

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Cells – Reviewing the Basics!

**Directions:** Match the terms on the right with the descriptions on the left.

- \_\_\_1. Thin structure that controls what enters and leaves the cell.
- \_\_\_2. Cell part that provides support and protection to **plant** cells. It allows plants to grow upright.
- \_\_\_3. Jellylike substance made mostly of H<sub>2</sub>O (60-70%) and a framework of tubes called the cytoskeleton.
- \_\_\_4. Control center of cell that guides the cell's activities and stores DNA.
- \_\_\_5. A small organelle inside the nucleus that is responsible for producing ribosomes.
- \_\_\_6. This organelle contains a green pigment called chlorophyll that traps the sun's energy for photosynthesis.
- \_\_\_7. Stores water, food, and wastes.
- \_\_\_8. Cell organelle that contains digestive chemicals that break down wastes in the cell.
- \_\_\_9. Changes and tags proteins, then packages them in vesicles to be sent out to the cell
- \_\_\_10. A series of folded membranes that processes and transports materials within the cell
- \_\_\_11. Puts together proteins which cells use for growth & repair. (Some are found attached to the rough ER)
- \_\_\_12. Powerhouse of the cell that turns food into energy (ATP).
- \_\_\_13. A complex cell with membrane-bound organelles. Includes animal and plant cells.
- \_\_\_14. A primitive-like cell that has no membrane bound organelles. Bacteria are this type of cell.

- A. eukaryotic**
- B. prokaryotic**
- C. cell membrane**
- D. lysosome**
- E. cell wall**
- F. mitochondrion**
- G. chloroplast**
- H. ribosomes**
- I. nucleus**
- J. endoplasmic reticulum**
- K. golgi apparatus**
- L. cytoplasm**
- M. nucleolus**
- N. vacuole**