

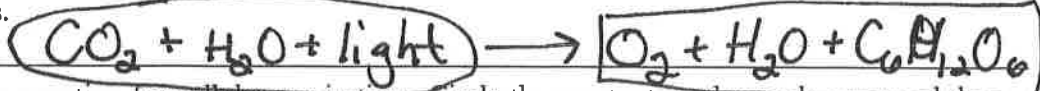
Organelle	Function
Mitochondria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site of cellular respiration • "powerhouse" • makes energy
Cell Membrane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control what goes in & out • gives structure to cell.
Chloroplast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site of photosynthesis • plant cells only
Nucleus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • control center
Cytoplasm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gel-like substance in cell... all organelles floating in it.
Endoplasmic Reticulum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport things around cell
Golgi Apparatus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sorts, packages & sends materials around the cell.
Lysosome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleans up wastes • has digestive enzymes
Ribosome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes proteins
Cell Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in plant cells provides structure & protects cell
Vacuole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage • Large in plants • small ones in animals.

"Think lysol"

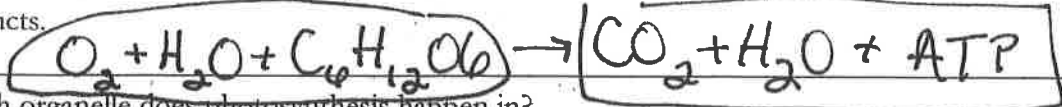
2. Identify three ways plant cells and animal cells differ:

- a. vacuole size (plants big animals small)
- b. cell wall in plants
- c. chloroplasts in plants.

3. Write the equation for photosynthesis. Circle the reactants and put a box around the products.



4. Write the equation for cellular respiration. Circle the reactants and put a box around the products.



5. Which organelle does photosynthesis happen in?

chloroplast

6. Which organelle does cellular respiration happen in?

mitochondria

7. Does photosynthesis happen in plant cells, animal cells or both? Explain.

Plants only

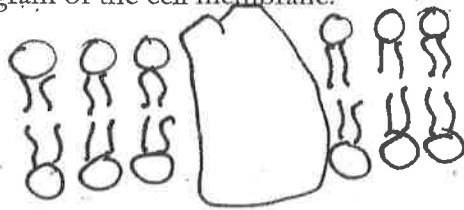
8. Does cellular respiration happen in plant cells, animal cells or both? Explain.

Both

9. What do cells use ATP for?

store energy until it's needed.

10. Draw a diagram of the cell membrane:



11. What is the name for the structure that the cell membrane has?

phospholipid bilayer

12. What does it mean to be hydrophobic?

afraid of water (tails of phospholipid)

13. What does it mean to be hydrophilic?

love the (head of, hydrophilic)

14. Briefly describe each method of transport and whether it goes with the concentration gradient or against it:

Type of Transport	Description	With Concentration Gradient or Against It?
Diffusion	movement from high to low	with
Facilitated Diffusion	movement from high to low w/ help of protein	with
Osmosis	Water moves high to low	with
Active Transport	movement from low to high	against & uses energy

15. Explain the difference between an ^{autotroph} autotroph and a heterotroph.

Autotroph → makes own food
Heterotroph → can't make own food.

16. Explain the difference between a prokaryote and a eukaryote.

Prokaryote → no nucleus "Pro = NO"
Eukaryote → has nucleus "You are a Eukaryote"

17. Explain the difference between unicellular and multicellular.

Unicellular → one cell
Multicellular → more than one cell.