\_\_\_\_ 16. 

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | It has ribosomes to make proteins. | c. | It has no membrane-bound nucleus. |
| b. | It stores its genetic information in DNA. | d. | It has a cell membrane. |

\_\_\_\_ 17. **Cells are the functional units that make up tissues. Tissues then become the functional units that make up?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | enzymes | c. | other cells |
| b. | organs | d. | DNA |

\_\_\_\_ 18. **The concentration of glucose must be maintained within a fairly narrow range in most vertebrates. This statement is an example of ?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | homeostasis | c. | glycolysis |
| b. | excretion | d. | fermentation |

\_\_\_\_ 19. **Which of these processes is carried out in the same way in both plants and animals?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Cellular respiration | c. | Circulation of body fluids |
| b. | Asexual reproduction | d. | Excretion of metabolic waste |

\_\_\_\_ 20. **Bacteria are tremendously successful unicellular organisms, yet all large organisms are multicellular. Unicellular organisms cannot grow very large because the ? —**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | energy expenditures would be too great | c. | diffusion of nutrients into the cell’sinterior would be too slow |
| b. | locomotion of the organisms would betoo slow | d. | respiratory rate would be too high |

\_\_\_\_ 21. 

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Circulation | c. | Movement |
| b. | Catching prey | d. | Attachemtn |

\_\_\_\_ 22. **A cell with numerous ribosomes is probably specialized for ?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | enzyme storage | c. | cell division |
| b. | energy production | d. | protein synthesis |

\_\_\_\_ 23. **Which of the following organelles is present in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | nucleus | c. | endoplastic reticulum |
| b. | ribosomes | d. | golgi body |

\_\_\_\_ 24. **Which is required by all living things?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | energy | c. | carbon dioxide |
| b. | mobility | d. | oxygen |

\_\_\_\_ 25. 

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | cholesterol | c. | lipids |
| b. | proteins | d. | carbohydrates |

\_\_\_\_ 26. **Which of these is responsible for the “rough? ” appearance of endoplasmic**

**reticulum?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | DNA | c. | Lysosomes |
| b. | Enzymes | d. | Ribosomes |

\_\_\_\_ 27. **Some unicellular organisms are motile (have the ability to move) and some**

**are nonmotile. Which cellular structures are associated with movement?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Ribosomes | c. | Chloroplasts |
| b. | Flagella | d. | Vacuoles |

\_\_\_\_ 28. **Both lipids and carbohydrates are important in animal cells because both ? —**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | store energy | c. | form cell walls |
| b. | contain nitrogen | d. | provide insulation |

\_\_\_\_ 29. **What repackages proteins into forms the cell can use, expel, or keep stored?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Lysosomes | c. | mitochondrai |
| b. | Golgi bodies | d. | centrioles |

\_\_\_\_ 30. **Which of these is the best model of a prokaryotic cell?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. |  | c. |  |
| b. |  | d. |  |

\_\_\_\_ 31. **Amino acids link together by peptide bonds to form proteins. In which**

**cellular organelle would this process occur?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Mitochondrion | c. | Golgi body |
| b. | Ribosome | d. | Lysosome |

\_\_\_\_ 32. **Which of these is most responsible for carrying coded information from the**

**nucleus?**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | The cell membrane | c. | mRNA  |
| b. | The ribosomes | d. | ATP |