

Cells and Cell Structure

1. **The basic unit of life is the**
(A) tissue (B) organ (C) cell (D) organism
2. **The study of cells is called**
(A) biology (B) cytology (C) ecology (D) anatomy
3. **The scientist who discovered cells was**
(A) Isaac Newton (B) Louis Pasteur (C) Robert Hooke (D) Charles Darwin
4. **The jelly-like substance inside the cell is the**
(A) nucleus (B) cytoplasm (C) vacuole (D) chloroplast
5. **The control center of the cell is the**
(A) membrane (B) vacuole (C) nucleus (D) mitochondrion
6. **The thin outer covering of the cell is the**
(A) cell wall (B) nucleus (C) cell membrane (D) cytoplasm
7. **The rigid outer layer found in plant cells is the**
(A) vacuole (B) cell wall (C) cytoplasm (D) mitochondrion
8. **The organelle that contains chlorophyll is the**
(A) chloroplast (B) vacuole (C) nucleus (D) ribosome
9. **The powerhouse of the cell is the**
(A) vacuole (B) chloroplast (C) mitochondrion (D) nucleus
10. **The structure that stores food and water is the**
(A) vacuole (B) nucleus (C) membrane (D) chloroplast
11. **Organisms made up of one cell are called**
(A) multicellular organisms (B) unicellular organisms (C) vertebrates (D) mammals
12. **An example of a unicellular organism is**
(A) goat (B) mango tree (C) amoeba (D) fish
13. **Organisms made up of many cells are called**
(A) unicellular organisms (B) microorganisms (C) multicellular organisms (D) parasites
14. **A plant cell differs from an animal cell because it has**
(A) cytoplasm (B) nucleus (C) cell wall (D) membrane
15. **The process by which plants make food is called**
(A) digestion (B) respiration (C) photosynthesis (D) excretion

16. **The chloroplast is found mainly in**
(A) animal cells (B) plant cells (C) bacteria cells (D) blood cells
17. **The nucleus contains**
(A) chlorophyll (B) cell sap (C) hereditary materials (D) water only
18. **Which of the following is not found in animal cells?**
(A) nucleus (B) cytoplasm (C) chloroplast (D) membrane
19. **The movement of substances in and out of the cell is controlled by the**
(A) vacuole (B) cell membrane (C) chloroplast (D) nucleus
20. **A group of similar cells performing the same function is called a**
(A) tissue (B) organ (C) system (D) membrane
21. **A group of organs working together forms an**
(A) organism (B) organelle (C) organ system (D) tissue
22. **Which of the following is an organ?**
(A) heart (B) blood (C) cell (D) tissue
23. **The sequence of organization in living things begins with the**
(A) tissue (B) organ (C) cell (D) system
24. **Which of the following is present in both plant and animal cells?**
(A) chloroplast (B) cell wall (C) nucleus (D) chlorophyll
25. **The large vacuole is mainly found in the**
(A) animal cell (B) plant cell (C) blood cell (D) nerve cell
26. **Which of the following gives shape and support to plant cells?**
(A) cytoplasm (B) vacuole (C) cell wall (D) nucleus
27. **The basic function of mitochondria is to**
(A) store water (B) release energy (C) produce chlorophyll (D) control movement
28. **Cells combine to form**
(A) tissues (B) systems (C) organisms (D) membranes
29. **Which of the following is not part of the cell theory?**
(A) all living things are made of cells (B) cells are the basic units of life (C) new cells come from existing cells (D) all cells contain chloroplasts
30. **Which of the following scientists contributed to cell theory?**
(A) Theodor Schwann (B) Albert Einstein (C) Galileo Galilei (D) Michael Faraday

PART B

1. The living substance inside the cell membrane is called _____.
 2. The part of the cell that controls what enters and leaves is the _____
_____.
 3. The green pigment found in chloroplast is called _____.
 4. The storage space in plant cells filled with cell sap is called the _____.
 5. The process by which cells release energy is called _____.
 6. A single-celled organism is described as _____.
 7. A group of similar cells working together is called a _____.
 8. The first scientist to use a microscope to observe cells was _____.
 9. The structure that gives support and protection to plant cells is the _____
_____.
 10. The hereditary material found in the nucleus is called _____.
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