



• Quizzes

What Is a Cell?

Basic

• What is the name of the instrument used to view cells?

- A – a scanner
- B – a section
- C – a microscope
- D – a photometer

• What cell structure acts as a barrier?

- A – the nucleus
- B – the cell membrane
- C – the cytoplasm
- D – a ribosome

• What structure contains the genetic information?

- A – the nucleus
- B – the cell membrane
- C – the cytoplasm
- D – the mitochondrion

• Which three structures are found in plant cells only?

- A – cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplast
- B – cell membrane, cell wall, vacuole
- C – cell wall, chloroplast, vacuole
- D – cell wall, cell membrane, mitochondria

Advanced

• What is the function of ribosomes?

- A – respiration
- B – to control the activities of the cell
- C – protein production
- D – to act as a barrier

• What is the function of mitochondria?

- A – respiration
- B – to control the activities of the cell
- C – protein production
- D – to act as a barrier

• What is the function of chloroplasts?

- A – respiration
- B – to control the activities of the cell
- C – protein production
- D – photosynthesis

• Which three structures are found in plant cells only?

- A – cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplast
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Different Types of Cell

Basic

- Genes control the activities of the cell. In which organelle are they found?

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

- What do red blood cells carry around the body?

- A – plasma
- B – carbon dioxide
- C – platelets
- D – oxygen

- Which of the following organelles will be found in great number in a leaf cell?

- A – the nucleus
- B – chloroplast
- C – cell membrane
- D – vacuole

- What is the function of a root hair cell?

- A – to photosynthesize
- B – to anchor the plant in the ground
- C – to absorb water and minerals
- D – to be elongated

Advanced

- What is the term used to describe the lengths of DNA which control the activities of the cell?

- A – nucleus
- B – histones
- C – genes
- D – ribosomes

- What protein is found inside red blood cells?

- A – hemoglobin
- B – ribosome
- C – insulin
- D – DNA

- Which of the following organelles contains chlorophyll?

- A – nucleus
- B – chloroplast
- C – cell membrane
- D – vacuole

- What term is used to describe a group of similar cells carrying out a particular function?

- A – an organ
- B – a specialized cell
- C – a membrane
- D – a tissue

Mitosis

Basic

• What is the name of the process that produces two genetically identical cells?

- A – division
- B – meiosis
- C – mitosis
- D – replication

• What are the structures inside the nucleus called which hold the genetic material?

- A – filaments
- B – chromosomes
- C – double helixes
- D – mitochondria

• Which cells of the body are not produced by mitosis?

- A – brain cells
- B – bone cells
- C – muscle cells
- D – sex cells

Advanced

• What is mitosis used for in the human body?

- A – asexual reproduction
- B – movement
- C – growth and repair
- D – sexual reproduction

• What must the chromosomes do before the cell divides?

- A – divide
- B – grow
- C – uncoil
- D – replicate

• Which cells of the body are not produced by mitosis?

- A – brain cells
- B – bone cells
- C – muscle cells
- D – sex cells

Meiosis

Basic

• What is the name of the process that produces sex cells?

- A – division
- B – meiosis
- C – mitosis
- D – replication

• Which of the following is an example of a sex cell?

- A – brain cell
- B – bone cell
- C – muscle cell
- D – sperm cell

• Human body cells contain 46 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are there in a human sex cell?

- A – 46
- B – 92
- C – none
- D – 23

Advanced

• What is meiosis used for in the human body?

- A – asexual reproduction
- B – movement
- C – growth and repair
- D – sexual reproduction

• Human body cells contain 46 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are there in a human sex cell?

- A – 46
- B – 92
- C – none
- D – 23

• How many cell divisions take place in meiosis?

- A – 1
- B – 2
- C – 3
- D – 4