

Name	Class	Page No.	Date
------	-------	----------	------

There are two main types of cells, and these are called prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The prokaryotic cells are the simplest and smallest, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called prokaryotic because they do not have a nucleus. The eukaryotic cells are more complex and larger, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called eukaryotic because they have a nucleus. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material, called DNA. The DNA is organized into chromosomes, and the chromosomes are organized into a nucleus. The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope, which is a double membrane structure. The nuclear envelope has small openings called nuclear pores, which allow for the exchange of materials between the nucleus and the rest of the cell.

There are two main types of cells, and these are called prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The prokaryotic cells are the simplest and smallest, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called prokaryotic because they do not have a nucleus. The eukaryotic cells are more complex and larger, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called eukaryotic because they have a nucleus. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material, called DNA. The DNA is organized into chromosomes, and the chromosomes are organized into a nucleus. The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope, which is a double membrane structure. The nuclear envelope has small openings called nuclear pores, which allow for the exchange of materials between the nucleus and the rest of the cell.

There are two main types of cells, and these are called prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The prokaryotic cells are the simplest and smallest, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called prokaryotic because they do not have a nucleus. The eukaryotic cells are more complex and larger, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called eukaryotic because they have a nucleus. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material, called DNA. The DNA is organized into chromosomes, and the chromosomes are organized into a nucleus. The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope, which is a double membrane structure. The nuclear envelope has small openings called nuclear pores, which allow for the exchange of materials between the nucleus and the rest of the cell.

1. Read the text and choose the correct answer. (10 points)

1. Prokaryotic cells are found in all living organisms. (True/False)
2. Eukaryotic cells are found in all living organisms. (True/False)
3. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material. (True/False)
4. The nuclear envelope is a double membrane structure. (True/False)

2. Answer the following questions. (10 points)

1. Why are prokaryotic cells called prokaryotic?
2. What is the function of the nucleus in a eukaryotic cell?
3. How does the nuclear envelope protect the cell's genetic material?

3. Circle the correct answer. (10 points)

1. Prokaryotic cells are found in all living organisms. (True/False)
2. Eukaryotic cells are found in all living organisms. (True/False)

4. Complete the sentences with the words from the box. (10 points)

There are two main types of cells, and these are called prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. The prokaryotic cells are the simplest and smallest, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called prokaryotic because they do not have a nucleus. The eukaryotic cells are more complex and larger, and they are found in all living organisms. They are called eukaryotic because they have a nucleus. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material, called DNA. The DNA is organized into chromosomes, and the chromosomes are organized into a nucleus. The nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope, which is a double membrane structure. The nuclear envelope has small openings called nuclear pores, which allow for the exchange of materials between the nucleus and the rest of the cell.

1. The nucleus is a large, spherical structure that contains the cell's genetic material.
2. The nuclear envelope is a double membrane structure that surrounds the nucleus.
3. Nuclear pores are small openings in the nuclear envelope that allow for the exchange of materials between the nucleus and the rest of the cell.
4. The DNA is organized into chromosomes, and the chromosomes are organized into a nucleus.