

**Chapter 7 Cell Structure and Function**

**Chapter Vocabulary Review**

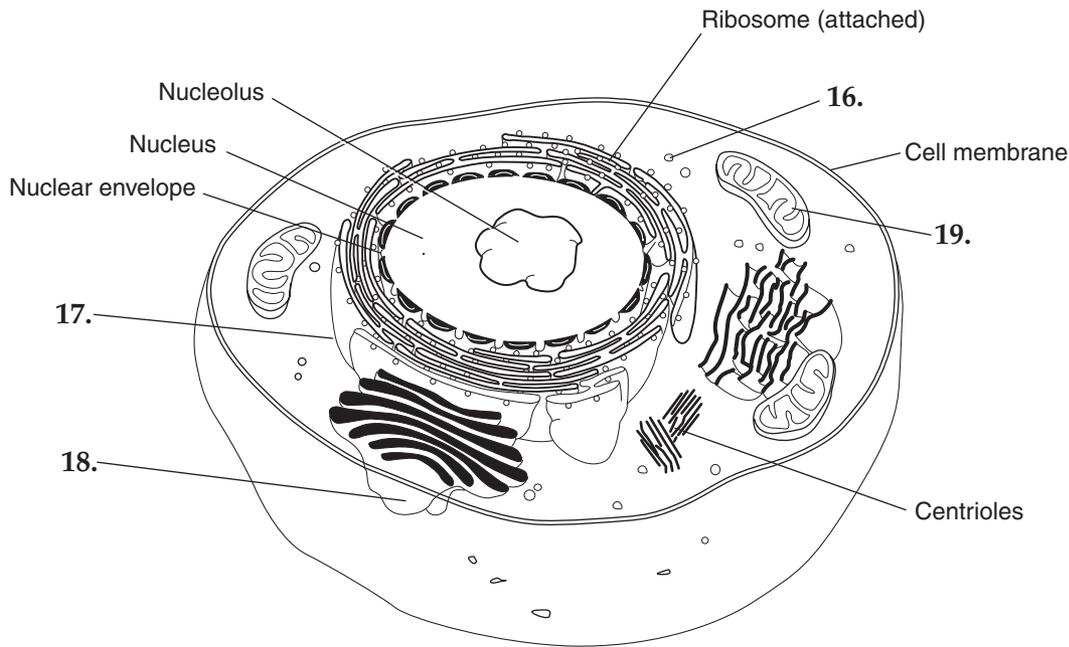
**Matching** *On the lines provided, match the term with its definition.*

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| _____ 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.

**Labeling Diagrams** *On the lines provided, label the structures found in an animal cell that correspond with the numbers in the diagram.*



- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_

**Completion** *On the lines provided, complete the following sentences.*

- 20. The distinct, threadlike structures that contain the genetic information of the cell are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 21. Molecules tend to move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration in a process known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22. When some substances can pass across them but others cannot, biological membranes are said to have \_\_\_\_\_.
- 23. The process in which water diffuses through a selectively permeable membrane is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 24. The process by which a protein channel allows molecules to cross the cell membrane is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 25. The process that requires an input of energy to help material move from an area of lower concentration to an area of greater concentration is called \_\_\_\_\_.