36. In a chloroplast, the stacks of membranous sacs are called
a. stroma c. plastids.
b. thylakoid membrane. d. grana.
37. If a cell contains a nucleus, it must be a(n)
a. plant cell. c. eukaryotic cell.
b. animal cell. d. prokaryotic cell.
38. When a cell is ready to reproduce, its DNA is packed into
a. chromosomes. c. chromatin.
b. nucleoli. d. nucleoids.
39. Each of the following is a main idea of the cell theory except
a. all organisms are composed of cells.
b. the cell is the basic unit of organization of organisms.
c. all cells are similar in structure and function.
d. all cells come from preexisting cells.
40. In a typical animal cell, the cytoplasm occupies
a. almost all the volume. c. a little more than half the volume.
b. one quarter of the volume. d. a very small part of the volume
41. The pigment that gives plants their green color is
a. starch. c. mitochondria.
b. chlorophyll. d. paint.
42. The network of tiny rods and filaments that forms a framework for the cell is called the
a. endoplasmic reticulum. c. cytoskeleton.
b. celia. d. Vacuole.
43. An organism that lacks a true nucleus is a (n)
a. prokaryote b. eukaryote c. animal
44. Cell structures that contains digestive enzymes are
a. plastids . c. lysosomes.
b. nucleous. d. ribosomes.
45. Can you identify the appendage that propels the cell or moves fluid over the cell's surface?
a. cell membrane. c. vacuole.
b. flagellum. d. microtules.
46. Which large organelle contains most of the genes that control the cell?
a. nucleus. c. chloroplasts.
b. ribosomes. d. mitochondria.
47. Where are ribosomes made?
a. chromosome. c. nucleulus.
b. chloroplast. d. mitochondria.
48. This organelles is involved in animal cell reproduction.
a. centrioles. c. chloroplast.
b. lysosomes. d. ribosomes.
49. Can you identify the portion of the endomembrane system important in lipid and carbohydrate metabolism and detoxification?
a. smooth endoplasmic reticulum. c. rough endoplasmic reticulum.
b. chloroplast. d. mitochondria.
50. What is the rigid structure outside the plasma membrane that surrounds, supports, and protects the cell?

a. cell wall. c. nuclear membrane (envelope).
b. ribosome. d. centrioles.