Name Date

1. The tendency of an organism to maintain a stable internal environment is called (a) homeostasis (b) cell theory (c) reproduction (d) synthesis
2. The energy available for use by the cell is obtained from the life function of (a) reproduction (b) respiration (c) transport (d) synthesis
3. The chemical process by which complex molecules of protein are made from simple molecules is called (a) regulation (b) respiration (c) synthesis (d) hydrolysis
4. Which life function includes the absorption and circulation of essential substances throughout a cell? (a) transport (b) excretion (c) ingestion (d) nutrition
5. Which term includes all of the chemical activities carried on by an organism? (a) anabolism (b) metabolism (c) digestion (d) respiration
6. Which life activity is not required for the survival of an individual organism? (a) nutrition (b) respiration (c) reproduction (d) synthesis
7. In an ameba, materials are taken from its environment and then moved throughout its cytoplasm. These processes are regulated by (a) amylase and dynein (b) ATP and phosphate (c) microtubulin and ADP (d) ATP and dynein
8. In an organism, the coordination of the activities that maintain homeostasis in a constantly changing environment is a process known as (a) digestion (b) regulation (c) synthesis (d) respiration
9. Which life function provides substances that may be used by an organism for its growth and for the repair of its tissues? (a)excretion (b)reproduction (c)nutrition (d) regulation
10. A modem classification system should reflect (a)the types of habitats in which organisms live (b) evolutionary relationships between cells (c) color and size relationships (d) the eating habits of organisms
11. Among many species, those most closely related to each other would probably (a) live in the same geographic area (b) contain similar enzymes and hormones (c) have similar food requirements (d) live during the same time period
12. The scientific classification of animals is based primarily on similarities in (a) where the organisms live (b) size (c) the food the organisms eat (d)structure
13. The term "semipermeable" is used in reference to the (a) nucleolus (b) cell wall (c) cytoplasm (d) cell membrane
14. The canals that connect the cell membrane with the nuclear membrane are the (a) ribosomes (b) lysosomes (c) endoplasmic reticulum (d) nuclei
15. The part of a cell that is in most direct contact with the environment is the (a) nucleus (b) cell membrane (c) mitochondrion (d) centrioles
16. Plant cell organelles that contain photosynthetic pigments are (a) chloroplasts (b) centrioles (c) chromosomes (d) cell walls
17. A student can tell the difference between onion skin cells & cheek cells because the onion cells have a (a) cell membrane (b) nucleus (c) centriole (d) cell wall
18. The sites of protein anabolism in the cytoplasm are the (a) ribosomes (b) lysosomes (c) nuclei (d) centrioles

**Answers go here:**

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1. . The internal environment in which most metabolism of a cell take place is the (a) cell membrane (b) chloroplast (c) cytoplasm (d) vacuole
2. Intracellular transport of materials is most closely associated with which cell organelle? (a) cell membrane (b) cell wall (c) ribosome (d) endoplasmic reticulum
3. Centrioles are normally present in the (a) cytoplasm of onion cells (b) cytoplasm of cheek cells (c) nuclei of liver cells (d) nuclei of bean cells
4. Which organelle contains hereditary material and controls most cell activities? (a) nucleus (b) cell membrane (c) vacuole (d) endoplasmic reticulum
5. Centrioles are cell structures involved primarily in (a) cell division (b) storage of fats (c) enzyme production (d) cellular respiration
6. The cell organelles that are the sites of aerobic cellular respiration in both plant and animal cells are (a) mitochondria (b) centrioles (c) chloroplasts (d) nuclei
7. An increase in the concentration of ATP in a muscle cell is a direct result of which life function? (a) respiration (b) reproduction (c) digestion (d) excretion
8. Organelles responsible for ribosome synthesis are (a) centrioles (b) nucleoli (c) nuclei (d)mitochondrion
9. An organelle that is present in the cells of a mouse but not present in the cells of a bean plant is a (a) cell wall (b) chloroplast (c) cell membrane (d) centriole
10. A nonliving cell structure is a (a) cell membrane (b) nucleus (c) cell wall (d) Golgi complex