Name_____ Class_____ Date _____

Matching *On the lines provided, match the term with its definition.*

_____ **1.** cell
_____ **2.** cell membrane
_____ **3.** cell wall
_____ **4.** nucleus
_____ **5.** cytoplasm
_____ **6.** prokaryote
_____ **7.** eukaryote
_____ **8.** organelle
_____ **9.** chromatin
_____ **10.** phagocytosis

a. organism whose cells contain a nucleus
b. granular material visible within the nucleus
c. the basic unit of life
d. specialized structures within a cell that perform important cell functions
e. organism whose cells do not contain a nucleus
f. strong supporting layer around the cell membrane that protects the cell
g. process by which extensions of cytoplasm engulf large particles
h. large structure that contains the cell's genetic information
i. thin, flexible barrier around the cell
j. portion of the cell outside the nucleus

Multiple Choice *On the lines provided, write the letter that best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

_____ **11.** The small dense region in the nucleus where the assembly of ribosomes begins is called the
a. nucleolus. b. nuclear envelope.
c. chloroplast. d. vacuole.

_____ **12.** The network of protein filaments that help maintain the shape of the cell is called the
a. nucleus. b. mitochondrion.
c. cytoskeleton. d. ribosomes.

_____ **13.** Which organelles can use energy from sunlight to create energy-rich food molecules?
a. lysosomes b. Golgi apparati
c. vacuoles d. chloropasts

_____ **14.** What is the process by which material is taken into the cell by infoldings of the cell membrane?
a. diffusion b. endocytosis
c. osmosis d. exocytosis

_____ **15.** The fourth, and highest, level of organization in a multicellular organism is
a. cell specialization. b. a tissue.
c. an organ system. d. an organ.

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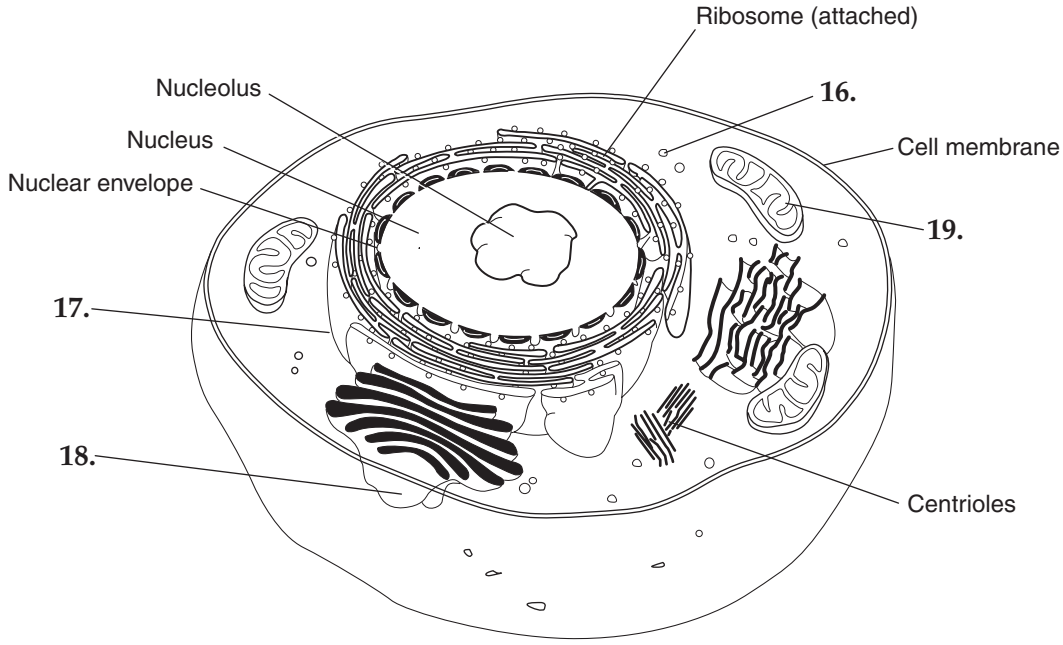
Labeling Diagrams *On the lines provided, label the structures found in an animal cell that correspond with the numbers in the diagram.*



16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

Completion *On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.*

20. The distinct, threadlike structures that contain the genetic information of the cell are called _____.

21. Particles tend to move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration in a process known as _____.

22. The double-layered sheet that makes up nearly all cell membranes is called the _____.

23. The process in which water diffuses through a selectively permeable membrane is called _____.

24. The process by which a protein channel allows molecules to cross the cell membrane is called _____.

25. The process that requires an input of energy to help material move from an area of lower concentration to an area of greater concentration is called _____.