

Organelle

Name: _____

Date: _____

- Why do eukaryotic cells require mitochondria?
 - to break down cell debris for recycling
 - to control division for cell reproduction
 - to release stored energy for cell activities
 - to package materials inside cells for transport
- Which of the following organelles use carbon dioxide to produce sugars?
 - vacuoles
 - ribosomes
 - chloroplasts
 - mitochondria
- Which of the following lacks a nucleus?
 - a plant cell
 - an animal cell
 - an amoeba
 - a virus
- A cell from heart muscle would *probably* have an unusually high proportion of
 - lysosomes.
 - mitochondria.
 - mRNA.
 - Golgi bodies.
- Which statement about plant and animal cells is true?
 - Plant cells have a nucleus and a cell wall; animal cells do not have either of these structures.
 - Plant cells have a cell wall and chloroplasts; animal cells do not have either of these structures.
 - Plant cells have a cell wall and a cell membrane; animal cells have a cell wall but not a cell membrane.
 - Plant cells have chloroplasts and mitochondria; animal cells have chloroplasts but do not have mitochondria.
- What are the basic structural units of living organisms?
 - cells
 - nuclei
 - organs
 - tissues
- Which of these describes the primary function of cell membranes?
 - They allow certain molecules to enter and exit the cell.
 - They allow all molecules to enter and exit the cell.
 - They do not allow molecules to enter or exit the cell.
 - They allow all molecules to enter the cell, but not exit.
- Which of the following statements correctly matches a cell part with its function?
 - The cell membrane packages lipids for export.
 - The mitochondria perform photosynthesis.
 - The lysosome digests molecules.
 - The nucleus produces energy
- A biologist looks at an organism through a microscope. Which of the following observations tells the biologist that the organism is eukaryotic?
 - The organism is unicellular.
 - The organism moves with flagella.
 - The organism has a cell membrane.
 - The organism has membrane- bound organelles.

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1.
Answer: C
2.
Answer: C
3.
Answer: D
4.
Answer: B
5.
Answer:
6.
Answer: A
7.
Answer:
8.
Answer: C
9.
Answer: D