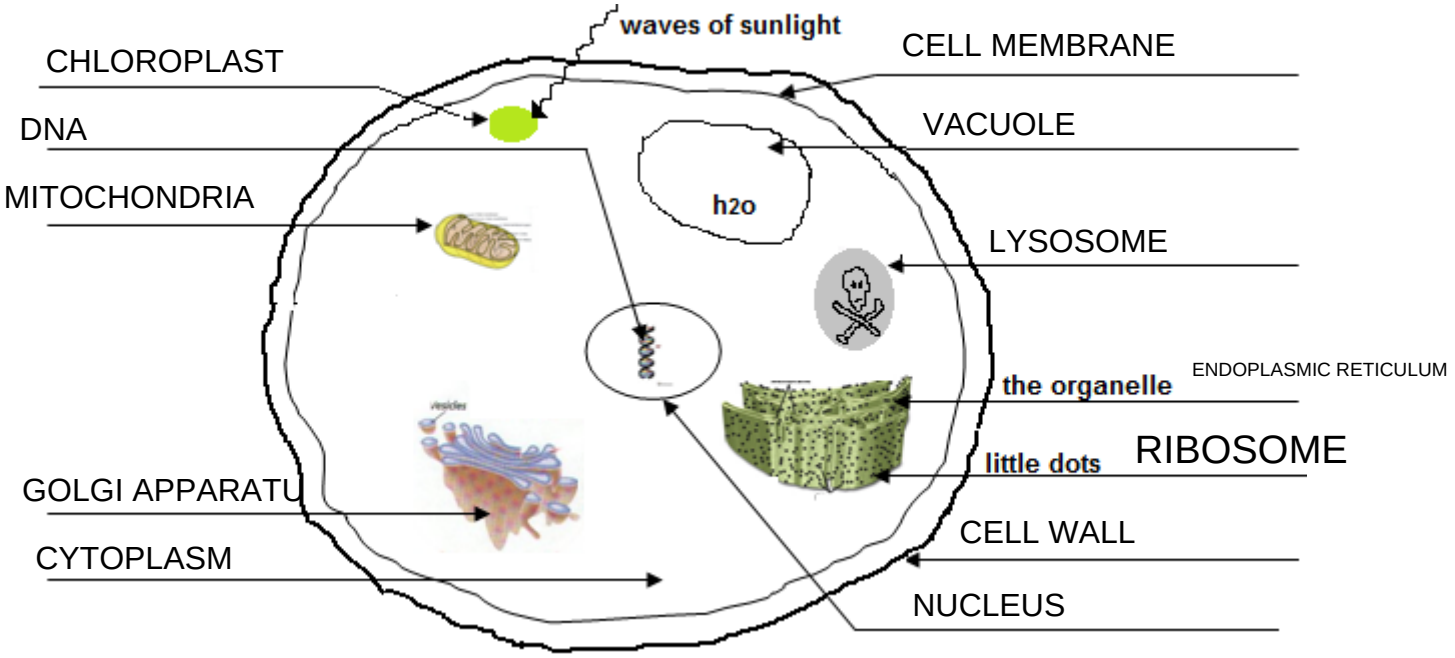
CELL REVIEW: Next to each organelle write a description of its function **Name _____hr__**

1.	C	Mitochondria	A The organelle that holds all the DNA and gives all the instructions to the cell
2.	H	Ribosome	B Thin layer that keeps all the cell parts contained
3.	I	Endoplasmic reticulum	C The organelle that does cellular respiration, thus providing energy for the cell.
4.	G	Lysosome	D The organelle that packages cell products
5.	D	Golgi apparatus	E Fluid that all the organelles float in
6.	A	Nucleus	F Large sac in a plant cell that holds water and stores things.
7.	J	DNA	G The organelle that is in charge of digesting wastes in the cell and is also known as the suicide sac
8.	B	Cell membrane	H The organelle found on endoplasmic reticulum that actually assembles the proteins
9.	E	Cytoplasm	I Folded organelle involved in making proteins. Ribosomes attach to it.
10.	L	Chloroplast	J The name of the molecule that has the code/instructions for the cell's activity
11.	K	Cell wall	K Outer layer of a plant cell that gives the cell support
12.	F	Vacuole	L Green organelle in plants that does photosynthesis

LABEL THE DIAGRAM:



13. How is a plant cell different from an animal cell? HAS A CELL WALL, VACUOLE & CHLOROPLAST

14. Define cell
SMALLEST UNIT OF LIFE

15. Give 5 examples of cells HEART SKIN MUSCLE
FAT BONE

16. Define tissue
SEVERAL CELLS OF THE SAME TYPE WORKING TOGETHER

17. Name 3 types of tissue
MUSCLE BONE BRAIN

18. Define Organ
SEVERAL DIFFERENT TYPES OF TISSUE WORKING TOGETHER

19. Name 3 organs HEART LUNG LEAF

20. Define System

SEVERAL DIFFERENT ORGANS WORKING

21. Name 3 different systems

RESPIRATORY DIGESTIVE NERVOUS

22. How is a unicellular organism different from a multicellular organism?

UNICELLULAR=1 CELL BIG MULTICELLULAR= MANY CELLS

23. How do cells reproduce? Describe.

MITOSIS--- CELLS PINCH IN HALF

24. What does a cell use glucose for?

ENERGY

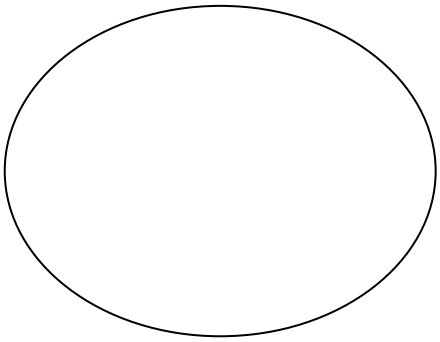
25. What does a cell use amino acids for?

BUILDING PROTEIN WHICH THEN CAN BUILD CELLS

26. Why do cells do the process of cell respiration? What is the point?

GETTING ENERGY

27. Draw a picture of cellular respiration below:



28. Write the formula for cellular respiration:

602 + C6H12O6 -> energy + 6 CO2 + 6 H20

29.CELLULAR RESPIRATION (8pts)

cell	amylase	energy	atoms	enzymes
carbon dioxide	oxygen	glucose	diffusion	water

Cellular respiration is one of the most important processes that a CELL performs. It is the main way that a cell gets its energy to do all the work it needs to do. Here is how it works: First, OXYGEN and GLUCOSE (which are flowing in the bloodstream) seep into the cell. When molecules move from an area of high concentration to an area of low concentration this is called DIFFUSION. When the glucose and oxygen get together in the mitochondria, the bonds get broken. This releases ENERGY every time a bond breaks. A special molecule called ATP captures that energy so it can be used somewhere else in the cell. After all the bonds are broken, there are leftover ATOMS. They are reassembled into new molecules (CARBON DIOXIDE and WATER) and then exit the cell as waste products.

30. Why are cells different shapes?

DIFFERENT JOBS

31. Describe how a teenager gets taller. Use the terms food, amino acids, protein, blood vessels

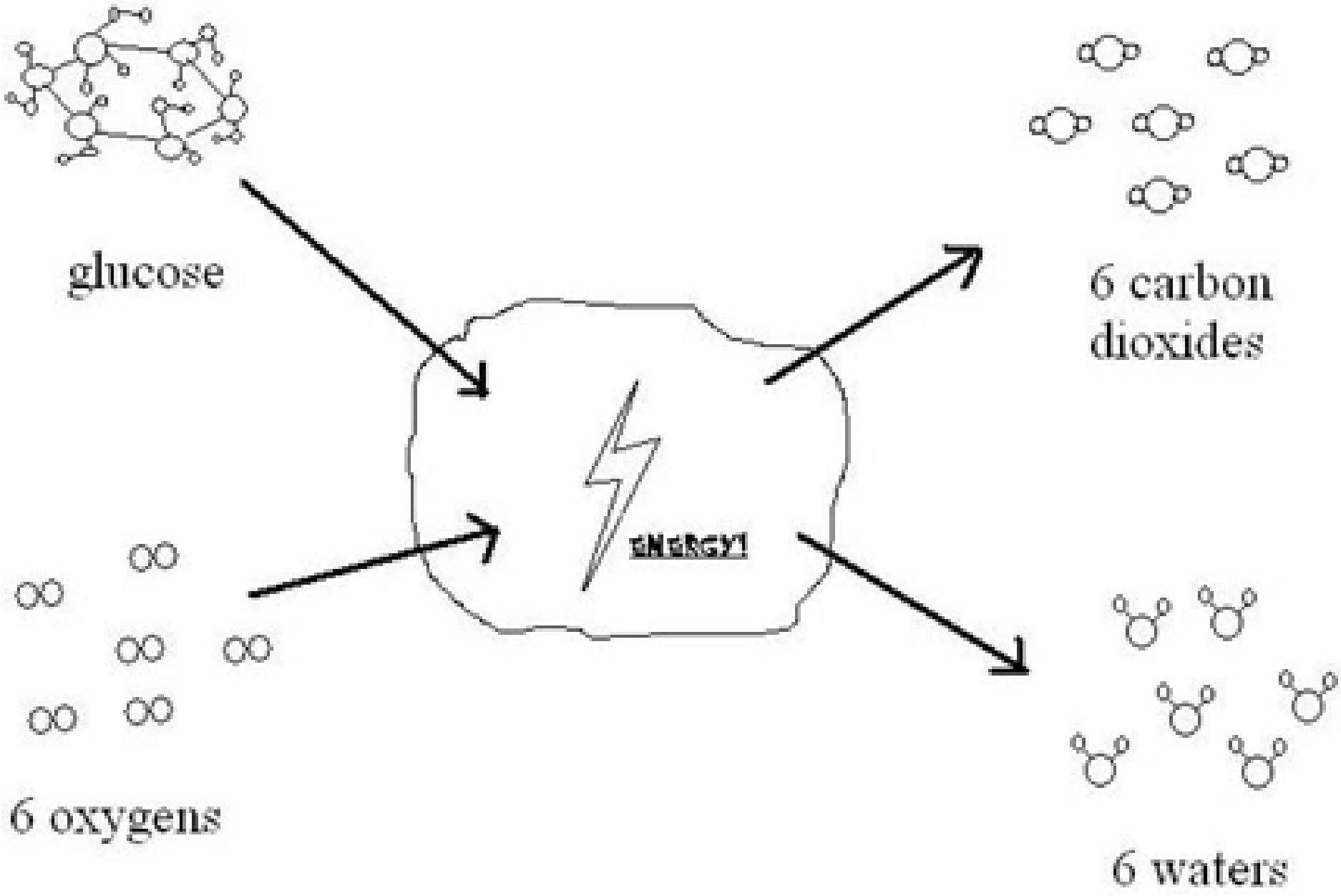
EATS FOOD, GETS DIGESTED INTO AMINO ACIDS, NOW FITS IN BLOOD VESSELS, GOES TO CELL, CELL TURN AMINOS INTO PROTEIN

32. Where is the energy in food found?

BONDS

33. In order to "burn" food you need what gas?

OXYGEN


glucose
6 carbon dioxides
ENERGY!
6 oxygens
6 waters

34. What types of tissue is the human body made of? List as many as you can think of

BONE MUSCLE FAT BLOOD HEART

LIVER LUNG SKIN NERVE

35. Write the 3 parts to the cell theory:

1 CELL IS THE BASIC UNIT OF LIFE

2 ALL LIVING THINGS ARE MADE OF CELLS

3 ALL CELLS COME FROM OTHER CELLS

36. How do your cells compare (in size) to the cells of a mouse?

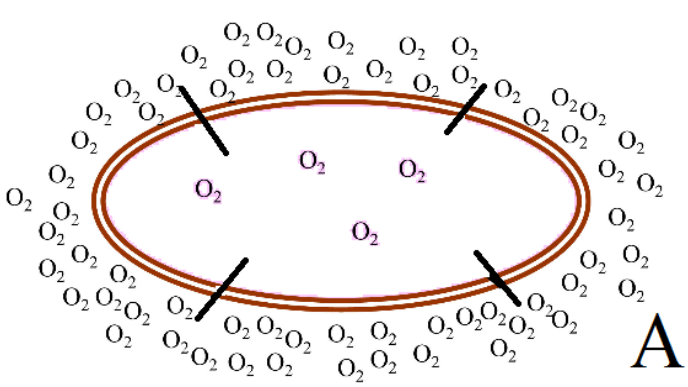
SAME SIZE--- WE JUST HAVE MORE

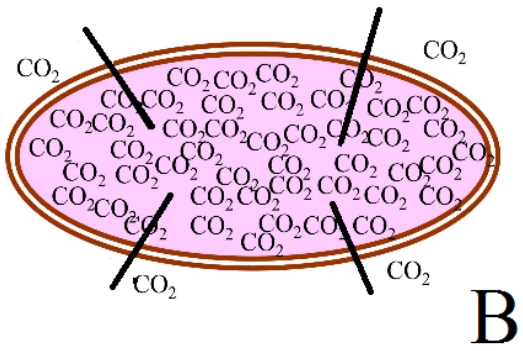
37. What is diffusion?

MOLECULES MOVING FROM AN AREA OF HIGH CONCENTRATION TO AN AREA OF LOW CONCENTRATION (SPREAD OUT)

38. Finish the arrows to show which way Oxygen is moving (in or out?)

39. Finish the arrows to show which way Carbon Dioxide is moving (in or out?)





40. Which picture shows what the cell would be like just after cell respiration occurs?

B

41. Humans reproduce sexually, but their cells reproduce asexually. Explain.

TO MAKE A NEW HUMAN YOU DO SEXUAL REPRODUCTION. TO MAKE NEW CELLS, THEY JUST SPLIT IN HALF (ASEXUAL)

42. What is the difference between mitosis and meiosis?

MITOSIS- FULL DNA MEIOSIS-HALF DNA

43. What is the path for digestible food?

MOUTH to ESOPHAGUS to STOMACH to SMALL INTESTINE to BLOOD VESSELS cells

44. What is it called when sperm meets egg?

FERTILIZATION

45. After getting a complete set of DNA at fertilization, what does the single cell begin to do?

MITOSIS /SPLIT IN HALF

46. As more and more cells are created, the new creature is called a(n) EMBRYO

47. The first cells in a new creature are all general. These are a special type of cell called STEM cells.

48. When they start to turn into heart cells, skin cells, muscle cells, etc., this is called DIFFERENTIATION.

49. What molecule carries all the cell's instructions? DNA

50. Put in order from smallest to largest:

Tissue, organ, atom, cell, system, molecule, organelle

ATOM MOLECULE ORGANELLE CELL TISSUE ORGAN SYSTEM

51. What are the 5 characteristics of living things? GROW AND DEVELOP RESPOND TO ENVIRONMENT NEED AND USE ENERGY GET RID OF WASTE REPRODUCE