Science Test – Chapter 4 Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Score:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Matching: Match each term with the correct definition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ passive transport | 1. Lack a nuclear membrane as well as many other organelles |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ diffusion | 1. Cells with a nucleus |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ membrane | 1. Located inside the nucleus and are composed of DNA and other molecules |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ osmosis | 1. A compact roundish structure located at the center of the cell that functions as the control center for the cell |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ active transport | 1. A cellular organelle that contains chlorophyll and other pigments. This is where photosynthesis occurs |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ cytoplasmic organelles | 1. Many short hairs on the outside of the cell |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ mitochondria | 1. A long, hairlike extension from a cell membrane that helps the cell to move |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ vacuoles | 1. Tiny enzyme-filled capsules that act as a demolition crew. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ ribosomes | 1. Bubbles in the cells that act as storage containers |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ golgi bodies | 1. A cellular organelle that collects chemicals from the cytoplasm and either processes them or throws them out of the cell. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ endoplasmic reticulum | 1. A cellular organelle consisting of a network of membranes that enables substances to be transported throughout the cell. |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ lysosomes | 1. A cellular organelle that directs the assembling of proteins |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ chloroplasts | 1. The powerhouse of the cell |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ cilia | 1. Movement of a substance through a membrane that requires the cell to use energy |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ flagella | 1. The diffusion of water through a membrane |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ nucleus | 1. The movement of molecules from a place of high concentration to a place of low concentration |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes | 1. The movement of a substance through a membrane that does not require the cell to use energy |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ prokaryotes | 1. The quality that says that the membrane will only allow certain molecules to go through |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ eukaryotes | 1. Thin covering that forms the outer boundary of the cell |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_ selectively permeable | 1. The parts of a cell that carry on many of the functions needed to keep the cell alive |

True or False: Fill in the blank with the correct answer

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Ink placed in a container of water would be an example of diffusion.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - There are many different shapes and sizes of cells.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Our DNA is contained in the chromosome of the cell.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Cell membranes are made of lipids and carbohydrates.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Cells are like little factories.

Multiple choice:

1. \_\_\_\_ What is the membrane model considered to be the most accurate?
   1. Lipid model
   2. Passive transport model
   3. Fluid mosaic model
   4. Diffusion model
2. \_\_\_\_ In addition to the cell membrane, what other boundary may a cell have?
   1. Cell wall
   2. Cytoplasm
   3. Amoeba
   4. Diatom
3. \_\_\_\_ Which is the green pigment that captures energy from sunlight?
   1. Chloroplasts
   2. Chlorophyll
   3. Chromosomes
   4. Cilia
4. \_\_\_\_ What was the name of the man that developed glass lenses to see microscopic organisms?
   1. Anton van Leeuwenhoek
   2. Amerigo Vespucci
   3. Sir Edmund Hilary
   4. Javiar Jones
5. \_\_\_\_ Inside the cell membrane is the \_\_\_\_\_\_?
   1. Cilia
   2. Cytoplasm
   3. Sugar
   4. Lipids

Extra Credit: Worth two points.

What is the type of microscopes that are used to study cells? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_