

Name _____
SCIENCE 7th Grade

Date _____
Per.# _____

CELL VOCABULARY

DIRECTIONS: Please match the definition in column A with the cell part in column B. Each answer is only used once. GOOD LUCK! ☺

COLUMN A

1. _____ Substance that is found inside the chloroplast
2. _____ Cell that have a nucleus
3. _____ Breaks down food and old cell parts
4. _____ Allows substances in and out of the cell
5. _____ Makes proteins
6. _____ Transports proteins in the cell
7. _____ Holds or suspends all the cells organelles
8. _____ Structures within the cell
9. _____ Store food, water, and wastes
10. _____ Makes food for the plant cell
11. _____ Sacs that distribute proteins
12. _____ Control center that conducts all cell functions
13. _____ Produces energy for the cell
14. _____ Contains cellulose

COLUMN B

- A. Endoplasmic Reticulum
- B. Cytoplasm
- C. Golgi Bodies
- D. Chloroplast
- E. Vacuoles
- F. Nucleus
- G. Cell Membrane
- H. Cell Wall
- I. Ribosome
- J. Mitochondria
- K. Chlorophyll
- L. Eukaryote
- M. Organelle
- N. Lysosomes

SECTION 1-2 REVIEW AND REINFORCE

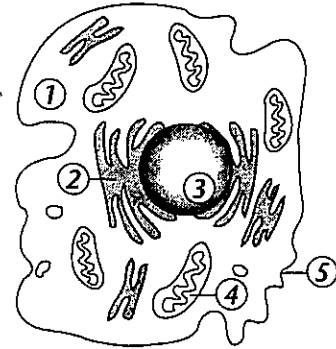
Looking Inside Cells

◆ Understanding Main Ideas

Identify each of the cell structures in the figure.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Simplified Animal Cell



◆ Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

- 6. _____ are tiny cell structures that carry out specific functions within the cell.
- 7. The rigid layer of nonliving material that surrounds the cells of plants and other organisms is called the _____.
- 8. In cells without cell walls, the _____ forms the outside boundary that separates the cell from its environment.
- 9. The _____ is a large, oval structure that directs all of the cell's activities.
- 10. Strands of genetic material floating in the nucleus are referred to as _____.
- 11. The region between the cell membrane and the nucleus is called the _____.
- 12. _____ produce most of the energy the cell needs to carry out its functions.
- 13. A maze of passageways called the _____ carries proteins and other materials from one part of the cell to another.
- 14. _____ function as factories to produce proteins.
- 15. _____ receive proteins and other newly formed materials and distribute them to other parts of the cell.
- 16. Organelles called _____ capture energy from sunlight and use it to produce food for the cell.
- 17. The storage area of a cell is called a(n) _____.
- 18. _____ are small, round structures in cells that break down large food particles into smaller ones.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following most likely led to the development of the cell theory?
 - a. Development of the germ theory of disease.
 - b. Invention of the microscope and microscope techniques.
 - c. Use of a five-kingdom system of classification.
 - d. Discovery of viruses and bacteria.
2. What does the Golgi complex do in a cell?
 - a. It is the power source of the cell.
 - b. It makes proteins.
 - c. It packages and distributes proteins.
 - d. It makes sugar and oxygen.
3. Ribosomes, the organelles that make proteins, are found on the membranes of the
 - a. mitochondria.
 - b. vacuoles.
 - c. cell wall.
 - d. endoplasmic reticulum.
4. An organelle that aids in the storage and is larger within plant cells is called
 - a. a nucleolus.
 - b. an enzyme.
 - c. a mitochondrion.
 - d. a vacuole.
5. What cell part supports the plant cell and might be made of cellulose?
 - a. cell wall
 - b. ribosome
 - c. cell membrane
 - d. nucleus
6. What is the smallest unit that can perform all the processes necessary for life?
 - a. Organelle
 - b. Nucleus
 - c. Cell
 - d. Tissue
7. What substance do Chloroplasts contain that give them their green color?
 - a. Chloroform
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Chlorophyll
 - d. Chromosomes
8. Through what do materials go in and out of an organism's cells?
 - a. mitochondria
 - b. mouths
 - c. cell membranes
 - d. pores
9. A group of cells with the same function makes up
 - a. a structure.
 - b. an organism.
 - c. a tissue.
 - d. an organ system.
10. Most of a cell's energy is made and stored in the inner membrane of the
 - a. golgi complex.
 - b. nucleus.
 - c. mitochondrion.
 - d. endoplasmic reticulum.
11. Which of the following statements is not part of the cell theory?
 - a. All organisms are made up of one or more cells.
 - b. Animals and plants share the same kinds of cells.
 - c. The cell is the basic unit of all living things.
 - d. All cells come from existing cells.
12. What part of the cell forms a barrier between the cell and its environment allowing some material in and out?
 - a. cell membrane.
 - b. nucleus.
 - c. cholesterol.
 - d. ribosome.

13. What is cytoplasm?

- a. the nucleus of a cell.
- b. genetic material in a cell.
- c. the proteins in a cell.
- d. the fluid inside a cell.

14. Where does photosynthesis, the making of food, take place in a cell?

- a. in the nucleus.
- b. in the chloroplasts.
- c. in the mitochondria.
- d. in the ribosomes.

15. What part of the cell acts as the cell's delivery (transport) system?

- a. endoplasmic reticulum.
- b. nucleolus.
- c. mitochondrion.
- d. nucleus.

16. What is the job of the lysosomes?

- a. They store water.
- b. They digest food particles.
- c. They make new cells.
- d. They package proteins.

17. What is the correct order of the levels of classification starting with the simplest?

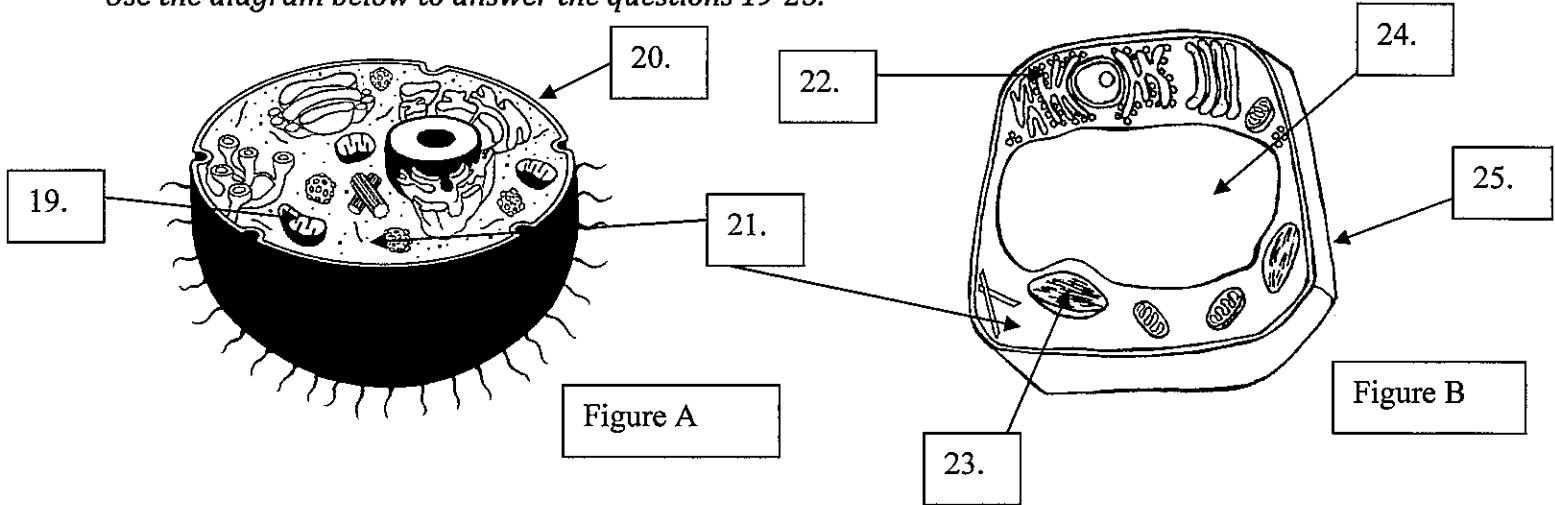
- a. Organ, tissue, cell, organ system
- b. Cell, tissue, organ, organ system
- c. Tissue, cell, organ system, organ
- d. Organ system, organ, tissue, cell

18. What type of cell does not have a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles?

- a. Prokaryote
- b. Eukaryote

(19-25 on next page)

Use the diagram below to answer the questions 19-25.



19. What is 19 pointing to?
- mitochondria
 - chloroplasts
 - nucleus
 - ribosome

20. What is 20 pointing to?
- cell wall
 - cytoplasm
 - cell membrane
 - nucleus

21. What is 21 pointing to?
- vacuole
 - ribosomes
 - cytoplasm
 - nucleus

22. What is 22 pointing to?
- Golgi bodies
 - mitochondria
 - endoplasmic reticulum
 - cytoplasm

23. What is 23 pointing to?
- lysosome
 - mitochondria
 - nucleus
 - chloroplast

24. What is 24 pointing to?
- vacuole
 - cytoplasm
 - lysosome
 - nucleus

25. What is 25 pointing to?
- cell wall
 - cell membrane
 - endoplasmic reticulum
 - ribosome
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