***Test --- Unit C Chapter 2 DO NOT WRITE ON THIS TEST***

1. Photosynthesis takes place in this organelle of plant cells.
   1. chlorophyll b. ribosomes c. mitochondria d. chloroplast
2. To stay alive, a cell must be able to release the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that is stored in a molecule’s bonds.

a. energy b. chemical reaction c. chlorophyll d. glucose

1. Two of the *starting materials* in the process of photosynthesis are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

a. carbon dioxide and water c. oxygen and sugar

b. oxygen and energy d. glucose and water

1. A major energy source for most cells is a sugar molecule called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. starch b. chlorophyll c. glucose d. sucrose

1. Cellular respiration takes place in this part of the cell.

a. chloroplast b. nucleus c. mitochondria d. cell membrane

1. During photosynthesis, a pigment called chlorophyll traps energy from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to

allow plants to produce their own food.

a. chloroplasts b. sunlight c. chemical reactions d. ATP

1. The chemical bonds between atoms in a molecule contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. water b. chlorophyll c. chemical energy d. diffusion

1. Which of the following is **not** produced by cellular respiration?

a. glucose b. water c. carbon dioxide d. energy

1. Your cells are mostly made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. glucose b. carbon dioxide c. oxygen d. water

1. How do most cells release energy?

a. They carry out passive transport. c. They break down sugars.

b. They photosynthesize. d. They carry out active transport.

1. How do cells store energy?
   1. Energy is stored as chemical energy in the bonds of the atoms.
   2. Energy is stored as mechanical energy in the bonds between atoms.
   3. Molecules of glucose absorb energy from the sun.
   4. Molecules of chlorophyll absorb energy from the sun.
2. The ultimate source of energy for ALL organisms is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. glucose b. plants c. the sun d. cellular respiration

1. Name the process that requires energy.

a. fermentation b. photosynthesis c. cellular respiration d. diffusion

1. Name the process that makes energy.

a. fermentation b. photosynthesis c. cellular respiration d. diffusion

1. What are two of the starting materials of photosynthesis?

a. CO2 and H2O b. C6H12O6 and O2 c. energy d. glucose

1. What are the products of photosynthesis?

a. CO2 and H2O b. sunlight c. energy d. C6H12O6 and O2

1. What are the starting materials of cellular respiration?

a. energy and CO2 b. glucose and CO2 c. O2 and C6H12O6 d. H2O and CO2

1. What are two of the products of cellular respiration?

a. O2 and CO2 b. glucose and CO2 c. O2 and C6H12O6 d. H2O and CO2

1. Energy is released during cellular respiration in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. sunlight b. DNA c. ATP d. chlorophyll
2. Volvox obtains its energy/food from:
   1. oozing its pseudopods and engulfing its prey
   2. it makes its own food through photosynthesis
   3. using cilia to sweep food into its food passageway
   4. it uses its flagella
3. The amoeba moves by:
   1. using pseudopods to “ooze” c. beating its cilia
   2. whipping its flagella d. shaking its tail feather
4. A pseudopod is a:
   1. whip-like structure that propels the euglena forward
   2. tiny hair-like structures that move paramecium back and forth
   3. “false-feet” that “ooze” and stretch the amoeba’s cell membrane, causing it to move
   4. “false eye” that allows the amoeba to “see”
5. A flagella is a:
   1. “false eye” that allows the amoeba to “see”
   2. “false-feet” that “ooze” and stretch the amoeba’s cell membrane, causing it to move
   3. tiny hair-like structures that move paramecium back and forth
   4. whip-like structure that propels the euglena forward
6. A volvox lives:
   1. for an hour and then dies c. as a parasite attached to another organism
   2. alone d. in colonies
7. A Euglena obtains it’s food through
   1. engulfing food by oozing
   2. using an oral groove to pass food through its contractile vacuole
   3. photosynthesis through an eye spot
   4. by living off of another organism (parasite)