AP Biology 1/12/15

Cell Review

Match the cell parts with their functions by writing the letter of the corresponding function next to the part it belongs to.

1. Mitochondria: D

2. Ribosomes: A

3. Nucleus: H

4. Microtubules: U

5. Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum: P

6. Cilia: F

7. Lysosome: C

8. Cell Wall: R

9. Nuclear Envelope: O

10. Microfilaments: E

11. Centrosome: Q

12. Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum: I

13. Cell Membrane: V

14. Flagella: M

15. Chloroplasts: N

16. Golgi Apparatus: B

17. Intermediate Filaments: S

18. Peroxisome: G

19. Nucelolus: T

20. Centriole: K

21. Vacuole: J

22. Cytoskeleton: L

Practice Questions:

The smooth endoplasmic reticulum in hepatocytes can expand as a response to which of the following?

 A. consumption of prescribed drugs to treat a health condition

B. An increase in aerobic exercise

C. A diet that is high in fats

D. recovery from a physical injury

Which cellular structure is least likely to bear a membrane protein that moves hydrogen ions out of the organelle?

A. mitochondria

B. Golgi Body

C. Lysosome

D. Nucleus

Which of the following structures/functions is not created using microtubules?

A. Mitotic spindles

B. Muscle Contraction

C. Eukaryotic Flagella

D. Cilia

Where does the electron transport chain occur in prokaryotic cells and eukaryotic cells, respectively?

A. The mitochondria, the mitochondria

B. The cellular membrane, the mitochondria

C. Chloroplasts, the mitochondria

D. The chloroplasts, the cell membrane

E. The mitochondria, the cell membrane

Where would you be least likely to find a transmembrane protein?

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria

C. Cell Membrane

D. Ribosomes

E. Chloroplasts

In what ways are chloroplasts and mitochondria alike?

A. they can change shape and move around the cell

B. All of these statements give similarities between the two.

C. They each contain their own DNA and ribosomes

D. They function to provide energy to the cell

What cellular structure is composed of a protein skeleton that is made up of lamins?

A. Mitochondrion

B. Lysosome

C. Nucleus

D. Peroxisome

E. Chloroplast