Cell and Bacteria Study Guide

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Describe the shape of the bacteria

1. Cocci ROUND
2. Spirilla SPIRAL
3. Bacillli ROD

Fill in the blank

1. Bacteria are in Kingdom Monera
2. Bacteria are unicellular, which means they have 1 cell(s).
3. Bacteria are prokaryotic, which means they do not have a membrane bound nucleus.
4. All protists have a nucleus and are usually one-celled.
5. A false foot is also called a pseudopod.
6. Amoeba is an example of a protist with a pseudopod.
7. The pseudopod is used to move and trap food.
8. Cilia are tiny hair like structures.
9. Paramecium is an example of a protist with cilia.
10. The cilia act as tiny oars to push the protists.
11. A flagella is a long whip-like structure.
12. A euglena is an example of a protist with flagella.
13. Protists are classified in the Kingdom Protista.

Match the cell process with the description. (Osmosis, Diffusion, Mitosis, Photosynthesis, Cellular Respiration)

1. The diffusion of water across a membrane is called osmosis.
2. Cell reproduction is called mitosis.
3. The process of breaking down food to make energy is called cellular respiration.
4. Particles moving from an area of high concentration to low concentration is called diffusion.
5. The process plants go through to make food is called photosynthesis.

Fill in the blank

1. What are the reactants in photosynthesis? Carbon dioxide, water, light energy
2. Photosynthesis occurs in the chloroplast of a plant cell.
3. Without photosynthesis, humans would not receive oxygen to breathe in.
4. Respiration occurs in the mitochondria of the cell.
5. Glucose is a type of sugar.
6. Photosynthesis takes in carbon dioxide and water, uses light energy to make glucose and oxygen.
7. During respiration, all organisms break down sugar and oxygen into carbon dioxide and water and energy.
8. Cellular respiration produces energy that is used by the cell for what three things?
   1. Build cells
   2. Repair cells
   3. Reproduce cells
9. During mitosis a cell divides and makes 2 identical copies of itself.
10. The identical copies the cell created are called daughter cells.
11. Mitosis is necessary for cell replacement, growth and reproduction.
12. The cell wall provides support for a plant cell.
13. The cytoplasm is the gel-like fluid in a cell.
14. The chloroplasts make food for plants.
15. The vacuole stores waste, water and food.
16. The nucleus is the control center for the cell.
17. The mitochondria are called the powerhouses of the cell.
18. The cell membrane is flexible and controls what comes in and out of a cell.
19. The nucleus contains the DNA.