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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A

Section: Eukaryotic Cells

CELL WALL

1. What is the function of a cell wall?

_____

2. What are the cell walls of plants and algae made of?

_____

3. What are the cell walls of fungi made of?

_____

CELL MEMBRANE

4. What is a cell membrane?

_____

_____

_____

5. What are three types of compounds contained in the cell membrane?

_____

_____

6. What two substances control the movement of materials into and out of the cell?

_____

_____

CYTOSKELETON

_____ **7.** A web of proteins in the cytoplasm is known as the

a. phospholipid. **c.** cell membrane.

b. cytoskeleton. **d.** organelle.

8. What are the two functions of the cytoskeleton?

_____

_____

_____

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Directed Reading A *continued*

NUCLEUS

_____ **9.** What is the genetic material contained inside a cell's nucleus?
- **a.** protein
- **b.** lipids
- **c.** DNA
- **d.** nucleolus

_____**10.** The function of proteins in a cell is to
- **a.** control chemical reactions.
- **b.** store genetic information.
- **c.** cover the nucleus.
- **d.** copy messages from DNA.

_____**11.** What is the nucleolus?
- **a.** the opposite of the nucleus
- **b.** another name for DNA
- **c.** a network of fibers in the cytoplasm
- **d.** a dark area of the nucleus that stores materials and begins to make ribosomes

RIBOSOMES

12. Organelles that make proteins are called _____.

13. Proteins are made of _____.

ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM

14. A system of folded membranes in which proteins, lipids, and other materials are made is the _____.

15. Two forms of endoplasmic reticulum are _____ and _____.

MITOCHONDRIA

_____**16.** What function does a mitochondrion perform?
- **a.** It breaks down sugar to produce energy.
- **b.** It makes proteins.
- **c.** It breaks down toxic materials.
- **d.** It stores material used to make ribosomes.

17. The site of cellular respiration is the _____.

18. Energy produced in mitochondria is stored in a substance called _____.

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Directed Reading A *continued*

CHLOROPLASTS

_____**19.** Chloroplasts are organelles that are found in the cells of
- **a.** animals.
- **b.** plants and algae.
- **c.** mitochondria.
- **d.** all eukaryotic cells.

_____**20.** Which process happens inside a chloroplast?
- **a.** production of ATP
- **b.** production of DNA
- **c.** photosynthesis
- **d.** formation of animal cells

_____**21.** Chloroplasts are green because they contain
- **a.** sugar.
- **b.** proteins.
- **c.** chlorophyll.
- **d.** DNA.

GOLGI COMPLEX

_____**22.** The function of the Golgi complex is to
- **a.** produce sugar and water.
- **b.** package and deliver proteins.
- **c.** produce oxygen.
- **d.** trap energy from the sun.

CELL COMPARTMENTS

23. A small sac that surrounds material to be moved into or out of a cell is a(n) _____.

CELLULAR DIGESTION

24. What is a lysosome?

_____

_____

25. What is the function of lysosomes?

_____

_____

26. What function do vacuoles perform in plant and fungal cells?

_____

_____

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Skills Worksheet

Section Review

Eukaryotic Cells

USING KEY TERMS

1. In your own words, write a definition for each of the following terms: *ribosome*, *lysosome*, and *cell wall*.

_____

_____

_____

UNDERSTANDING KEY IDEAS

_____ **2.** Which of the following are found mainly in animal cells?

a. mitochondria
b. lysosomes
c. ribosomes
d. Golgi complexes

3. What is the function of a Golgi complex? What is the function of the endoplasmic reticulum?

_____

_____

_____

_____

CRITICAL THINKING

4. Making Comparisons Describe three ways in which plant cells differ from animal cells.

_____

_____

_____

5. Applying Concepts Every cell needs ribosomes. Explain why.

_____

_____

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section Review *continued*

6. **Predicting Consequences** A certain virus attacks the mitochondria in cells. What would happen to a cell if all of its mitochondria were destroyed?

_____

_____

7. **Expressing Opinions** Do you think that having chloroplasts gives plant cells an advantage over animal cells? Support your opinion.

_____

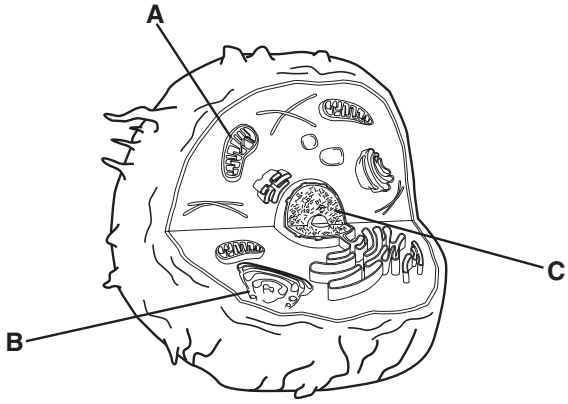
_____

_____

_____

INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



8. Is this a diagram of a plant cell or an animal cell? Explain how you know.

_____

_____

9. What organelle does the letter *B* refer to?

_____

_____