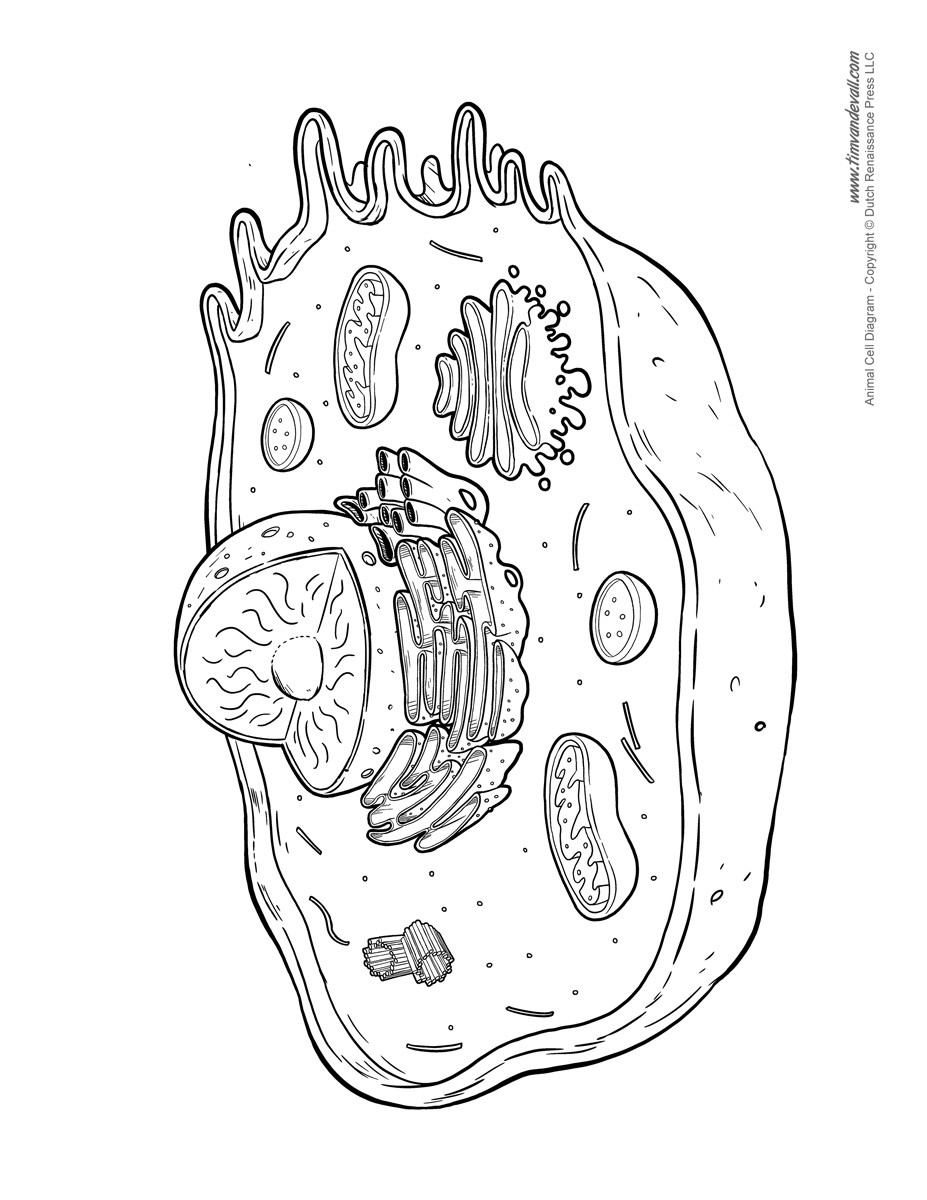
**Cell Structure and Function Review**

1. **Name the type of cell in the diagram below. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Label each structure and complete the short description of the function of each structure.

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: controls the activities of the cell and contains genetic material called \_\_\_\_\_\_



Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that holds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that controls what enters and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cell

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that breaks down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and provides **ENERGY** for the cell

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: jelly like substance that holds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the basic unit of all living things called? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Write the differences between prokaryote and eukaryote cells using the T-chart below. Give examples.

Prokaryote Eukaryote

1. Do all cells have an organized nucleus? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do all cells have a cell membrane? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The cell theory states:
4. All living things are made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This part of the cell theory was from the research of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carry out the functions needed to support life.
6. Cells come only from other living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This statement was added to the cell theory by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Using a crude microscope, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first discovered “cells” as he viewed cork cells.
8. **Name the type of cell in the diagram below. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Label each structure and write complete the description of the function of each

structure.

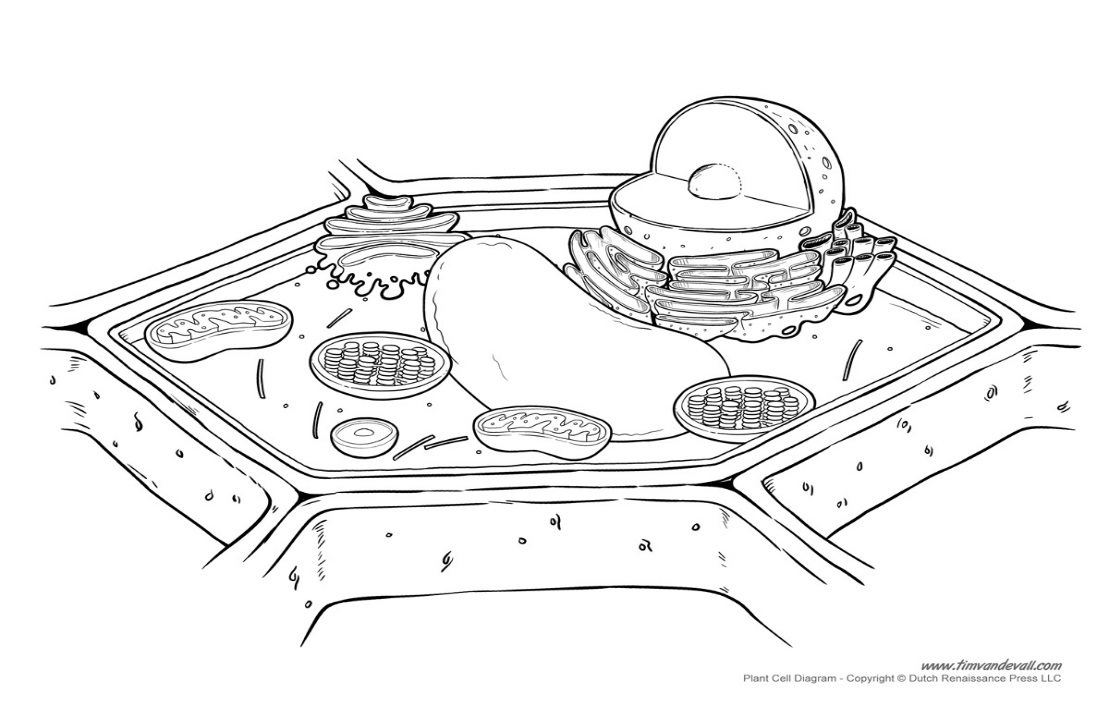
Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that breaks down \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and provides **ENERGY** for the cell

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Materials throughout the cell



Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that uses radiant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in plant cells

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that controls what enters and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cell

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: organelle that holds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: rigid outer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cell that helps provide rigidity to the cell

Structure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Function: controls the activities of the cell and contains genetic material called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Name two organelles found only in the plant cell and algae cells; not in animal cells. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What organelle needs filling up if a plant is wilting? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The smaller parts of a cell that carry out specific functions are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These parts enable (help) a cell to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Organisms, such as a paramecium, live in pond water and are made of only one cell. This type of organism is known as (unicellular, multicellular).
5. Organisms, such as humans, are made of many cells that work together. This type of organism is known as (unicellular, multicellular).
6. (Structure, Function) refers to the shape of a part of an organism and the material that the part is made of.

(Structure, Function) refers to the job that a part of an organism does.

1. Living things are made of cells. List the levels in the correct order of organization from the simplest to most complex.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. All organisms are made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. A group of cells in an organism that have similar structure and function is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Give an example.
3. A group of tissues in an organism that perform a specific function is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Give an example.
4. A group of organs that work together to carry out a particular task such as digestion is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Give an example. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A group of organ systems working together form a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Give an example. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_