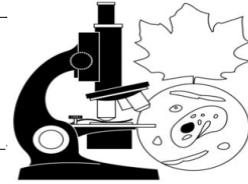


NAME _____

7-2 Eukaryotic Cell Structure



1. In some respects, the _____ is like a factory.
2. These structures are known as "little organs." _____
3. Cell biologists divide the eukaryotic cell into two major parts the _____ and the _____.
4. See Figure 7-7. What part of the nucleus (with pointer) contains a small, dense region?

5. The nucleus is surrounded by a _____ composed of two membranes.
6. When a cell divides, however; _____ condenses to form _____.
7. _____ are small particles of RNA and protein found throughout the cytoplasm.
8. The portion of the _____ involved in the synthesis of proteins is called _____
_____ or _____.
9. See Figure 7-9. What does the Golgi apparatus do to proteins?

10. The Golgi apparatus is somewhat like a _____, where the finishing touches are put on proteins before they are ready to leave the "factory."
11. One function of _____ is the digestion, or breakdown, of lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins into _____ that can be used by the rest of the cell.
12. What kind of vacuole does the paramecium in Figure 7-10 contain? _____
13. Most cells get energy in one of two ways ---- from _____ or from the _____.
14. _____ are organelles that convert the chemical energy stored in food into compounds that are more convenient for the cell to use.
15. _____ are the biological equivalents of solar power plants.
16. Unlike other organelles that contain no DNA, _____ and _____ contain their own genetic information in the form of small DNA molecules.
17. Eukaryotic cells have a structure --- the _____ --- that helps support the cell.
18. _____ assembly and disassembly is responsible for the cytoplasmic movements that allow cells, such amoebas, to crawl along surfaces.



19. What plays a critical role in maintaining a cell's shape? _____
20. _____ are located near the nucleus and help to organize cell division.
_____ are not found in plant cells.