1. What are two main types of cells?					
2. Eukaryotes are	or	organisms whose cells have a			
and other me	mbrane-bound organelles.				
3. A prokaryote is a	organism that lacks	s a or any other			
membrane-bound organelles.					
4. Complete the Venn diagram	comparing the similarities and c	differences between the plant and			
animal cell.	Plant Anima	al			
5. You observe a cell under a manimal cell.	nicroscope and conclude that it v	was is a plant cell rather than an			
List two structures that help	ped you come to this conclusion	?			
6. Complete the statement by	filling in the blanks.				
The cell is the basic unit of _	and				
7. This organelle directs the activities of the cell and contains DNA.					
What is the name of the orga	nelle being described?				

MATCHING

A. Nucleus	F. Ribosomes	K. Cytoplasm	P. Oxygen	U. Leaves		
B. Mitochondria	G. Lysosomes	L. Organelles	Q. Carbon Dioxide			
C. Chlorophyll	H. Chloroplast	M. Cell Theory	R. Photosynthesis			
D. Cell Wall	I. Golgi Bodies	N. Tissues	S. Glucose			
E. Cell Membrane	J. Vacuole	O. Organ	T. Endoplasmic Retic	ulum		
8 A series of folded membranes that move materials around in the cell.						
9 Directs all the activities of the cell.						
10Organelle where energy is released from broken-down food molecules						
11Green orga	Green organelles in the cytoplasm of plant cells.					
12Small, two-	Small, two-part structures in cells that make proteins .					
13Gelatin-like mixture inside the cell membrane.						
14Protective	.4Protective outer covering around all cells.					
15Flattened r	5Flattened membranes that package cellular substances for export.					
16Encloses the cells of plants, algae, fungi, and most bacteria.						
17 Stores , water waste products, food, and other cellular materials.						
18Breaks down food molecules, cell wastes, and worn-out cell parts.						
19A structure made up of different types of tissues that work together.						
20A group of similar cells that work together to do one job.						
21Structures within the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells.						
22Summary of scientists' observations and conclusions about cells.						
-	Where photosynthesis takes place.					
·	What is released from a plant after photosynthesis occurs and what humans need to live.					
	The process in which plants make food.					
26Sugar	z p.ao. pranto man	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
20Sugai						

21.	The green pigment in plants that captures sunlight.			
28.	How does the cell wall of a plant cell compare to the cell membrane of an animal cell?			
	 a. The cell wall controls what enters and leaves the plant cell; the cell membrane provides mostly structure and support. b. The cell wall converts sunlight into sugars; the cell membrane controls energy production in the cell. c. The cell wall provides structure and support; the cell membrane controls the substances that enter and leave the cell. d. The cell wall provides structure and support; the cell membrane is surrounded by a structure that contains genetic information. 			
29.	Complete the list of the levels of organization in organisms from smallest to largest.			
<u>Or</u> §	ganelles			
	How does an animal get energy? How does a plant get energy?			
32.	Which is a function of cellular respiration?			
	 a. to provide the body with carbon dioxide, which reacts with food to produce energy b. to provide the body with oxygen, which reacts with food to produce energy c. to provide the cells with glucose, which is used as a source of energy d. to provide the cells with water, which is used as a source of energy 			
33.	Where photosynthesis takes place.			
34.	What is released from a plant after photosynthesis occurs and what humans need to live.			
35.	5. The process in which plants make food.			
36.	What a person breathes out and plants need for photosynthesis.			

37. The green pigment in plants that captures sunlight.			
8. During photosynthesis, plants make their own			
39. Glucose gives a plant	_ so it can grow.		
40. The chlorophyll in leaves absorbs	·		
41. Plants and animals need each other to	·		
42. During photosynthesis,	is released into the air.		