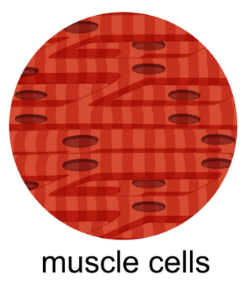
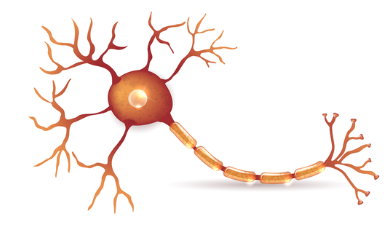
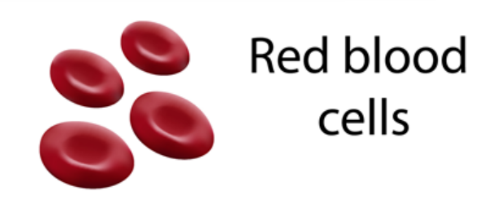
**Tahnoon bin mohammed School Cycle 2**

**Grade 6 Science**

**Lesson 2 – cell structure and functions**

1. **………… cells have tiny hairs that move back and forth to move dust and particles out of nose.**
2. **Muscle cells need a lot of energy to perform their functions. Which of the below characteristics most likely occur in muscle cells?**
3. **Muscle cells carry water and nutrients from the root to the leaves.**
4. **Muscle cells have a lot of mitochondria to produce big amount of ATP energy.**
5. **Muscle cells do not have a nucleus to carry more oxygen.**
6. **Muscle cells have chloroplast to carry more oxygen.**
7. **……………….open and close to allow gases to move in and out of the plant. Stomata are found on the …………..**
8. **Which of the following is not found in the root hair cells?**
9. **Central vacuole**
10. **Chloroplast**
11. **Cell membrane**
12. **Cell wall**
13. **……… cells carry information over long distance from one part of our body to another.**
14. **Which of the cells found in plant leaves? (choose any two)**
15. **Muscle cells**
16. **Palisade cells**
17. **Cilia cells**
18. **Nerve cells**
19. **Root hair cells**
20. **Stomata cells**
21. **………… absorb water from soil.**
22. **……….. transport water and minerals in a plant.**
23. **Which of the following have ability to contract?**
24. **Stomata cells**
25. **Nerve cells**
26. **Muscle cells**
27. **Xylem cells**
28. **which of the following is not a characteristic of a red blood cells?**
29. **They make chloroplast that helps them make their own food.**
30. **Their shape helps them to move through blood vessels throughout the body.**
31. **They have a flat disk-shape.**
32. **They are very small.**
33. **Both animal cell cilia cells and plant root cells have tiny hair like structures that help them to do their functions. What is one difference between these two types of cells?**
34. **Root cells have a cell wall while cilia cells donot**
35. **cilia cells have chloroplast while root cells do not**
36. **root cells have chloroplast while cilia cells do not**
37. **cilia cells have cell walls while root cells do not.**
38. **Palisade cells are located in the leaves of a plant. How would they differ from root cells?**
39. **palisade cells have mitochondria while root cells do not.**
40. **palisade cells have chloroplast while root cells do not.**
41. **palisade cells have cell wall while root cells do not.**
42. **palisade cells are eukaryotic while root cells are prokaryotic.**
43. **How would red blood cells differ from other cells in an animal’s body?**

**……………………………………………………………………**

1. **How does a muscle cell differ from a palisade cell?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Which of the following examples shows that the shape of a cell is related to its function?**
2. **The heart pumps blood**
3. **The DNA is located in the nucleus of a eukaryotic cell.**
4. **Red blood cells have a flat disk-shape to be able to move through blood vessels.**
5. **The chloroplast captures sun light energy.**
6. **The …………….. is the rigid outer layer of a plant cell. It provides ………………..**
7. **Which organelles and its functions are mismatched?**
8. **Vacuole – store materials**
9. **Chloroplast – cellular respiration**
10. **Cell wall – protection**
11. **Ribosome – making proteins.**
12. **Why do cells have to be small?**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **What is the relation between a cell’s surface area and its volume as cell grows?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

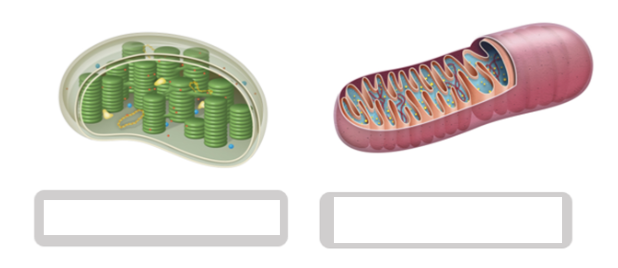
1. **What do cells need to survive?**

**…………………………… , …………………………….**

1. **What is the relationship between DNA and ribosomes?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Which of the following is the largest organelle in a cell?**
2. **Ribosomes**
3. **Chloroplast**
4. **Nucleus**
5. **Mitochondria**
6. **…………… changes food molecules into a usable form of energy called ATP. This process occurs in the ……………**
7. **Label the following organelles.**

****

**How are the mitochondria and chloroplast similar?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Which cell structure makes protein?**

**……………………………………………………………………**

1. **What do the ribosome, Golgi apparatus and vesicles have in common?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Which of the following organelles function in transport?**
2. **Endoplasmic reticulum.**
3. **Chloroplast**
4. **Cytoplasm**
5. **Vesicle**
6. **Cell membrane**
7. **Cell wall**
8. **Golgi apparatus**
9. **mitochondria**
10. **which of the following is not a function of an organelle?**
11. **Protection**
12. **Pumping blood**
13. **Energy production**
14. **Store information**
15. **Which of the following is a characteristic of a cell membrane but not cell wall?**
16. **Store genetic information**
17. **Rigid**
18. **Provides protection**
19. **Semipermeable**
20. **Which of the following is not an organelle?**
21. **Heart**
22. **Mitochondria**
23. **Cell membrane**
24. **nucleus**
25. **scientists use microscope to make cells appear ………...**
26. **Eukaryotic cells have structures called ………. That help cells function properly.**
27. **……….. organisms are made up of one cell.**
28. **……… is making an object appear larger than it is.**
29. **Which of the microscope use a beam of electrons to see the out side of things like earth worms?**
30. **Magnifying lens**
31. **Transmission electron microscope**
32. **Scanning electron microscope**
33. **Light microscope**
34. **Some animals sit in the sun to stay warm. This is an example of how organisms maintain ……………**
35. **The image shows the different stages of a plant’s life. Which characteristics of living things does this image shows?**

****

**……………………………………………………**

1. **The image shows a mother elephant with her baby. Which characteristics of living things is shown in the image?**

**…………………………**

1. **The ………. Is the smallest unit of life.**
2. **Which characteristics of a living things shown in the image?**

**……………………………………...…….**

1. **Which of the following organisms is unicellular?**
2. **Mushrooms**
3. **Bacteria**
4. **Trees**
5. **humans**
6. **which of the following is not a domain classification of organisms?**
7. **Domain Archaea**
8. **Domain plantae**
9. **Domain bacteria**
10. **Domain Eukarya**
11. **What is the difference between unicellular and multicellular organisms?**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **Which of the following does not belong to domain Eukarya?**
2. **Bacteria**
3. **Fungai**
4. **Blue – green algae**
5. **Butterfly**
6. **Grass**
7. **birds**
8. **write the similarities between prokaryotes and eukaryotes?**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **which of the following is false about kingdom Archaea and kingdom Protista?**
2. **Both kingdoms include unicellular organisms**
3. **Both are prokaryotic**
4. **Protests are eukaryotic while archaea are prokaryotic**
5. **Protists are more complex than Archaea**
6. **One common feature of domains Archaea and bacteria is that they only includes ………………**
7. **…….. is a kingdom in the domain Eukarya. They can be unicellular or multicellular. They get their food from dead plants and animals.**
8. **Amoeba is a unicellular organism. It is a complex cell that has organelles. Amoeba lives in water and cannot make its own food. Amoeba belongs to domain …………………… and kingdom ………………….**
9. **……………… organisms are made up of two or more cells.**
10. **What is the difference between living things and living things?**

**…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

1. **What are the principles of cell theory?**
2. **………………………………………………………………..**
3. **………………………………………………………………..**
4. **………………………………………………………………..**
5. **Most cells are very tiny. How can we see them?**

**…………………………………………………………………**

1. **…………… microscope makes things appear 1,500 times larger?**
2. **What is the difference between the scanning electron microscope and transmission electron microscope?**

**………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**