



**Question One: (10 marks)**

**Put a mark (√) or (×) in front of the following sentences:**

- 1- ( ) Fungi are examples for prokaryotic cells.
- 2- ( ) Amino acid is the monomer of the nucleic acids.
- 3- ( ) Mobile ribosomes are free in cytoplasm.
- 4- ( ) Chloroplasts are found only in the animal cells.
- 5- ( ) The tissues are grouped to form the cell.
- 6- ( ) Binary fission is kind of sexual reproduction.
- 7- ( ) Filaments are responsible for muscular contraction.
- 8- ( ) Embryology deals with the function of body organs.
- 9- ( ) Anabolism is the building up of new living materials.
- 10- ( ) Carbohydrates are 'commonly known as the tissue –builders.

**Question Two: (6marks)**

**Match the description below with the organelle or cell component on the right:**

Contain digestive enzymes	1. lysosomes
Give the cell shape	2. Golgi apparatus
Play important role in cell division by making spindle fibres.	3. Chromatin
Maintain the shape of nucleus.	4. Centrioles
Play important role in protein modificatio	5. Nuclear envelope
Store the genetic information of the individual	6. microtubules

**Question Three: (3marks)**

**Describe the function of each of cell organelle:**

- Centriole:
  
- Mitochondria:
  
- Nuclear pores:



**Question Four:**

**(5 marks)**

**Write the scientific term for each of the following sentences:**

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ cells relatively large and has true nucleus.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ play important role in elongation of cell life.
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_ the study of living things.
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ the material of which all living bodies are built-up.
- 5- \_\_\_\_\_ ( R.E.R. ).

**Question Five:**

**(6 marks)**

A) **Define:**

- The cell:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Microbiology:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Cellular respiration:

B) Where can ribosomes are found in the cell?? What is the function of ribosomes??



**Question Six:**

**(10 marks)**

**Chose the appropriate answer from the listed choice of each statement:**

1. Bacteria reproduce by a type of cell division is called:
  - a- Budding
  - b- Binary fission
  - c- Sporulation
  - d- Regeneration
  
2. Number of Golgi apparatus in the cell is:
  - a- Two
  - b- One
  - c- Three
  - d- Thousands
  
3. In the human body, the number of chromosomes:
  - a- 48
  - b- 44
  - c- 46
  - d- 47
  
4. Nuclear envelope composed of:
  - a- One layer
  - b- Two layers
  - c- Three layers
  - d- Four layers
  
5. The origin of peroxysomes is:
  - a- Ribosomes
  - b- Mitochondria
  - c- Centrioles
  - d- Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
  
6. ....play important role in ribosome's syntheses
  - a- Nucleolus
  - b- Nucleus
  - c- Lysosomes
  - d- Filaments
  
7. Phagocytotic vesicles are used for:
  - a- Cellular drinking.
  - b- Cellular respiration
  - c- Cellular locomotion
  - d- Cellular eating



8. The monomer of proteins is:
  - a- Glucose
  - b- Fatty acid
  - c- Nucleotide
  - d- Amino acid
  
9. Krebs cycle occurs in the:
  - a- Cytosol
  - b- Mitochondrial matrix
  - c- Cytoplasm
  - d- The inner membrane of the mitochondria
  
10. The movement of substances against cell contraction is called:
  - a- Active transport
  - b- Passive transport
  - c- Diffusion
  - d- Osmosis

End of Questions  
*Good Luck*