

Unit 3A Common Assessment

ATTEMPT SCORE

24 / 26

01 Multiple Choice

0 / 1

A scientist at the polar ice cap was studying an ice sample from hundred of meters below the surface. While examining the ice, the scientist found some cells from many years ago. Using an electron microscope, the scientist identified these cell structures: a cytoskeleton, mitochondrion, nucleus, cell wall, and ribosomes. What kind of organism did the scientist find?

- animal
- plant
- bacteria
- He did not have enough information.

02 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which organelles are involved in energy conversion?

- mitochondria and chloroplasts
- smooth and rough endoplasmic reticulum
- mitochondria and ribosomes
- Golgi apparatus and chloroplasts

03 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following is a function of the nucleus?

- stores DNA
- stores sugars
- builds proteins
- packages proteins

04 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which type of microscope can produce three-dimensional images of a cell's surface?

- transmission electron microscope
- scanning electron microscope
- simple light microscope
- compound light microscope

05 Multiple Choice

0 / 1

Cell Structures

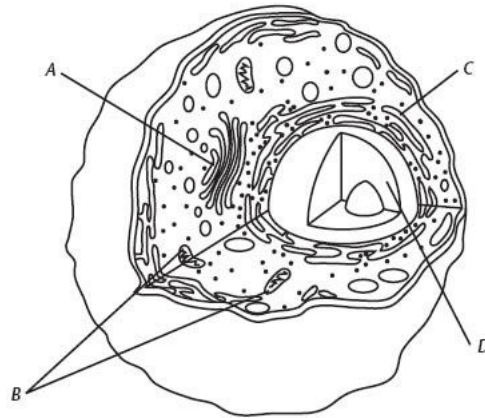


Figure 7-3

Which structure in the cell shown in Figure 7-3 above modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and other materials for storage or release from the cell?

- structure A
- structure C
- structure B
- structure D

06 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which structure makes proteins using coded instructions that come from the nucleus?

- ribosome
- Golgi apparatus
- vacuole
- mitochondrion

07 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following is a function of the cell membrane?

- stores water, salt, proteins, and carbohydrates
- regulates the movement of materials into and out of the cell
- breaks down lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins from foods
- keeps the cell wall in place

08 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

The primary function of the cell wall is to

- direct the activities of the cell.
- help the cell move.
- store DNA.
- support and protect the cell.

09 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

How can the cytoskeleton of a cell be described?

- selectively permeable series of membranes
- framework and anchor for organelles
- semifluid material
- transport system

10 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which organelle converts the chemical energy stored in food into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use?

- endoplasmic reticulum
- mitochondrion
- chloroplast
- Golgi apparatus

11 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following statements about the nucleus is NOT true?

- The nucleus stores the coded instructions for making the cell's proteins.
- The nucleus usually contains a nucleolus region which is where ribosome assembly begins.
- The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope that lets materials in and out.
- The nucleus is the site of protein assembly.

12 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which organelle breaks down organelles that are no longer useful?

- lysosome
- endoplasmic reticulum
- Golgi apparatus
- mitochondrion

13 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

What advance in technology made the discovery of cells possible?

- the particle accelerator
- the microscope
- the ultraviolet light
- the centrifuge

14 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Who used a compound microscope to see chambers within cork and named them "cells"?

- Matthias Schleiden
- Anton van Leeuwenhoek
- Rudolf Virchow
- Robert Hooke

15 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which list represents the levels of organization in a multicellular organism from the simplest level to the most complex level?

- cell, tissue, organ system, organ
- tissue, organ, organ system, cell
- cell, tissue, organ, organ system
- organ system, organ, tissue, cell

16 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which term describes the relatively constant internal physical conditions of an organism?

- homeostasis
- unicellularity
- cell specialization
- organ system

17 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following organisms are prokaryotes?

- plants
- animals
- bacteria
- fungi

18 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following is NOT a principle of the cell theory?

- Cells are the basic units of life.
- Very few cells are able to reproduce.
- All cells are produced from existing cells.
- All living things are made of cells.

19 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

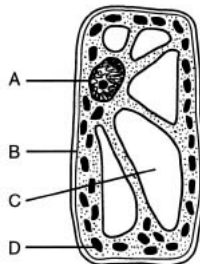


Figure 7-2

Which structure in the cell shown in Figure 7-2 above stores materials, such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates?

- structure A
- structure B
- structure C
- structure D

20 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

An organ system is a group of organs that

- work together to perform a specific function.
- are made up of similar tissues.
- work together to perform all the functions in a multicellular organism.
- are made up of similar cells.

21 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following activities is NOT a way that unicellular organisms maintain homeostasis?

- reproduction
- cell specialization
- growth
- response to the environment

22 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following best describes the relationship between the nucleus and the cytoplasm?

- The nucleus is an organelle that is surrounded by the cytoplasm.
- The nucleus is a fluid and it mixes with the fluid cytoplasm.
- The cytoplasm is a fluid that fills the inside of the nucleus.
- The cytoplasm is an organelle that is usually found near the nucleus.

23 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which of the following is an example of an organ?

- nerve cell
- epithelial tissue
- digestive system
- heart

24 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Looking at a cell under a microscope, you note that it is a prokaryote. How do you know?

- The cell lacks cytoplasm.
- The cell lacks a nucleus.
- The cell lacks a cell membrane.
- The cell lacks genetic material.

25 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

Which organelle would you expect to find in plant cells but not animal cells?

- mitochondrion
- ribosome
- smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- chloroplast

26 Multiple Choice

1 / 1

A group of similar cells that perform a particular function is called

- a division of labor.
- a tissue.
- an organ.
- an organ system.