Final Exam Study Guide

Instructions: Answer the following questions in complete sentences to help study for your semester final. Use your notes, worksheets, readings, and biology textbook to help answer these questions. <u>Write your answers on a separate piece of paper and staple this paper with your answers.</u>

- 1. What is the difference between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells?
 - a. List at least 3 differences and 3 similarities.
- 2. Describe the function of the following organelles, including whether or not they are found in a plant or animal cell.
 - a. Nucleus
 - b. Rough endoplasmic Reticulum
 - c. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - d. Golgi Apparatus
 - e. Cell Membrane
 - f. Cell Wall
 - g. Chloroplast
 - h. Mitochondria
 - i. Ribosome
 - j. Lysosome
- 3. What is the difference between a plant and animal cell? Are these cells prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells? How can you identify a cell as being prokaryotic or eukaryotic?
- 4. What role do enzymes play in cells and living organisms?
 - a. Which of the following are enzymes? Proteins, Lipids, or Carbohydrates?
- 5. What are two things that can disrupt enzyme activity?
- 6. What is the difference between osmosis, passive transport, and active transport? Where do they take place?
- 7. What does it mean when a scientist says that the cell membrane is semipermeable?
- 8. What is the purpose of photosynthesis?
 - a. In which organelle does it take place?
 - b. What are the reactants (ingredients) needed for it to work?
 - c. What are the products (what is produced)?
- 9. What is the purpose of cellular respiration?
 - a. In which organelle does it take place?
 - b. What are the reactants (ingredients) needed for it to work?
 - c. What are the products (what is produced)?
- 10. How do cellular respiration and photosynthesis work together (be specific)?
- 11. What is the difference between anaerobic and aerobic respiration?
- 12. What are the subunits of each of the biomolecules (macromolecules) [what are their smaller parts]:
 - a. lipids
 - b. proteins
 - c. nucleic acids
 - d. carbohydrates