

## Chapter 02 Cells, Tissues, Organs, and Organ Systems of Animals

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The simplest organization of matter that exhibits the properties of life is the  
A. cell.  
B. tissue.  
C. protein.  
D. nucleic acid.  
E. organism.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

2. Which of the following is part of plant cells but not animal cells?  
A. mitochondria  
B. endoplasmic reticulum  
C. plasma membrane  
D. cell wall  
E. nucleus

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

3. Which of the following is found in animal cells, but is not usually found in plant cells?

- A. chromosomes
- B. Golgi apparatus
- C. mitochondria
- D. plasma membrane
- E.** centrioles

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

4. A cell in which the DNA is not bound by a membrane is said to be

- A.** prokaryotic.
- B. organoid.
- C. eukaryotic.
- D. symbiotic.
- E. endosymbiotic.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

5. A cell with a membrane-bound nucleus, containing DNA in organized structures called chromosomes is said to be

- A. symbiotic.
- B.** eukaryotic.
- C. organoid.
- D. prokaryotic.
- E. endosymbiotic.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

6. A cell that has membrane-bound units called organelles and a cytoskeleton is said to be
- A. prokaryotic.
  - B. organoid.
  - C. eukaryotic.**
  - D. symbiotic.
  - E. endosymbiotic.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

7. An organelle that is used for storage and internal transport, serves as a site for attachment of ribosomes, and makes steroids, is the
- A. cytoskeleton.
  - B. mitochondrion.
  - C. lysosome.
  - D. endoplasmic reticulum.**
  - E. centriole.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

8. The organelle that packages and routes the synthesized products of a eukaryotic cell is the
- A. flagellum.
  - B. ribosome.
  - C. peroxisome.
  - D. nucleolus.
  - E. Golgi apparatus.**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

9. These structures are an example of a microbody.

- A. ribosome
- B. vault
- C. peroxisome**
- D. golgi apparatus
- E. rough endoplasmic reticulum

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

10. These structures have recently been shown to act as signal-receiving "antennae" for cells that help them monitor the extracellular environment.

- A. vacuoles
- B. mitochondria
- C. smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- D. cilia**
- E. rough endoplasmic reticulum

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

11. This organelle functions in cell division and organization of the cytoskeleton.

- A. mitochondrion
- B. centriole**
- C. endoplasmic reticulum
- D. chloroplast
- E. lysosome

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

12. The semifluid phase of the cytoplasm that contains organelles, vesicles, and inclusions, and serves as a medium for metabolic reactions is the

- A. nucleoplasm.
- B. cytoskeleton.
- C. cytosol.
- D. peroxisome.
- E. plasma membrane.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the mitochondria function in increasing the inner membranous surface area.

- A. centrioles
- B. matrix
- C. strobili
- D. cristae
- E. thylakoids

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

14. The surface to volume ratio of a cell limits

- A. the type of organelles present.
- B. the organelle/microtubule volume.
- C. the number of organelles present.
- D. the plasma membrane/DNA volume.
- E. the size a cell may reach.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

15. The surface area of a cell \_\_\_\_\_ as the volume of a cell \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decreases; increases
- B. increases; decreases**
- C. decreases; remains the same
- D. increases; remains the same
- E. remains the same; increases

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

16. The fluid mosaic model of membrane structure was developed by

- A. Singer and Nicolson.**
- B. Garth and Richardson.
- C. Schleiden and Schwann.
- D. Singer and Schleiden.
- E. Johnson and Garth.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

17. Membrane proteins attached to the inner or outer surfaces of plasma membranes are called \_\_\_\_\_ proteins.

- A. intrinsic
- B. hydrophobic
- C. peripheral**
- D. hydrophilic
- E. mosaic

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

18. Membrane proteins that are embedded within the membrane and may function in moving materials across the membrane are called \_\_\_\_\_ proteins.

- A. hydrophobic
- B. extrinsic
- C. mosaic
- D.** intrinsic
- E. hydrophilic

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

19. The "cell coat," made of surface carbohydrates and portions of proteins, is called the

- A. tunic.
- B. cell wall.
- C. plasma membrane.
- D. desmosome.
- E.** glycocalyx.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

20. The ability of a membrane to regulate passage of materials into and out of a cell is called

- A.** selective permeability.
- B. innate regulation.
- C. active transport.
- D. membrane uniformity.
- E. homeostasis.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

21. Water molecules move through selectively permeable membranes from areas of high concentration of water to areas of lower concentration by

- A. simple diffusion.
- B. endocytosis.
- C. osmosis.
- D. facilitated diffusion.
- E. hydrostatic infusion.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

22. When molecules bind temporarily with a carrier protein in a cell's membrane and move across the membrane from areas of higher concentration to areas of lower concentration is known as

- A. simple diffusion.
- B. endocytosis.
- C. receptor-mediated osmosis.
- D. active transport.
- E. facilitated diffusion.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

23. The form of transport involved when blood pressure forces water and small dissolved molecules into kidney tubules is

- A. osmosis.
- B. simple diffusion.
- C. complex diffusion.
- D. filtration.
- E. facilitated diffusion.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*



24. Cells placed in this type of solution will shrivel.

- A. isotonic
- B. water
- C. hypertonic**
- D. hypotonic
- E. metatonic

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

25. Active transport

- A. can only move molecules from higher to lower concentrations.
- B. uses cellular energy to move molecules from lower to higher concentrations.**
- C. moves molecules through protein channels by binding them to large lipid molecules.
- D. can only move protein molecules.
- E. can only move carbohydrate molecules.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

26. This carrier protein transports two molecules or ions in opposite directions.

- A. Uniporter
- B. Symporter
- C. Antiporter**
- D. Cotransporter
- E. Proporter

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

27. Small hydrophilic molecules such as \_\_\_\_\_ are sometimes able to enter a cell through an aquaporin.

- A. glycerol
- B. cholesterol
- C. glucose
- D. beta carotene
- E. vitamin D

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

28. When a plasma membrane encloses small fluid droplets and takes them into the cell, a form of transport known as \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

- A. active diffusion
- B. receptor-mediated exocytosis
- C. pinocytosis
- D. facilitated diffusion
- E. phagocytosis

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

29. When cells such as white blood cells of a vertebrate engulf bacteria, the membrane transport mechanism used is

- A. receptor-mediated endocytosis.
- B. active transport.
- C. passive transport.
- D. phagocytosis.
- E. exocytosis.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

30. Two important and well-known active transport mechanisms in nerve cells are the \_\_\_\_\_ pumps.

- A. sodium-phosphorus and calcium
- B. calcium and sulfur
- C. oxygen and carbon dioxide
- D. protein and nucleic acid
- E. calcium and sodium-potassium**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

31. The protein composing the filaments inside cilia and flagella is

- A. tubulin.**
- B. actin.
- C. myosin.
- D. mucin.
- E. collagen.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

32. Structures associated with the endoplasmic reticulum, necessary for protein synthesis are the

- A. desmosomes.
- B. ribosomes.**
- C. peroxisomes.
- D. chromosomes.
- E. nucleosomes.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

33. The organelle that is especially prominent and well-developed in secretory cells (such as glandular epithelial cells) is the

- A. centriole.
- B. phagolysosome.
- C. Golgi apparatus.**
- D. mitochondrion.
- E. peroxisome.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

34. The structures which are elongated appendages used for propelling the cell or for moving material over the cell surface are the

- A. cilia and flagella.**
- B. axonemes and myonemes.
- C. basal bodies and centrioles.
- D. microtubules and microfilaments.
- E. axopodia and myopodia.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

35. A major function of the cell nucleus is

- A. storing proteins.
- B. storing genetic information.**
- C. packaging materials for secretion.
- D. packaging ATP for cellular use.
- E. serving as a site for protein synthesis.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

36. The nuclear envelope is continuous with the \_\_\_\_\_ at a number of points.

- A. plasma membrane
- B. Golgi apparatus
- C. endoplasmic reticulum**
- D. mitochondria
- E. cytoskeleton

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

37. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an organelle inside the nucleus that serves as the pre-assembly point for ribosomes.

- A. nucleosome
- B. nucleotide
- C. nucleoplasm
- D. nucleolus**
- E. nucleoside

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

38. \_\_\_\_\_ are newly discovered organelles believed to aid in transport of messenger RNA into the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells.

- A. vaults**
- B. ribosomes
- C. peroxisomes
- D. nucleoli
- E. centrioles

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

39. Which of the following is not an example of an organ system?

- A. digestive
- B. lymphatic
- C. respiratory
- D. nervous
- E.** blood

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

40. The type of tissue that covers or lines structures is

- A.** epithelial tissue.
- B. fibrous tissue.
- C. adipose tissue.
- D. contractile tissue.
- E. skeletal tissue.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

41. Spaces within bone or cartilage which house the living cells are called

- A. chondrocytes.
- B.** lacunae.
- C. osteoclasts.
- D. intercalations.
- E. cristae.

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

42. Fibrous connective tissue in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ connects bones to bones.

- A. ligaments
- B. fascia
- C. tendons**
- D. adipose tissue
- E. hyaline cartilage

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

43. Blood is considered to be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ tissue.

- A. epithelial
- B. liquid
- C. hyaline
- D. connective**
- E. adipose

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*

44. Heart, lungs, and liver are examples of functional units called

- A. tissues.
- B. organelles.
- C. systems.
- D. histological entities.
- E. organs.**

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

45. Two organelles called \_\_\_\_\_ lie at right angles to each other near the nucleus and are involved with movement of the chromosomes during cell division.

- A. centrioles
- B. centrosomes
- C. centromeres
- D. concentricyclones
- E. cycloses

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

46. \_\_\_\_\_ transports molecules made in the nucleus to various parts of the cell.

- A. Centrioles
- B. Barrels
- C. Vaults
- D. Autosomes
- E. Motorists

*Blooms Level: 01. Remember*

*Blooms Level: 02. Understand*