The chemical reactions taking place in a cell will most likely speed up if the
A genetic material in the nucleus stops replicating
B size of the cell is increased
C enzymes involved in the reaction become denatured
D concentration of the reactants is increased

Which life process is indicated by the arrows in the diagram of an ameba shown below?
A digestion
B excretion
C fermentation
D transport

Which substances are metabolic waste products?
A carbon dioxide, water, urea
B glucose, water, oxygen
C carbon dioxide, water, sugar
D oxygen, water, protein

To remain healthy, organisms must be able to obtain materials, change the materials, move the materials around, and get rid of waste. These activities directly require
A energy from ATP
B the replication of DNA
C nutrients from inorganic sources
D manipulation of altered genes

Which statement describes all enzymes?
A They control the transport of materials.
B They provide energy for chemical reactions.
C They affect the rate of chemical reactions.
D They absorb oxygen from the environment.

An enzyme and four different molecules are shown in the diagram below.
The enzyme would most likely affect reactions involving
A molecule A, only
B molecule C, only
C molecules B and D
D molecules A and C

Every single-celled organism is able to survive because it carries out
A metabolic activities
B autotrophic nutrition
C heterotrophic nutrition
D sexual reproduction

The diagram below illustrates a biochemical process that occurs in organisms.
The substance labeled “catalyst” is also known as
A a hormone
B an enzyme
C an antibody
D an inorganic compound

The types of enzymes produced in a cell are regulated by the
A order of nucleotides in DNA molecules
B shape of DNA molecules
C size of nucleotides in DNA molecules
D location of DNA molecules

In which process are simple materials chemically combined to form more complex materials?
A synthesis
B pinocytosis
C hydrolysis
D cyclosis

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1. The **chemical reactions** taking place in a cell will most likely **speed up** if the
   A. genetic material in the nucleus stops replicating
   B. size of the cell is increased
   C. enzymes involved in the reaction become deaminated
   D. concentration of the reactants is increased

2. Which **life process** is indicated by the arrows in the diagram of an ameba shown below?
   A. digestion
   B. excretion
   C. fermentation
   D. transport

3. Which substances are **metabolic waste** products?
   A. carbon dioxide, water, urea
   B. glucose, water, oxygen
   C. carbon dioxide, water, sugar
   D. oxygen, water, protein

4. To remain healthy, organisms must be able to obtain materials, change the materials, move the materials around, and get rid of waste. **These activities directly require**
   A. energy from ATP
   B. the replication of DNA
   C. nutrients from inorganic sources
   D. manipulation of altered genes

5. Which statement describes **all enzymes**?
   A. They control the transport of materials.
   B. They provide energy for chemical reactions.
   C. They affect the rate of chemical reactions.
   D. They absorb oxygen from the environment.

6. An **enzyme** and four different molecules are shown in the diagram below.
   The enzyme would most likely affect reactions involving
   A. molecule A, only
   B. molecule C, only
   C. molecules B and D
   D. molecules A and C

7. Every **single-celled organism** is able to survive because it carries out
   A. metabolic activities
   B. autotrophic nutrition
   C. heterotrophic nutrition
   D. sexual reproduction

8. The diagram below illustrates a **biochemical process** that occurs in organisms.
   The substance labeled “catalyst” is also known as
   A. a hormone
   B. an enzyme
   C. an antibody
   D. an inorganic compound

9. The types of **enzymes** produced in a cell are **regulated** by the
   A. order of nucleotides in DNA molecules
   B. shape of DNA molecules
   C. size of nucleotides in DNA molecules
   D. location of DNA molecules

10. In which process are simple materials **chemically combined** to form more complex materials?
    A. synthesis
    B. pinocytosis
    C. hydrolysis
    D. cyclosis