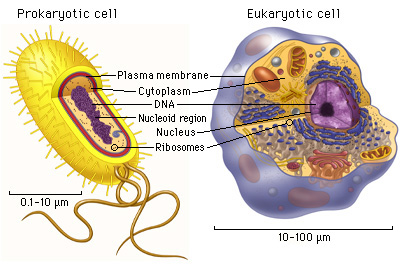
Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TOPIC 2: Cells and Cellular Organization**

*Please use the Khan Academy Parts of a Cell video to guide you*

1. What structure defines a cell?
2. What do we call an organism that does have a nucleus?   
     
   What do we call an organism that does not have a nucleus?
3. What are two examples of prokaryotes?
4. What are three types of eukaryotes?
5. Ribosomes help to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the cell.

1. The fluid in the cells is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (aka cytoplasm)
2. The Endoplasmic reticulum connects to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bodies
3. The section of the Endoplasmic Reticulum with attached ribosomes is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ER  
   The section of the Endoplasmic Reticulum without ribosomes is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ER
4. When a protein leaves the Golgi Bodies, what does it take with it? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
     
   This piece will help it float around in the cell and fuse with the cell membrane.
5. What items could be stored in a vesicle?
6. Lysosomes and lytic vacuoles do what?
7. What **is** an organelle?
8. Where do we turn sugars into ATP?
9. What do plants use for photosynthesis?
10. What do filaments do?