

Science
Cells

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Use your Cells book to answer the following questions.

1. Give an example of a single-celled organism (pg. 3).

2. Name the six categories that human cells fall into (pg. 3).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

3. Name the five ingredients of cells (pg. 4).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

4. Give the definitions for the following cell parts (pg. 4-5).

DNA:

Nucleus:

Vacuole:

Endoplasmic Reticulum:

Cell Membrane:

Cytoplasm:

Mitochondrion:

Lysosome:

Golgi:

Ribosome:

5. Name the two parts that a plant cells has that an animal cell does not have (pg. 5).

1. _____ 2. _____

Directions: Using pages 6-7, finish these sentences.

6. DNA is a big deal because it _____
_____.

7. Chromosomes are made up of tightly wound strands of _____.
Chromosomes are found in the cell's _____.

8. Genes are the most basic unit of _____.



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Directions: Use your *Cells* book to answer the following questions.

1. Name the four types of tissues (pg. 8).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

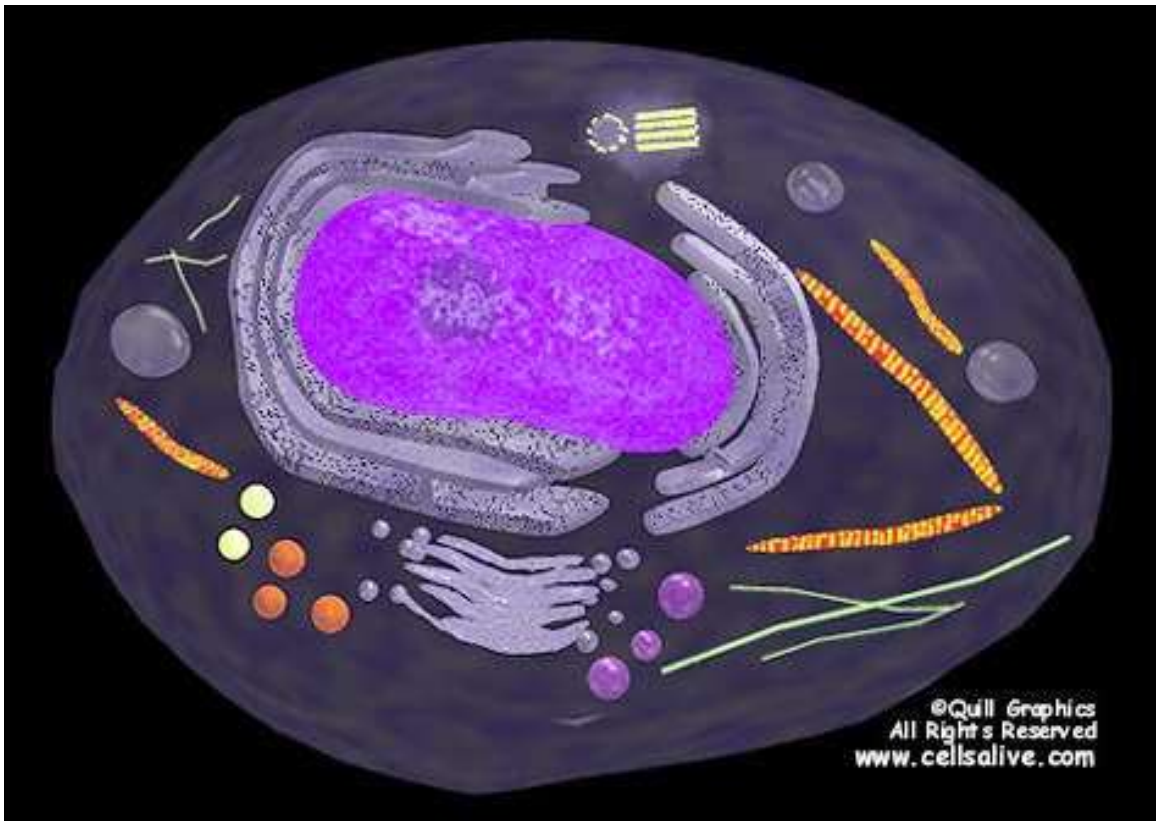
2. Match the tissue with its definition (pg. 8).

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Connective | A. controls and coordinates all the body's functions |
| 2. _____ Muscle | B. most abundant tissue in the body; chief function is to connect the other three tissues |
| 3. _____ Epithelial | C. responsible for movement |
| 4. _____ Nerve | D. forms the outer covering of all the body's surfaces |

For numbers 3 and 4, answer with complete sentences. You will find the answers on page 8.

3. What are voluntary muscles? Give an example.

4. What are involuntary muscles? Give an example.



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Use the words in the box below to answer the following questions.
Use page 9 to help you.

23 pairs	bacteria	metabolism
half	mitosis	viruses
catabolism	anabolism	first line of defense
white blood cells		

5. _____ produces energy required for physical activity. It also helps maintain body temperature.
6. A baby gets _____ its DNA from its mother.
7. Each human cell has _____ of chromosomes.
8. Skin cells are a body's _____ against bacteria and viruses.
9. _____ is the process by which food is broken down in the body.
10. During _____, a cell splits itself in two.

- 1 1. _____ is the process by which new cells are created and tissues are maintained.
- 1 2. The immune systems triggers _____ to destroy bacteria and viruses.
- 1 3. _____ are not cells.
- 1 4. Diseases can be caused by _____ and by viruses.