

Chapter 7 Cell Structure and Function**Chapter Vocabulary Review**

Matching *On the lines provided, match the term with its definition.*

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|------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. cell | a. organism whose cells contain a nucleus |
| _____ 2. cell membrane | b. granular material visible within the nucleus |
| _____ 3. cell wall | c. the basic unit of all forms of life |
| _____ 4. nucleus | d. specialized structures within a cell that perform important cell functions |
| _____ 5. cytoplasm | e. organism whose cells do not contain a nucleus |
| _____ 6. prokaryote | f. strong layer around the cell membrane that protects the cell |
| _____ 7. eukaryote | g. process by which extensions of cytoplasm engulf large particles |
| _____ 8. organelle | h. large structure that contains the cell's genetic information |
| _____ 9. chromatin | i. thin, flexible barrier around the cell |
| _____ 10. phagocytosis | j. material inside the cell membrane, not including the nucleus |

Multiple Choice *On the lines provided, write the letter that best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

- _____ 11. The small dense region in the nucleus where the assembly of ribosomes begins is called the
 a. nucleolus. b. nuclear envelope.
 c. chloroplast. d. vacuole.
- _____ 12. The hollow tubes of protein, about 25 nanometers in diameter, that help maintain the shape of the cell are called
 a. microfilaments. b. mitochondrion.
 c. microtubules. d. ribosomes.
- _____ 13. Which organelles can use energy from sunlight to create energy-rich food molecules?
 a. lysosomes b. Golgi apparatus
 c. vacuoles d. chloroplasts
- _____ 14. What is the process by which material is taken into the cell by infoldings of the cell membrane?
 a. diffusion b. endocytosis
 c. osmosis d. exocytosis
- _____ 15. The fourth, and highest, level of organization in a multicellular organism is
 a. cell specialization. b. a tissue.
 c. an organ system. d. an organ.