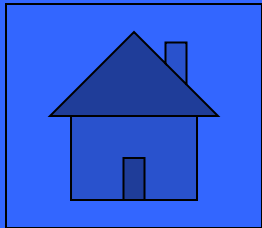


Organelle Function	Specialized Cells	Osmosis	Random Cell ?'s	Miscellaneous
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>

\$100

What is the function
of the lysosomes?

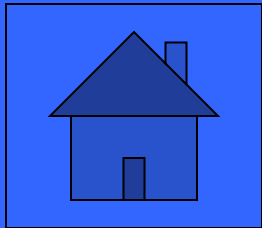
Digests materials that
have been engulfed by
the cells.



\$200

What organelle is surrounded by a double membrane and is the site for photosynthesis in plants?

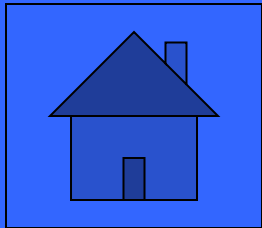
CHLOROPLAST



\$300

What organelle contains DNA and is responsible for producing ATP when oxygen is present in eukaryotic cells?

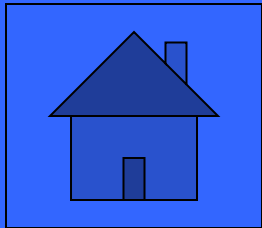
MITOCHONDRIA



\$400

What is the function of
the Golgi Apparatus?

Modifies, sorts, and
packages cell products
for distribution!

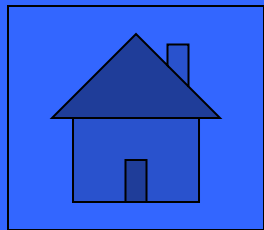


\$500

What is the function of
the endoplasmic
reticulum?



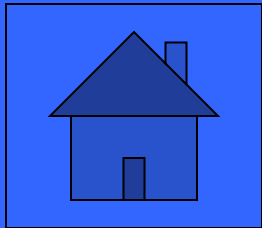
To move things
through the cell:
analogous to
hallways!



\$100

What organelle do WHITE
BLOOD CELLS have more of?

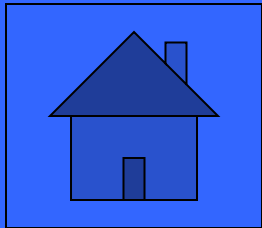
LYSOSOMES



\$200

What organ has a lot of
smooth endoplasmic
reticulum?

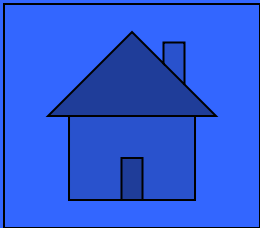
Liver



\$300

What organelle do muscles
have a lot of?

mitochondria

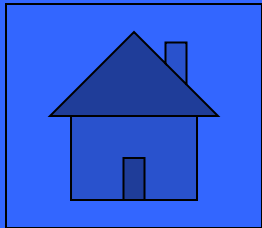


\$400

What part of the body has
cilia on its cells?

Blue green

Lining of the trachea

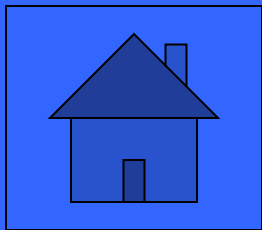


\$500

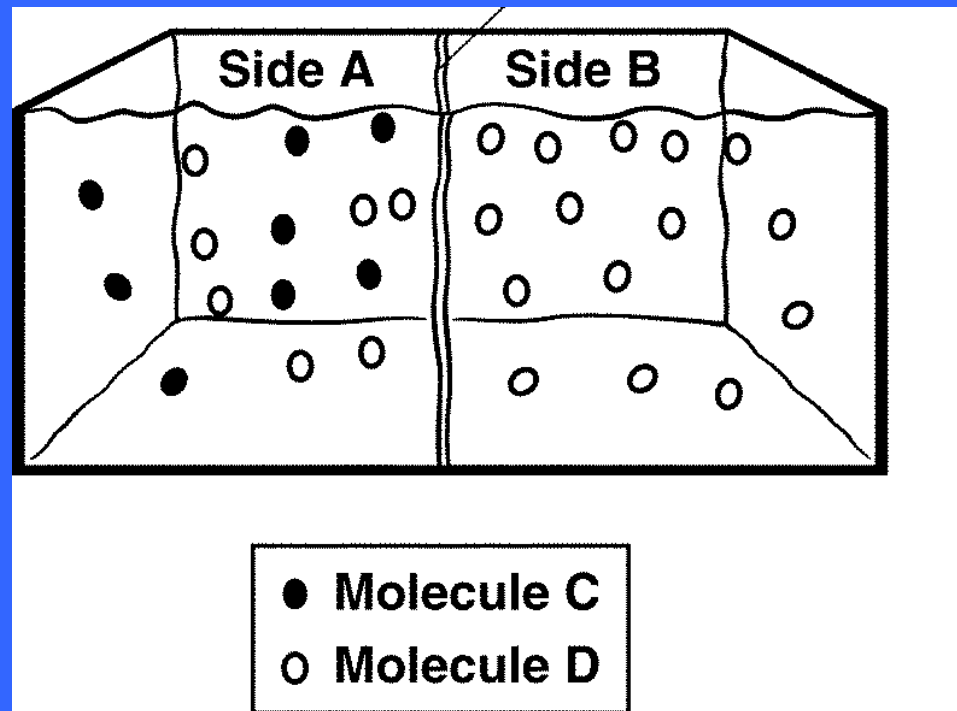
What function are
white blood cells
specialized to perform?



Fight infections
and germs.

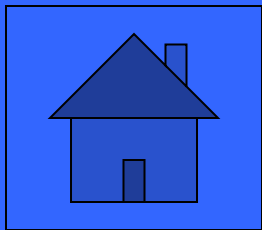


\$100



If the membrane is selectively permeable to both solutes, what will happen over time?

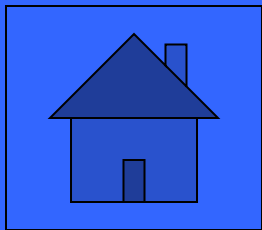
Some C molecules will move into side B while an equal amount will remain on side A.



\$200

Once equilibrium is
reached, how do molecules
behave?

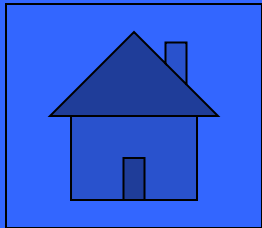
They will
diffuse at an
equal rate.



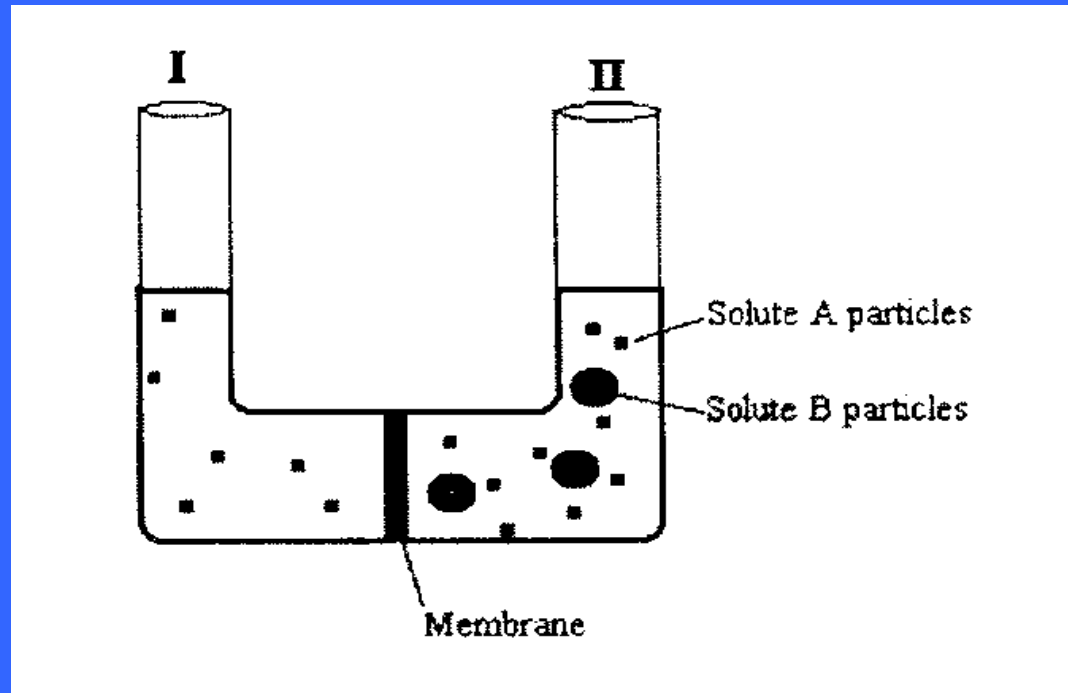
\$300

Human cells are 90% water. An intern makes a mistake and gives a patient an I.V. that contains 50% water. What is going to happen to the cells?

The patient's
cells are going
to decrease in
size.

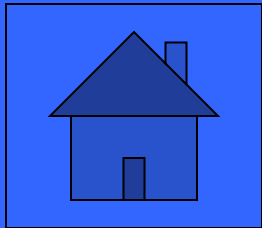


\$400



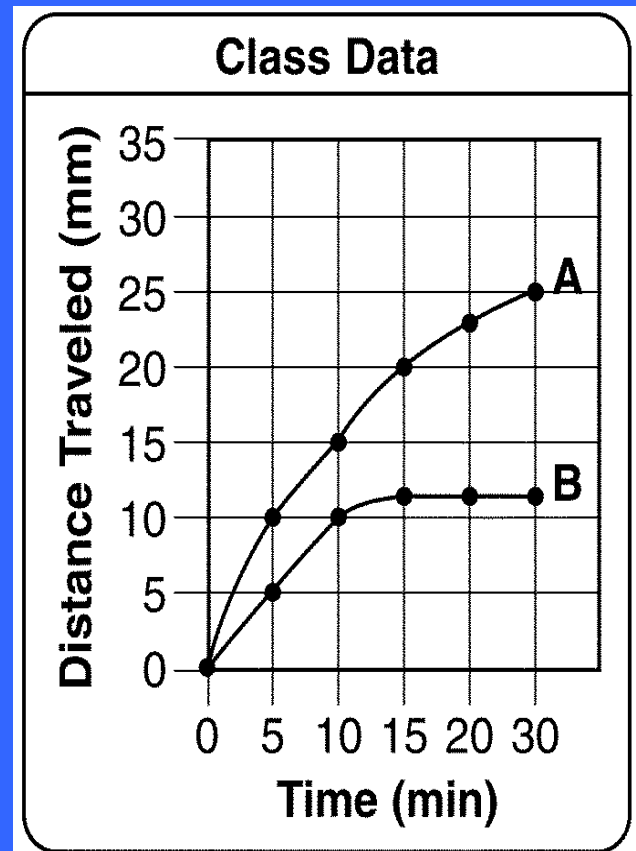
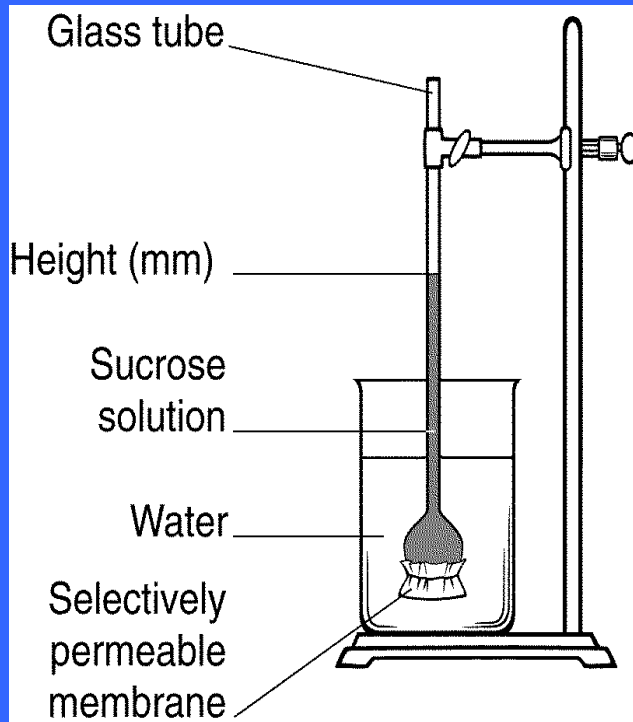
The membrane allows solute A to pass but not solute B, what describes the membrane? ?

The membrane is
selectively permeable.

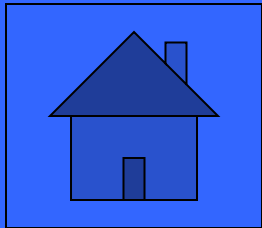


\$500

What could account for the difference in Line A and Line B?



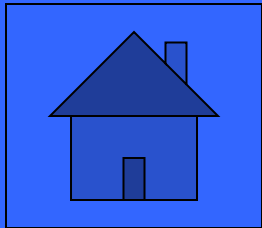
Team A used a higher
sucrose concentration
than the rest of the
class.



\$100

What would happen if the
ribosomes in a cell broke
down?

Proteins would
not be made!



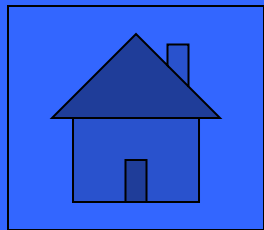
\$200

What are the 3 parts
of the cell theory?

Cells arise from pre-existing
cells

All organisms are composed
of cells.

Cells are the basic living unit
of organization of living
things.



\$300

Which one is not in both
animal and plant cells?

1. Golgi Apparatus

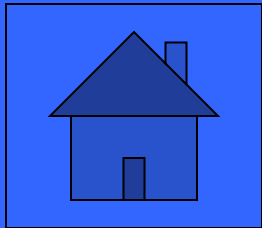
2. Rough endoplasmic reticulum

3. Ribosomes

4. Vacuole

5. Cell membrane

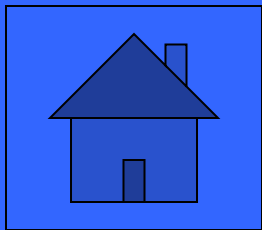
4. vacuole



\$400

What is used to identify a prokaryotic cell?

Cell Membrane,
ribosomes, and a
chromosome.

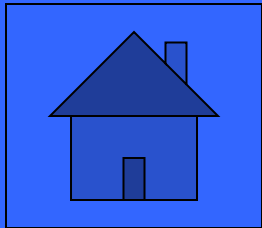


\$500

What is the main
function of specialized
cells containing
peroxisomes?



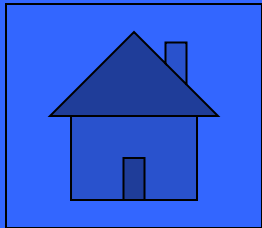
Breakdown hydrogen peroxide.



\$100

How would the results of an experiment differ if you increased the water temperature by 10 degrees Celsius before putting an egg in it?

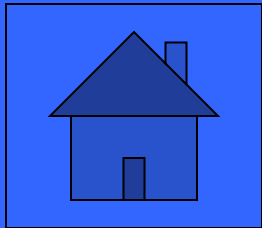
Increased rate
of osmosis!



\$200

If a red blood cell with 95% water in its cytoplasm is placed in a 20% salt solution, what will happen to the cell?

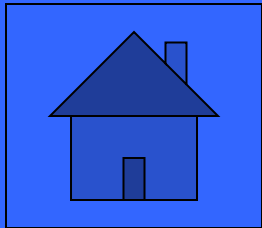
Water will move out
of the cell, and the
cell will shrink.



\$300

If a plant with 95% water in its cytoplasm were placed in 20% salt solution, how would it be different from a red blood cell?

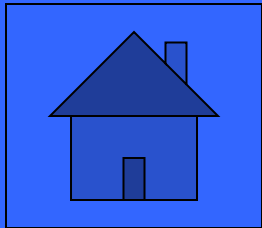
The cell wall makes it harder for water to leave the cell, therefore it would not lose as much water as the red blood cell.



\$400

What part of the body
do you find microvilli?

Kidney!



\$500

Name 5 organelles and the part
of the factory they are analogous
to?



Nucleus- boss's office/control center

Mitochondria- power plant

Golgi Apparatus- packaging center

Endoplasmic reticulum- hallways

Ribosomes- Machine

Proteins- Product of Machine

DNA- instructions

Cell Membrane- roof and walls

