

Chapter
7
A View of the Cell, continued
Reinforcement and Study Guide
Section 7.3 Eukaryotic Cell Structure

In your textbook, read about cellular boundaries; nucleus and cell control; assembly, transport, and storage in the cell; and energy transformers.

Complete the table by writing the name of the cell part beside its structure/function. A cell part may be used more than once.

Structure/Function	Cell Part
1. A membrane-bound, fluid-filled sac	
2. Closely stacked, flattened membrane sacs	
3. The sites of protein synthesis	
4. A folded membrane that forms a network of interconnected compartments in the cytoplasm	
5. The clear fluid inside the cell	
6. Organelle that manages cell functions in eukaryotic cell	
7. Contains chlorophyll, a green pigment that traps energy from sunlight and gives plants their green color	
8. Digest excess or worn-out cell part, food particles, and invading viruses or bacteria	
9. Small bumps located on the endoplasmic reticulum	
10. Provides temporary storage of food, enzymes, and waste products	
11. Firm, protective structure that gives the cell its shape in plants, fungi, most bacteria, and some protists	
12. Produce a usable form of energy for the cell	
13. Modifies proteins chemically, then repackages them	
14. Contains inner membranes arranged in stacks of membranous sacs called grana	
15. Plant organelles that store starches or lipids or that contain pigments	

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A View of the Cell, *continued*
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In your textbook, read about structures for support and locomotion.

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

16. Cells have a support structure within the *cytoplasm* called the cytoskeleton.

17. The *exoskeleton* is composed of thin, fibrous elements that form a framework for the cell.

18. *Microtubules* of the cytoskeleton are thin, hollow cylinders made of protein.

19. Cilia and flagella are cell surface structures that are adapted for *respiration*.

20. *Flagella* are short, numerous, hairlike projections from the plasma membrane.

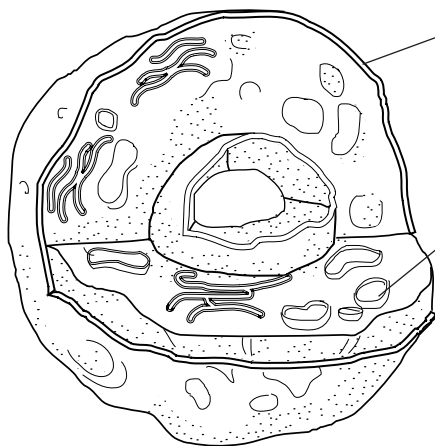
21. Flagella are longer and *more* numerous than cilia.

22. In *multicellular* organisms, cilia and flagella are the major means of locomotion.

23. In *prokaryotic* cells, both cilia and flagella are composed of microtubules.

Write titles for each of the generalized diagrams and then label the parts. Use these choices: plant cell, animal cell, plasma membrane, chloroplast, small vacuole, large vacuole, cell wall.

24. _____



26. _____

27. _____

28. _____

29. _____

30. _____

25. _____

