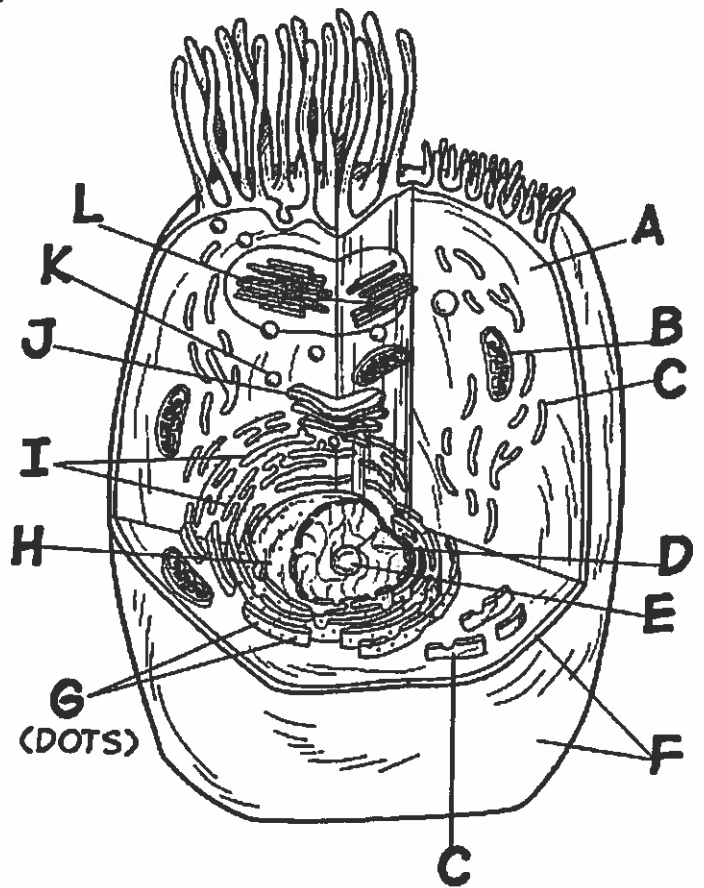


- \_\_\_\_\_ Form contractile ring that pinches dividing animal cell in two
- \_\_\_\_\_ Produces cytoplasmic streaming
- \_\_\_\_\_ Intermediate in diameter
- \_\_\_\_\_ Composition varies
- \_\_\_\_\_ More permanent
- \_\_\_\_\_ Reinforces cell shape and may fix organelle position

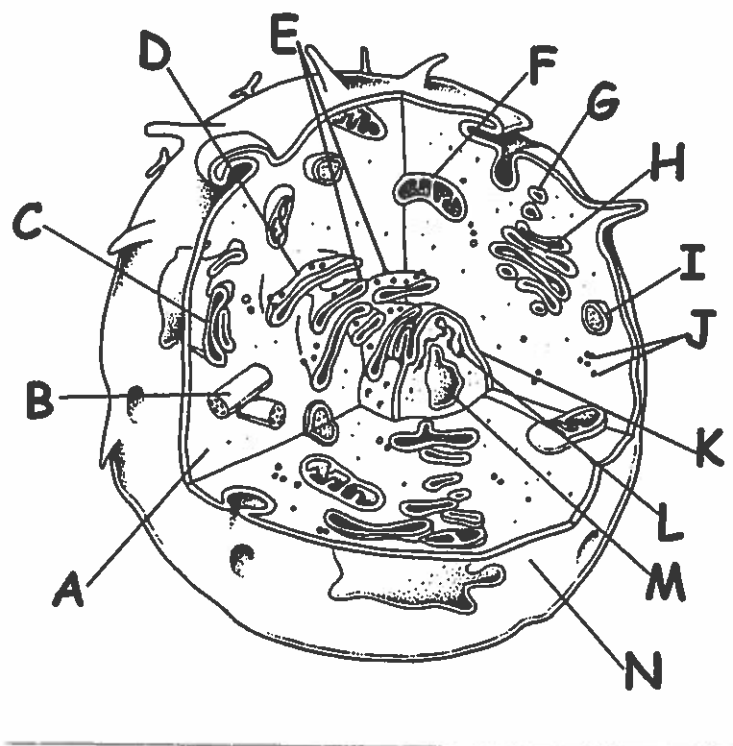
6. Match the cell part with the correct letter from the diagram below.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ Centrioles
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chromatin
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cytoplasm
- \_\_\_\_\_ Golgi
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lysosome
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mitochondria
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear envelope
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nucleolus
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ribosomes
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rough ER
- \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth ER



7. Is the cell pictured in number 6 above an animal or plant cell? \_\_\_\_\_  
 How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

8. Match the function with the correct cell part from the diagram below.

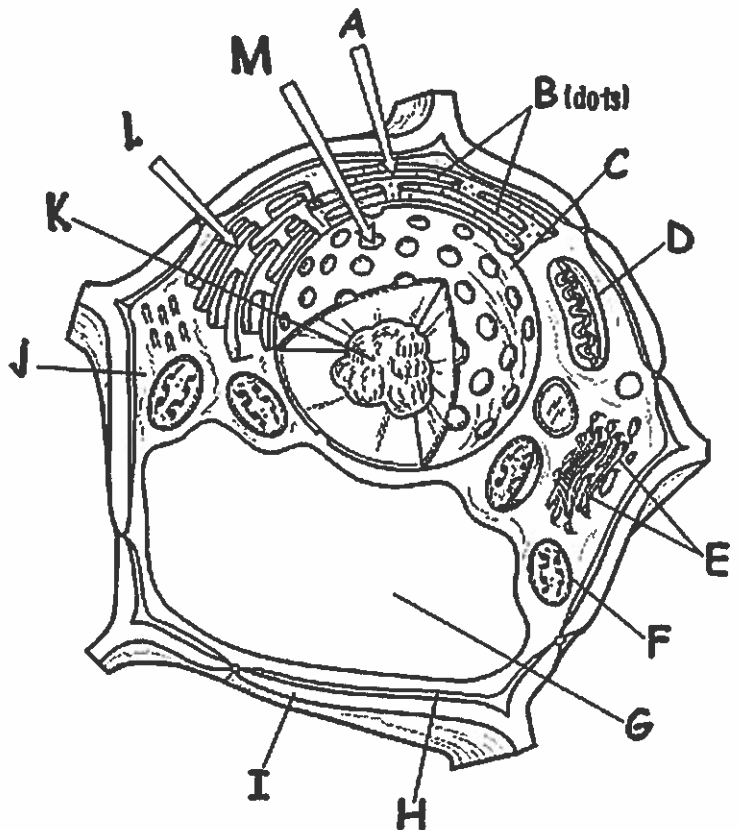


Letter	Description/Function
	Carries Golgi modified products to the cell membrane; fuses with the cell membrane releasing the contents to outside the cell
	Consists of DNA and protein; condenses to form chromosomes
	Site of protein synthesis; suspended in the cytosol; produces proteins for use within the cell
	Membrane bound sac of hydrolytic enzymes; enzymes are used to digest food, other molecules, and old, worn out cell parts
	Contains most of the genes that control the eukaryotic cell; generally the most conspicuous organelle in a eukaryotic cell; contains the nucleolus and chromatin
	Site of cellular respiration; produces ATP from sugars, fats, and other fuels
	Where the components of the ribosomes are synthesized and assembled; found in the nucleus
	Paired structures found in animal cells; consist of microtubules in a 9+0 arrangement; involved in cell division

Letter	Description/Function
	Site of protein synthesis; attached to the outside surface of the endoplasmic reticulum; produces proteins for use outside the cell or for use in the cell membrane.
	Synthesizes lipids including phospholipids and steroids; metabolizes carbohydrates; detoxifies drugs and poisons; stores calcium ions; lacks attached ribosomes
	The entire region between the nucleus and the cell membrane; consists of the cytosol
	Channels proteins to transport vesicles; attaches carbohydrate to some proteins; involved in membrane production through the production of vesicles; has attached ribosomes
	Forms the boundary of the cell; acts as a selective barrier allowing certain materials to pass but not others
	Consists of flattened membranous sacs; receives transport vesicles from the ER; modifies ER products; produces certain molecules; produces lysosomes and secretory vesicles

9. Match the structure with the correct letter from the diagram below.

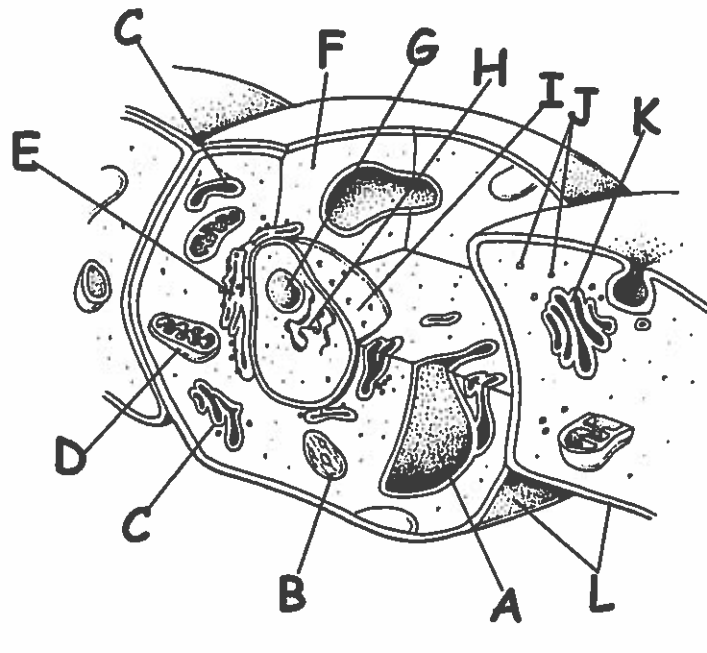
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bound ribosomes
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cell wall
- \_\_\_\_\_ Central vacuole
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chloroplast
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cytoplasm
- \_\_\_\_\_ Golgi
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mitochondria
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear envelope
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear Pore
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nucleolus
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rough ER
- \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth ER



10. Is the cell pictured in number 9 above an animal or plant cell? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you know? \_\_\_\_\_

11. Match the function with the correct letter from the diagram below.



Letter	Description/Function
	Consists of DNA and protein; condenses to form chromosomes
	Site of protein synthesis; suspended in the cytosol; produces proteins for use within the cell
	Contains most of the genes that control the eukaryotic cell; generally the most conspicuous organelle in a eukaryotic cell; contains the nucleolus and chromatin
	Site of cellular respiration; produces ATP from sugars, fats, and other fuels
	Where the components of the ribosomes are synthesized and assembled; found in the nucleus
	Synthesizes lipids including phospholipids and steroids; metabolizes carbohydrates; detoxifies drugs and poisons; stores calcium ions; lacks attached ribosomes

Letter	Description/Function
	Protective layer external to the cell membrane; consists of cellulose
	Site of photosynthesis; produce food using light energy, CO <sub>2</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O
	The entire region between the nucleus and the cell membrane; consists of the cytosol
	Channels proteins to transport vesicles; attaches carbohydrate to some proteins; involved in membrane production through the production of vesicles; has attached ribosomes
	Contains hydrolytic enzymes; sequesters dangerous by-products; contains soluble pigments; stores water; involved in cell growth
	Consists of flattened membranous sacs; receives transport vesicles from the ER; modifies ER products; produces certain molecules; produces lysosomes and secretory vesicles

12. Color the following parts on the diagram below:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amino Acid (arrow)(A) | <input type="checkbox"/> Golgi (G)             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rough ER (B)          | <input type="checkbox"/> Secretory vesicle (H) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ribosomes (C)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Lysosome (I)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Peroxisomes (D)       | <input type="checkbox"/> Food vacuole (J)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Smooth ER (E)         | <input type="checkbox"/> Cell membrane (K)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transport vesicle (F) | <input type="checkbox"/> Protein product (L)   |

