**BIO 112 – Section 7-2 Eukaryotic Cell Structure Assignment – Total Value 50 – March 20/17**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DUE: THURSDAY, MARCH 23/17**

**Part A – Label the following diagram – Value 7**



**Part B – Short Answer Questions - Value 23**

1. Does the diagram above represent *an animal cell or plant cell*? Provide evidence (*2 facts*) to support your answer. **Value 2**

**ANS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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1. Compare animal cell to a plant cell (*differences & similarities*). **Value 4**

**ANS**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **State which organelle, in *animal cells,*** *replicates* at the start of cell division and may help organize microtubule assembly. **Value 1**

**ANS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**4.** State the difference between the following terms: **Value 2**

**ANS**: *chromatin* -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**ANS**: *chromosomes* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The *chloroplast* is an example of a plastid.
2. What is the *function* of this organelle? **Value 1**

**ANS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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1. Name *three unique characteristics or features* of a chloroplast. **Value 3**

**ANS**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the name given to *uncoiled (or uncondensed) chromosomes*? **Value 1**

**ANS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. Cells that are *active in protein synthesis* are often packed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **Value 1**
2. The organelle named \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_contains *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* that perform specialized tasks, such as the synthesis of membrane lipids and detoxification of drugs? **Value 2**
3. What is the name of the organelle that is filled with *enzymes* which break down lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins into small molecules that can be used by the rest of the cell? They also break down organelles that have outlived their usefulness. **Value 2**

**ANS: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and other materials from the endoplasmic reticulum for storage in the cell or secretion outside the cell. **Value 1**
2. What is the difference between the *composition* and *function* of microfilaments and microtubules? **Value 3**

**ANS**: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Fill in the blanks.** **Indicate the term(s) to complete each sentence below.** **Value 20**
2. The two major parts of eukaryotic cells are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The assembly of proteins, commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, occurs on ribosomes.
4. When a cell divides, chromatin condenses to form into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The smooth ER produces a large amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Vacuoles help maintain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the cell.
7. Chloroplast contains the green pigment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The function of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to synthesize proteins.
9. Chromatin consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bonded to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. The rough ER contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The nucleus is the control center of the cell (which controls the cell’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
12. Mitochondria are organelles that convert the chemical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stored in food into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use.
13. Centrioles are located near the nucleus and help to organize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Centrioles are organelles found only in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cells.
15. Cell or plasma membrane protects and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what materials enter and leave the cells in both plant and animal cells.
16. Microtubules are hollow structures made up of proteins known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
17. Microfilaments are threadlike structures made up of the protein \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.**
18. A rigid structure that surrounds the cell membrane and protects, supports, and allows materials to pass into and out of the cell through pores is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. The site where lipid components of the cell membrane are assembled, along with proteins and other materials that are exported from the cell is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**TOTAL VALUE 50**