

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Introduction to Cells Study Guide

#### Concept 1. Biological Levels of Organization

**Questions 1-9,** List the Biological Levels of Organization in order from simplest to most complex.

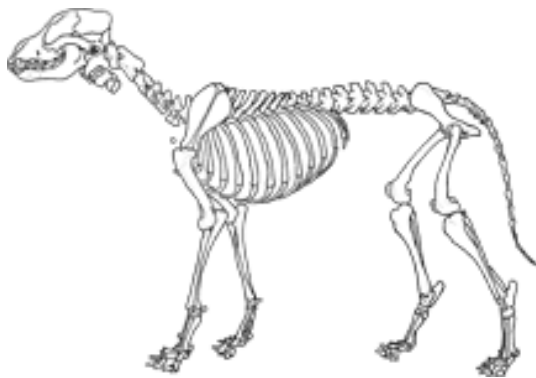
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions 10-13,** Write which level of organization is being described or shown.

10. All of the gray wolves, grizzly bears, bison, and douglas-fir that live in Yellowstone National Park. \_\_\_\_\_.

11. All of the river otters that live in Oxbow Bend, Wyoming. \_\_\_\_\_.

12.



13.



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## Concept 2. Cell Theory and Microscopes

Questions 14-16, List the three parts of cell theory.

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

Questions 17 -18, Provide 3 distinct characteristics for each prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells. Use the word bank below.

Has Nucleus Includes Animals, plants, fungi, and protists.	Has DNA	Lacks Nucleus Linear DNA	Bacteria Has Organelles	Circular DNA
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### 17. Prokaryotic cells

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

### 18. Eukaryotic Cells

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

19. Name two characteristics both Eukaryotic Cells and Prokaryotic cells have in common. Use the word bank from above.

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

Questions 20- 22, Calculate the Magnification of each Objective lens below.

20. Eye Piece \_\_\_\_\_ x X Low Power \_\_\_\_\_ x = \_\_\_\_\_ x

21. Eye Piece \_\_\_\_\_ x X Medium Power \_\_\_\_\_ x = \_\_\_\_\_ x

22. Eye Piece \_\_\_\_\_ x X High Power \_\_\_\_\_ x = \_\_\_\_\_ x

Questions 23-24, Answer the following questions about the Microscope and its usage.

23. On which power(s) is the course adjustment knob used? \_\_\_\_\_

24. On which power(s) is the fine adjustment knob used? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Concept 3. Structures inside the cell.

**Questions 25-35**, Fill in the blank with the organelle that best fits the description. Use the following terms: Lysosome, Cytoplasm, Vacuole, Ribosomes, Golgi Complex, Chloroplast, Mitochondria, Cell Wall, Cell Membrane, Nucleus, Endoplasmic Reticulum

25. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the **outermost** living layer of the cell and it controls movement into and out of the cell.

26. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the **control center** of the cell and it regulates the cells activities. Contains the DNA of the Cell.

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a **jelly-like substance** that contains the organelles and allows them to move throughout the cell.

28. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the site of **cellular respiration** . It is often called the **powerhouse** of the cell.

29. The \_\_\_\_\_ captures energy from **sunlight** and uses it to produce food in **plants**.

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ **packages** materials for transport outside of the cell.

31. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the organelle responsible for **transporting** materials within the cell.

32. The \_\_\_\_\_ **supports** and protects **plant** cells.

33. A small sac in the cytoplasm which **breaks down** food, old cell parts, and dead, injured, or obsolete cells is the \_\_\_\_\_.

34. A large sac in the cytoplasm which **stores** food, water, or wastes is a \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Small grain shaped organelles that produce **protein** are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Questions 36-46,** Identify the organelles depicted in the cells below. Use the following terms: Ribosomes, Cytoplasm, Vacuole, Golgi Complex, Chloroplast, Mitochondria, Cell Wall, Cell Membrane, Nucleus, Endoplasmic Reticulum, Lysosome

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. nuclear membrane
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. \_\_\_\_\_
- J. \_\_\_\_\_
- K. \_\_\_\_\_
- L. \_\_\_\_\_

47. Cell 1 is a: \_\_\_\_\_ cell

48. Cell 2 is a: \_\_\_\_\_ cell

