Cell Review

1. Label the following organelles on the diagram of the cell below:

 *Cell membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, mitochondria, nucleus, nucleolus, vacuole, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, nuclear membrane, ribosomes.*



1. Is this a plant cell or an animal cell? How do you know?
2. How are vacuoles in animal cells different from those in plant cells?
3. How are prokaryotes different from eukaryotes? (size, complexity, organelles)
4. Give an example of a prokaryotic organism. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Name three example of eukaryotic organisms. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Name two things you would find inside a nucleus.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. The storage place inside the cell is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The watery fluid that is found filling the cell is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
9. What is the function of the cell membrane?
10. Tiny organelles that make proteins for the cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Organelle that produces energy for the cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. The recycler and cleaner organelles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
13. Series of folded membranes that carry material through the cytoplasm and come in a rough and smooth type: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. This organelle takes up way more space in a plant cell than in animal cells. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
15. Structural component of the cell that protest and supports the cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Similarities between plant and animal cells | Differences between plant and animal cells |

1. Name the process of when a cell converts nutrients into chemical energy.
2. In your own words describe the process of photosynthesis.
3. Summarize the main points of cell theory:
4.
5.
6.
7. Compare viruses to bacteria in terms of size, genetic material, and complexity. Give an example of each – Not covered this year.