

## Assessment

**Quiz****Section: Cell Reproduction**

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches each term.

- |                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| _____ 1. chromosome | a. a type of protein found in the chromosomes of eukaryotic cells        |
| _____ 2. chromatid  | b. a thick strand made up of condensed DNA                               |
| _____ 3. chromatin  | c. a substance made up of DNA and protein                                |
| _____ 4. centromere | d. the structure in which a cell's DNA is packaged                       |
| _____ 5. gene       | e. a structural unit made of DNA wound around a core of histone proteins |
| _____ 6. histone    | f. a segment of DNA that codes for RNA and protein                       |
| _____ 7. nucleosome | g. the region where sister chromatids are bound together                 |

In the space provided, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Why do multicellular organisms produce new cells?
- to advance the growth of the organism
  - to replace old cells or cells that aren't working well
  - to heal a tear or wound
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. In prokaryotic cells, DNA appears in the form of a
- loop.
  - nucleosome.
  - condensed strand.
  - looped domain.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In eukaryotic cells, DNA is wrapped around
- RNA.
  - proteins.
  - chromatin.
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. What do all cells do to prepare for cell division?
- increase their surface area-to-volume ratio
  - decrease the number of proteins they need
  - make an extra copy of their complete DNA
  - All of the above
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. What pinches a dividing prokaryotic cell into two cells?
- the cell's DNA
  - the cell's chromosomes
  - the cell wall
  - Both (a) and (c)