A 2.2: Prokaryotic Cells

1. What type of organisms are prokaryotic cells?

   a) Multicellular
   b) Unicellular
   c) Multinucleated
   d) Eukaryotic

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of life in prokaryotic cells?

   a) Metabolism
   b) Homeostasis
   c) Photosynthesis
   d) Reproduction

3. Prokaryotic cells lack:

   a) DNA
   b) Cytoplasm
   c) Organelles
   d) Plasma membranes

4. What is the genetic material in all cells?

   a) RNA
   b) Proteins
   c) DNA
   d) Lipids

5. The cytoplasm of a cell is primarily composed of:

   a) Proteins
   b) Lipids
   c) Water
   d) Nucleic acids

6. Gram-positive bacteria are characterized by:

   a) A thin cell wall
   b) A thick cell wall
   c) The presence of naked DNA
   d) Being unicellular

7. An example of rod-shaped bacteria is:

   a) Staphylococcus
   b) Streptococcus
   c) Bacillus
   d) Escherichia

8. In a prokaryotic cell, the region containing naked DNA is called the:

   a) Nucleus
   b) Nucleoid
   c) Ribosome
   d) Cytoplasm

9. The site of protein synthesis in prokaryotic cells is:

    a) 80S ribosomes
    b) 70S ribosomes
    c) Nucleoid
    d) Plasma membrane

10. Staphylococcus bacteria are classified as:

    a) Rod-shaped
    b) Spiral-shaped
    c) Coccus (spherical)
    d) Bacillus

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. c
8. b
9. b
10. c
11.

