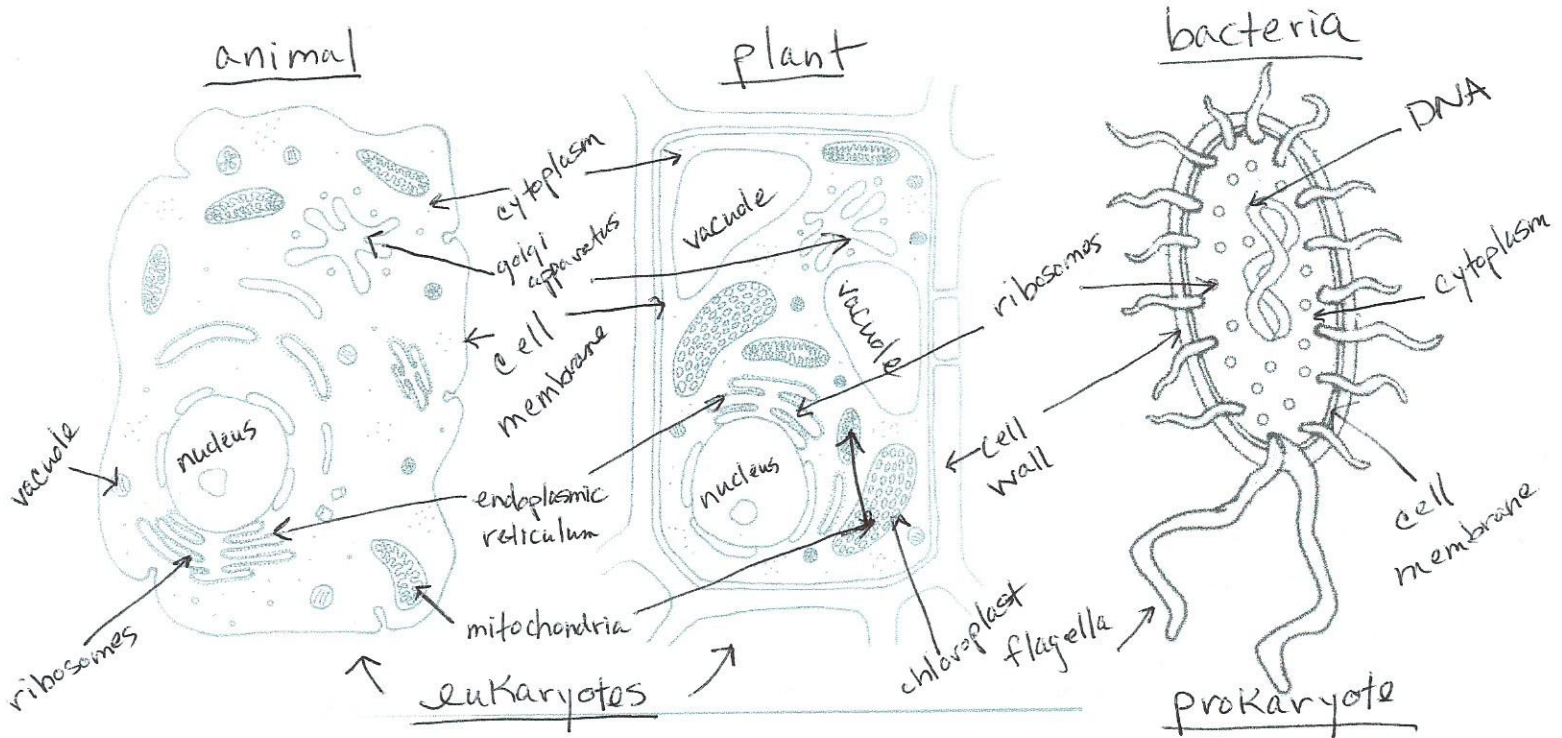


Name: KEY Date: 2013 Per: _____

Cell and Cell Transport Review

Part 1: label the cells and organelles in the images below



Part 2: List the function of the organelles that you labeled above and tell what organ in the human body would have a similar function

For this analogy, go to the following

Organelle	Function	Human body analogy
Nucleus		Brain
Ribosome		
Mitochondria		
Cell membrane		
Flagella		

website:

prezi.com/sh7bKvXzdc0/cell-analogy-animal-to-human-body/ or do a Google search

* Cell wall		
Cytoplasm		
Vacuole		
* Chloroplast		
Golgi apparatus		
Lysosome		
Endoplasmic Reticulum		

* = organelles that are found only in plants

Part 3: In the chart below, check the appropriate box with an "X" if it has the structure. Some may have more than one "X"

Cell Features	Prokaryotic Cell	Eukaryotic Cell
Has a nucleus and other membrane bound organelles		X
Has a cell membrane	X	X
Includes bacteria	X	
Includes plant cells		X
Includes animal cells		X
Is unicellular	X	X
Is multicellular		X

Part 4: Fill in the chart below for active and passive transport

Type of Transport	Movement of molecules	Energy requirements	Process
Passive	high [] to low []	none	1. osmosis 2. diffusion 3. Facilitated diffusion
Active	low [] to high []	ATP	1. Exocytosis 2. Exocytosis 3. cell membrane pump

Part 5: match each term in column A with its meaning in column B. Write the letters on the line

Column A	Column B
<u>F</u> 1. Diffusion	A. Makes protein
<u>C</u> 2. Selectively permeable	B. Converts sunlight into chemical energy
<u>P</u> 3. Cell membrane	C. Can limit the kinds of molecules that pass through
<u>G</u> 4. Phospholipid	D. When substances, in a vesicle, are discharged from cell
<u>L, H</u> 5. Isotonic	E. type of endocytosis where a cell engulfs a solid particle
<u>N</u> 6. Hypertonic	F. The movement of molecules from an area of high concentration to low concentration
<u>L, I</u> 7. Hypotonic	G. Makes up the cell membrane
<u>M</u> 8. Mitochondria	H. Equal concentration inside and outside the cell
<u>B</u> 9. Chloroplast	I. Movement of water inside a cell, causes cell to swell
<u>K</u> 10. Flagella	J. Type of endocytosis where a cell engulfs fluids
<u>O</u> 11. Cilia	K. Whip-like tail used for movement
<u>A</u> 12. Ribosome	L. Movement of water from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration
<u>E</u> 13. Phagocytosis	M. Controls the cells activities
<u>L, I</u> 14. Osmosis	N. Movement of water outside a cell, causes cell to shrink
<u>J</u> 15. Pinocytosis	O. Tiny hairs used for movement
<u>D</u> 16. Exocytosis	P. Controls what goes in and out of a cell
<u>Q</u> 17. Endocytosis	Q. When a cell takes substances inside by enclosing them by the membrane