

Name _____ Block _ Date _____

Test 2 Study Guide: The Cell (BIO.3a-c) – Due the day of the test (Project Grade)

Answer each question using information from your notes, quizzes, and the attached summary.

Describe 6 features of all living things, according to **cell theory**:

| |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">•••••• |
|---|

What technology was needed *before* the **cell theory** could be established? _____

Complete the chart below to describe the development of microscopes:

| Type of Technology | Description – How does it work? | Function – Why is it useful? |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Magnifying lens / simple light microscope | | |
| Compound light microscope | | |
| Electron microscope | | |

Complete the chart below to describe the contributions of a few scientists to the development of **cell theory**.

| Scientist | Time period (birth-death) | Role or contribution |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| van Leeuwenhoek | | |
| Hooke | | |
| Schwann | | |
| Schlieden | | |
| Virchow | | |

Identify the two basic types of cells. _____

Complete the chart below to compare and contrast **prokaryotic cells with eukaryotic cells**

| Prokaryotes Only... | Eukaryotes Only... |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">••••• | <ul style="list-style-type: none">••••• |
| All Cells... | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">••••• | |

Draw and label an example of a **prokaryote** and a **eukaryote** below:

| Prokaryote | Eukaryote |
|--|--|
| | |

Complete this sentence: If a scientist wants to determine whether an organism is a **prokaryote** or a **eukaryote**, she will look for _____

Complete the chart below to describe cells from the **six kingdoms of life**

| Kingdom | Prokaryote or eukaryote? | Nucleus (Y or N)? | Membrane-bound organelles (Y or N)? | Unicellular or multicellular? | Other key features? | Examples |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|
| Eubacteria | | | | | | |
| Archaeobacteria | | | | | | |
| Protist | | | | | | |
| Plant | | | | | | |
| Fungi | | | | | | |
| Animal | | | | | | |

Complete the chart below to describe essential **cell structures and their functions**

| Organelle | Function | Prokaryotes, eukaryotes, or both? | Plant cells, animal cells, or both? |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Nucleus | | | |
| Chloroplast | | | |
| Endoplasmic Reticulum | | | |
| Golgi | | | |
| Lysosome | | | |
| Cell Membrane | | | |
| Ribosome | | | |
| Mitochondrion | | | |
| Cell Wall | | | |
| Vacuole | | | |
| Cytoplasm | | | |
| Cytoskeleton | | | |

Draw and label an example of a **plant cell** and an **animal cell** below:

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Plant cell | Animal cell |
|------------|-------------|

Complete this sentence: If a scientist wants to determine whether an organism is a **plant or an animal**, she will look for _____

Complete the chart below to compare **unicellular organisms to multicellular organisms**

| Type of organism | How many cells in one individual (one or many)? | Specialized cells (Y or N)? | How do they perform all life functions? | Examples |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|----------|
| Unicellular | | | | |
| Multicellular | | | | |

Explain the concept of **cell specialization**, and describe at least 2 examples from the human body.

- Cell specialization - _____

- Human Example 1 - _____

- Human Example 2 - _____

Explain the **theory of spontaneous generation** and how scientific experiments disproved this theory.
