

**TEST NAME: Cells Quiz**  
**TEST ID: 3187047**  
**GRADE: 10 - Tenth Grade**  
**SUBJECT: Life and Physical Sciences**  
**TEST CATEGORY: School Assessment**

## 08/14/19, Cells Quiz

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. **Which of these cell parts contains DNA in the form of linear chromosomes?**
  - A. cell membrane
  - B. Golgi apparatus
  - C. nucleus
  - D. endoplasmic reticulum
  
2. **Which of these cell structures converts nutrients to energy for cell functions?**
  - A. cell membrane
  - B. chloroplasts
  - C. mitochondria
  - D. endoplasmic reticulum
  
3. **BA student builds a plant cell model by arranging different foods in a bowl.**

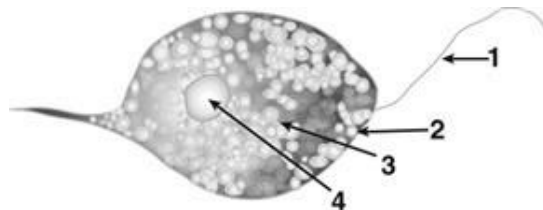


**In this cell model, what do the different pieces of food represent?**

- A. substances that the cell consumes
- B. organelles that perform different cell activities
- C. tissues that are formed by different cells
- D. configuration of parts during cell division

4. **The human body breaks down and eliminates food waste using the organs of the excretory system. Which organelle performs a similar function in humans at the cellular level?**
- A. mitochondrion
  - B. endoplasmic reticulum
  - C. lysosome
  - D. Golgi complex
5. **A researcher observes a nucleus and other membrane-bound structures in a cell. Based on this observation, the researcher can conclude that the cell is classified as a**
- A. bacterium.
  - B. virus.
  - C. prokaryote.
  - D. eukaryote.
6. **Newly made proteins are modified by which organelle?**
- A. chloroplast
  - B. endoplasmic reticulum
  - C. mitochondrion
  - D. nuclear envelope

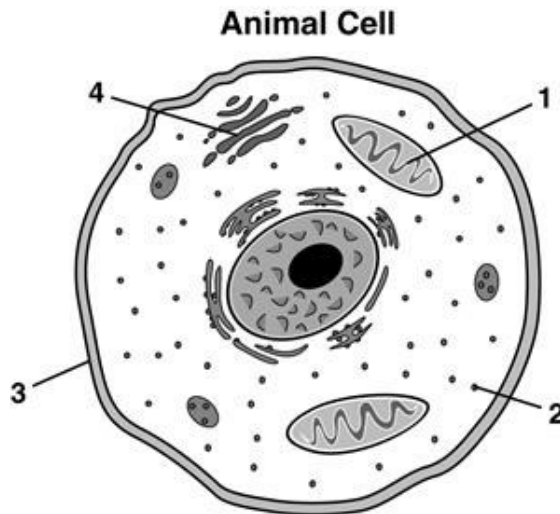
7. **Look at the diagram below of the protist *Phacus*.**



**Which structure represents the flagella?**

- A. Part 1
  - B. Part 2
  - C. Part 3
  - D. Part 4
8. **Which structure synthesizes proteins?**
- A. mitochondria
  - B. ribosomes
  - C. centrioles
  - D. lysosomes

9. A diagram of a cell is shown below.



**Which structure controls what enters and leaves the cell?**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

10. **Proteins that are synthesized in the ribosomes undergo extensive modification and are then packaged and directed to the appropriate destination. Which structural component of a cell is involved in this process?**

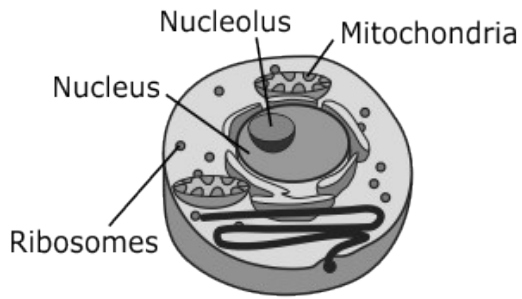
- A. plasmids
- B. lysosomes
- C. mitochondria
- D. Golgi body

11. How do prokaryotic cells differ from eukaryotic cells?

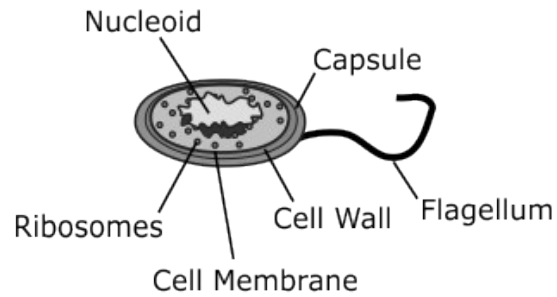
- A. Prokaryotic cells contain mitochondria, unlike eukaryotic cells.
- B. Prokaryotic cells contain ribosomes, unlike eukaryotic cells.
- C. Prokaryotic cells contain plasmids, unlike eukaryotic cells.
- D. Prokaryotic cells contain a cell membrane, unlike eukaryotic cells.

12. These illustrations show a eukaryotic cell and a prokaryotic cell.

### Eukaryote



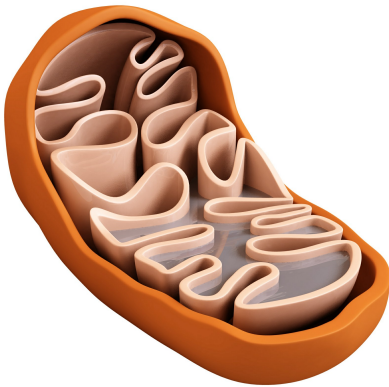
### Prokaryote



Which of these is a valid comparison of the two cells pictured?

- A. The two cells are equal in complexity.
- B. Both cells contain DNA.
- C. Both cells transform energy using mitochondria.
- D. Both cells have a rigid, outer barrier for protection.

13.



The organelle pictured here is a(n)...

- A. chloroplast
- B. nucleus
- C. ribosome
- D. mitochondrion

14. Which structures are *least likely* to appear in the same eukaryotic cell?
- A. mitochondria and chloroplasts
  - B. ribosomes and mitochondria
  - C. a cell wall and chloroplasts
  - D. small vacuoles and a cell wall
15. Which of the following structures separates the nucleus from its environment?
- A. cell wall
  - B. plasma membrane
  - C. nuclear membrane
  - D. endoplasmic reticulum