

19. If you were looking through a microscope at a cell with a nucleus, what type of cell would it be: prokaryotic or eukaryotic?
20. What are two differences between a plant and animal cell?
21. Why is it important that the cytoplasm is somewhat watery?
22. What is the nucleolus and what does it do?
23. What are nuclear pores?
24. Do ribosomes have a membrane?
25. What do ribosomes do?
26. True or False? ER packages and transports proteins after they are made by ribosomes.
27. What is the name for the series of flattened and stacked tubes with small sacs at the end of them?
28. Where are lysosomes made?
29. What kind of membrane surrounds mitochondria?

30. What is the function of the mitochondria?

31. What is the function of a vacuole?

32. What important photosynthetic molecule do chloroplasts contain?

33. True or False? ATP is the molecule made during photosynthesis.

34. What is important about the glucose plants make during photosynthesis?

35. True or False? During photosynthesis, six molecules of water and six molecules of carbon dioxide are used to make one molecule of glucose and six molecules of oxygen.

36. What generally occurs during cellular respiration?

37. What is important about ATP?

38. What is the relationship between cellular respiration and photosynthesis?

39. True or False? When oxygen supply is low, cells begin to make ATP through fermentation.

40. True or False? Fermentation makes more ATP per molecule of glucose than aerobic cellular respiration.