.** vacuoles. **d.** chloroplasts.

_____ **13.** The small network of tubes that makes proteins in the cell is known as the
a. lysosomes. **b.** mitochondria. **c.** vacuoles. **d.** endoplasmic reticulum.

_____ **14.** Animal cells have all of the following *except*
a. ribosomes. **b.** mitochondria. **c.** vacuoles. **d.** a cell wall.

_____ **15.** The specialized cells that carry information throughout the body are known as
a. white blood cells. **b.** red blood cells. **c.** nerve cells. **d.** guard cells.

_____ **16.** The movement of materials through a membrane without the use of energy is known as
a. passive transport. **b.** photosynthesis. **c.** active transport. **d.** fermentation.

_____ **17.** The nucleus of a cell divides by the process of
a. mitosis. **b.** osmosis. **c.** diffusion. **d.** respiration.

_____ **18.** Oxygen is carried throughout the body by
a. white blood cells. **b.** red blood cells. **c.** guard cells. **d.** bone cells.

_____ **19.** All of the following are types of organelles *except*
a. ribosomes. **b.** cell walls. **c.** mitochondria. **d.** vacuoles.

_____ **20.** All of the following are found only in plant cells *except*
a. vacuoles. **b.** cell walls. **c.** chlorophyll. **d.** chloroplasts.