



Cell Organelles: Vacuole to Chloroplasts
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Sites for Track #237451:

1. **Vacuole:** <http://projects.edtech.sandi.net/miramesa/Organelles/vacuole.html>

Vacuoles are surrounded by _____.

They are sort of like a _____ in the cytoplasm.

In animal cells, they may _____.

The _____ can fuse with the vacuole membrane and squirt _____ into the food vacuole to break down what is in there.

Vacuoles can also _____ until they can fuse with the cell membrane and squirt the wastes outside.

In a plant cell:

·The vacuole in plants is much _____ than in animals.

·In addition to storing important substances, it also helps _____ the plant.

2. **Vacuole: Cell Organelles:** <http://www.winterwren.com/apbio/cellorganelles/vacuoles.html>

The vacuole acts like a _____.

The central vacuole of a plant cell contains what substances?

The central vacuole of some plants may occupy _____ of the volume of the cell.

3. **Cell Wall: Cell Textbook:** <http://personal.tmlp.com/jimr57/textbook/chapter3/cyto3c.htm>

Cell walls are the _____ found _____ plant cells.

They provide _____.

4. **Cell Wall: Thinkquest:** <http://library.thinkquest.org/12413/structures.html>

The cell wall is found most commonly in _____.

It controls _____. (Look it up at www.dictionary.com and write the definition here.)

It _____ the plasma membrane.

5. **Cell Wall: The Cell:** <http://web.jjay.cuny.edu/~acarp/NSC/13-cells.htm>

The cell wall is composed mainly of the polysaccharide _____.

As pictured at left, the cell wall gives the plant cell a _____ which helps _____ individual parts of a plant.

6. **Centrioles: Cell Organelles:** <http://www.winterwren.com/apbio/cellorganelles/centriol.html>

Look at what's most important. List those five items.

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7. **Centrioles:** <http://projects.edtech.sandi.net/miramesa/Organelles/cent.html>

Where are the centrioles found inside the cell?

Centrioles help to form _____ which move
_____ around when the cell is _____.

8. **Cytoskeleton: Cells Alive:** <http://www.cellsalive.com/cells/cytoskel.htm>

The cytoskeleton helps maintain _____.

What is its primary importance?

What three things does the cytoskeleton make possible?

What are the three primary protein filaments?

9. **Cytoskeleton and Ribosomes: Cell Organelles:** <http://winterwren.com/apbio/cellorganelles/microtub.html>

What types of cells contain a network of microtubules?

Microtubules form the basis of the cell's "_____."

They help maintain the _____ and the _____ of the cell.

They also play a role in the _____ of materials inside the cell.

Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on "contents." Then click on "ribosomes."

Ribosomes are the site of _____ in cells.

There are _____ kinds of ribosomes, those _____ and those
_____ free in the cytoplasm.

10. **Ribosomes: Cell Organelles:** <http://www.winterwren.com/apbio/cellorganelles/ribos.html>

Ribosomes are the site of _____ in cells.

There are _____ kinds of ribosomes, those _____ and those _____ free in the cytoplasm.

11. **Ribosomes:** <http://www.cdli.ca/~dpower/cell/ribo.htm>

How many ribosomes can be found in a human cell?

What types of cells tend to have a greater number of ribosomes?

12. **Ribosomes: Thinkquest:** <http://library.thinkquest.org/12413/structures.html>

Ribosomes are miniature "_____."

13. **Chloroplast: The Cell:** <http://web.jjay.cuny.edu/~acarp/NSC/13-cells.htm>

The chloroplast allows plants to harvest _____.

14. **Chloroplast: Plastids:** <http://sln.fi.edu/qa97/biology/cells/cell4.html>

What are the three plastid categories?

Chloroplasts contain what?

Chlorophyll contains what color pigment?

Chlorophyll traps _____ and manufactures what type of carbohydrate?

Leucoplasts store what three things?

Chloroplasts are the site for what cell process?