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<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. cytoplasm</td>
<td>a. Supports and protects a plant cell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. vacuole</td>
<td>b. Stores food, water and waste</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. cell membrane</td>
<td>c. A jellylike substance containing chemicals that help keeps the cell healthy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D. nucleus</td>
<td>d. Directs the activities of the cell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. cell wall</td>
<td>e. Holds the cell together</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F. chloroplast</td>
<td>f. Makes food for the cell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>G. mitochondria</td>
<td>g. Releases energy from food</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Fifth Grade Science Department**

- Mrs. V. Williams
- Ms. Tillman
- Mrs. K. Craven
- Mrs. Friday
- Mrs. M. Brinn
- Mrs. Hotchkiss
- Mrs. R. Gaskin
- Mrs. Bryant

**Test on**

February 26, 2014
1. When looking at pond water through a microscope, you can see tiny living organisms and dirt in the water.

2. Plant cells have two parts that animal cells do not have: **chloroplasts** that makes food and a **cell wall**.

3. If you used a strong microscope to look at the cells of a plant leaf, you would see that the cells are made of even smaller parts called **organelles**.

4. Washing your hands can help you avoid **harmful microorganisms**.

5. Harmful microorganisms can be spread through the **air**.

6. If you boil lake or stream water, you can **kill** disease-causing microorganisms.

7. We have microorganisms in our intestinal tract that prevent harmful bacteria from entering our bodies.

8. Penicillin is given to people on purpose to help **kill** bacteria.

9. Yeast is a microorganism that is put in bread dough to make the bread **rise**.

10. **Athletes’ foot** is a fungus that grows on the feet and causes a rash that itches and burns.

11. **E. coli** is fungus on undercooked meats.

12. If you found an organism with a cell wall and chloroplasts, you would know that it was a **plant cell**.

13. **Single celled** organisms perform all of the life processes from one cell.

14. **Multi-celled** organisms perform all of the life processes using cell with special functions.

15. The **cell membrane**, or **plasma membrane**, helps control the transport of material in and out of a cell.

16. A **multi-cellular** is a multi-celled organism.

17. Plants can be classified into two main groups: **Vascular** and **Non-Vascular**.

18. Vascular plants have **true roots**, **Stems**, **leaves**, and **tubes**.

19. They can be divided into two groups: **angiosperm** (flowering plants) and **gymnosperm** (naked seeds or cones).

20. **Non-vascular** plants do not grow to be very tall. They pass nutrients from **cell to cell**. Moss is an example of a **Fungi**. Moss can grow on **trees and rocks**.

21. **Fungi** do not make their own food like plants do.

22. Birds and mammals are **warm blooded (vertebrates endothermic)**.

23. Insects, worms, starfish, and jellyfish are all **invertebrates**.

24. Animals with backbones, four legs, and scales are **reptiles**.

Harmful (a)/Helpful (b)

A. **Microorganisms** that grow on uncooked food

B. **Microorganisms** that are used to make medicines.

B. **Microorganisms** that decay food and dead animals.

A. **Microorganisms** used to make streptomycin.

A. **Microorganisms** that cause athlete’s feet.

B. **Phytoplankton** that grows in the ocean.

A. **E. coli** and Salmonella found on raw foods.

B. **Bacteria** used to make yogurt.

B. **Yeast** used to make bread rise.