## Part 1 - Name that Organelle!

- a) converts light energy into chemical energy
- b) helps the chromosomes to separate during cell division
- c) responsible for cellular respiration
- d) allows only certain things to enter and exit the cell
- e) contains the chromosomes
- f)  $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 ----> 6CO_2 + 6H_2O + 36$  ATP
- g) allows only certain things to enter and exit the nucleus
- h) the material inside a cell that surrounds the organelles
- i) stores dissolved food and wastes
- j) protein fibers that provide a framework for cellular activities
- k)  $6CO_2 + 6H_2O + light -----> C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$
- I) prevents the cytoplasm from leaking out of a cell
- m) provides the internal skeleton / framework for a cell
- i) provides structure and rigidity to plant cells
- o) carries dissolved foods & wastes from one part of a cell to others \_\_\_\_\_
- p) is larger in plant cells than in animal cells
- q) the cell's powerhouse
- r) provides ATP energy for the cell
- s) controls all cell activities e.g. cell growth, division and repair
- t) holes in the nuclear envelope
- px responsible for processing proteins
- v) the site of protein production
- w) a series of membrane transport tunnels
- x) transport tunnels embedded with ribosomes —
- y) the site of lipid (fat) synthesis
- z) packages of digestive enzymes
- aa) modifies, packages and secretes proteins
- bb) stores water, sugar, ions and other substances
- cc) detoxifies poisons such as alcohol
- dd) stores nutrients and pigment molecules

ee) the "taxi cars" of the cell	
ff) groups of microtubules situated at right angles	
projections of the cell membrane used for absorption	7
bk() fluid contained within the nucleus	
ii) where RNA is synthesized	
jj) a series of flattened membrane sacs	
the "workbenches" of the cell	
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Part 2 - Plant, Animal, both or ne	either?
1) the only type of cell that can make its own food	
2) does not possess a cell wall	
3) the vacuole is used to keep this cell rigid	
4) does not possess a nucleus	
5) does not possess chloroplasts	
6) contains many small vacuoles rather than one large one	
7) prokaryotic cells	
8) can perform photosynthesis	
9) can perform cellular respiration	
10) chromosomes are contained within a membrane bound r	nucleus
11) heterotrophic cells	
12) contain plastids	
13) autotrophic cells	
14) synthesizes proteins	
15) contains lysosomes	
16) eukaryotic cells	
17) stores excess sugar as starch	models and the second s
18) contains centrioles for use in cell division	
19) contains no membrane bound organelles	
20) possesses cilia, microvilli, or flagella	