

• Answers

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

A – cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplast

B – cell membrane, cell wall, vacuole

C – cell wall, chloroplast, vacuole

D – cell wall, cell membrane, mitochondria

Different Types of Cell

Basic

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

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

- What do red blood cells carry around the body?

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

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

- A – the nucleus
-
- 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
-
- 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
-
- D – ribosomes

- What protein is found inside red blood cells?

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

- Which of the following organelles contains chlorophyll?

- A – nucleus
-
- 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
-

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