1. Which structure in the cell shown in Figure 7–3 above modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and other materials for storage or release from the cell?
   1) structure A
   2) structure B
   3) structure C
   4) structure D

2. Which of the following is a function of the nucleus?
   1) stores DNA
   2) stores sugars
   3) builds proteins
   4) packages proteins

3. Which organelle would you expect to find in plant cells but not animal cells?
   1) mitochondrion
   2) ribosome
   3) chloroplast
   4) smooth endoplasmic reticulum

4. Which of the following is a function of the cytoskeleton?
   1) helps a cell keep its shape
   2) contains DNA
   3) surrounds the cell
   4) helps make proteins

5. Which organelles are involved in energy conversion?
   1) mitochondria and chloroplasts
   2) mitochondria and ribosomes
   3) smooth and rough endoplasmic reticulum
   4) Golgi apparatus and chloroplasts

6. You will NOT find a cell wall in which of these kinds of organisms?
   1) plants
   2) animals
   3) fungi
   4) bacteria
7. The primary function of the cell wall is to
   1) support and protect the cell.
   2) store DNA.
   3) direct the activities of the cell.
   4) help the cell move.

8. Which of the following is a function of the cell membrane?
   1) breaks down lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins from foods
   2) stores water, salt, proteins, and carbohydrates
   3) keeps the cell wall in place
   4) regulates the movement of materials into and out of the cell

9. What advance in technology made the discovery of cells possible?
   1) the centrifuge
   2) the particle accelerator
   3) the ultraviolet light
   4) the microscope

10. Which of the following is NOT a principle of the cell theory?
    1) Cells are the basic units of life.
    2) All living things are made of cells.
    3) Very few cells are able to reproduce.
    4) All cells are produced from existing cells.

11. Which of the following structures serves as the cell’s boundary from its environment?
    1) mitochondrion
    2) cell membrane
    3) chloroplast
    4) channel protein

12. Which structures are involved in cell movement?
    1) cytoplasm and ribosomes
    2) nucleolus and nucleus
    3) cytoskeletons
    4) chromosomes

13. Which structure makes proteins using coded instructions that come from the nucleus?
    1) Golgi apparatus
    2) mitochondrion
    3) vacuole
    4) ribosome

14. Which organelle breaks down organelles that are no longer useful?
    1) Golgi apparatus
    2) lysosome
    3) endoplasmic reticulum
    4) mitochondrion

15. Unlike the cell membrane, the cell wall is
    1) found in all organisms.
    2) composed of a lipid bilayer.
    3) selectively permeable.
    4) a rigid structure.
16. Which sequence correctly traces the path of a protein in the cell?
   1) ribosome, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus
   2) ribosome, endoplasmic reticulum, chloroplast
   3) endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, Golgi apparatus
   4) ribosome, Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticulum

17. Which list represents the levels of organization in a multicellular organism from the simplest level to the most complex level?
   1) cell, tissue, organ system, organ
   2) organ system, organ, tissue, cell
   3) tissue, organ, organ system, cell
   4) cell, tissue, organ, organ system

18. Which structure in the cell shown in Figure 7–2 above stores materials, such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates?
   1) structure A
   2) structure B
   3) structure C
   4) structure D

19. Which of the following enclose their DNA in a nucleus?
   1) prokaryotes
   2) bacteria
   3) eukaryotes
   4) viruses

20. Which of the following statements about the nucleus is NOT true?
   1) The nucleus stores the coded instructions for making the cell’s proteins.
   2) The nucleus usually contains a nucleolus region which is where ribosome assembly begins.
   3) The nucleus is the site of protein assembly.
   4) The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope that lets materials in and out.

21. Which organelle converts the chemical energy stored in food into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use?
   1) chloroplast
   2) Golgi apparatus
   3) endoplasmic reticulum
   4) mitochondrion