Section 7–2 Eukaryotic Cell Structure

(pages 174–181)

C Key Concept

• What are the functions of the major cell structures?

Comparing a Cell to a Factory (page 174)

- 1. What is an organelle?
- **2.** Label the structures on the illustrations of the plant and animal cells.





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Date

- **3.** Circle the letter of each structure that animal cells contain.
 - a. chloroplasts
 - **b.** lysosomes
 - **c.** mitochondria
 - d. ER
- 4. Circle the letter of each structure that plant cells contain.
 - **a.** cell wall
 - b. ER
 - **c.** lysosomes
 - d. chloroplast

Nucleus (page 176)

5.	. What is the function of the nucleus?		
6.	6. What important molecules does the nucleus contain?		
7.	The granular material visible within the nucleus is called		
8.	. What does chromatin consist of?		
9.	9. What are chromosomes?		
10.	Most nuclei contain a small, dense region known as the		
11.	What occurs in the nucleolus?		
12.	What is the nuclear envelope?		
Ril	DOSOMES (page 177)		

13. What are ribosomes?

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ndoplasmic Reticulu 4. What is the difference betv		ER?
Lolgi Apparatus (page 5. Using the cell as a factory a		f the Golgi apparatus in the cell
-ysosomes (page 179)		
16. Circle the letter of each ser	ntence that is true about lyse	osomes.
a. They contain enzymes t	that help synthesize lipids.	
b. They break down organ	elles that have outlived their	r usefulness.
c. They produce proteins	that are modified by the ER	
d. They contain enzymes t	that break down lipids, carb	pohydrates, and proteins.
Vacuoles (page 179)		
17. What are vacuoles?		
18. What is the role of the cent	tral vacuole in plants?	
9. How does the contractile v	vacuole in a paramecium he	lp maintain homeostasis?
Mitochondria and Chl	oroplasts (pages 179 – rue or false? Both chloropla	
enclosed by two membran	00	

Nai	me	Class	Date
	What are mitochondria?		
23.	Are mitochondria found in plant cells,	animal cells, or both?	
	4. Where are chloroplasts found?		
	L L		
25.	Biologist Lynn Margulis has suggested	d that mitochondria and chlo	oroplasts are
	descendants of what kind of organism	ns?	
	C		

Cytoskeleton (page 181)

- 26. What is the cytoskeleton? _____
- **27.** Complete the table about structures that make up the cytoskeleton.

Structure	Description	Functions
		Maintain cell shape, help build cilia and flagella, form centrioles in cell division
		Support the cell, help cells move

STRUCTURES OF THE CYTOSKELETON

Match the organelle with its description.

Organelle

- _____ **28.** Ribosome
- _____ **29.** Endoplasmic reticulum
- _____ **30.** Golgi apparatus
- _____ **31.** Lysosome
- _____ **32.** Vacuole
- _____ 33. Chloroplast
- _____ 34. Mitochondrion

Description

- **a.** Uses energy from sunlight to make energy-rich food
- **b.** Stack of membranes in which enzymes attach carbohydrates and lipids to proteins
- **c.** Uses energy from food to make highenergy compounds
- **d.** An internal membrane system in which components of cell membrane and some proteins are constructed
- e. Saclike structure that stores materials
- **f.** Small particle of RNA and protein that produces protein following instructions from nucleus
- **g.** Filled with enzymes used to break down food into particles that can be used

Reading Skill Practice

A flowchart can help you remember the order in which events occur. On a separate sheet of paper, create a flowchart that describes how proteins are made in the cell. You will find that the steps of this process are explained on pages 176–178. For more information about flowcharts, see Organizing Information in Appendix A in your textbook.