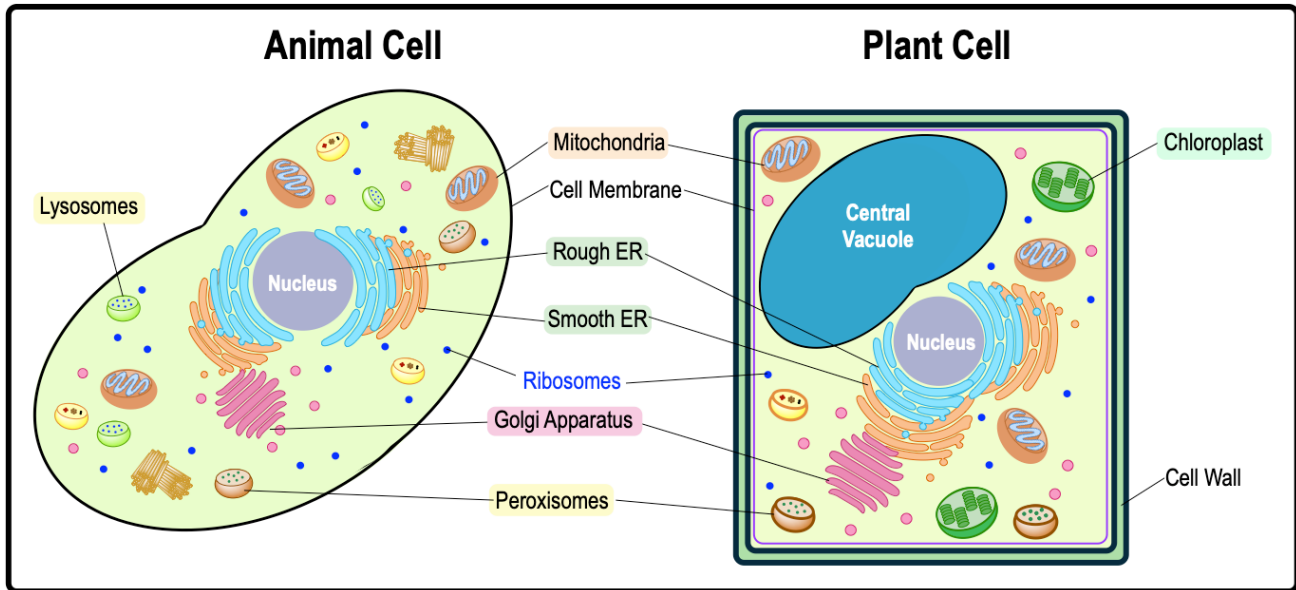


CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO EUKARYOTIC ORGANELLES

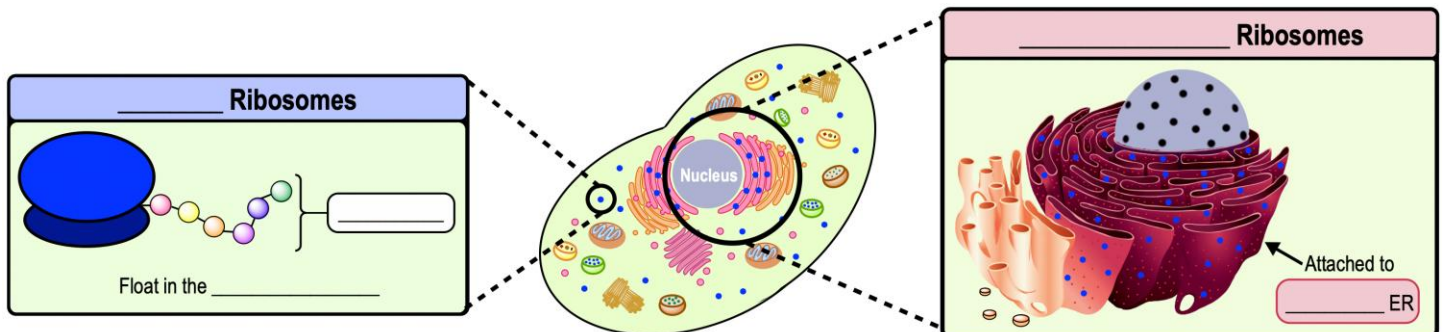
- Recall: Eukaryotic cells contain several _____-bound organelles.
 - Some organelles of animal & plant cells _____ from each other.

EXAMPLE: Eukaryotic Organelles.



Ribosomes

- Sometimes _____ are referred to as “non-membranous organelles.”
 - **Ribosomes:** molecular “machines” that build _____ in *all* living cells.
 - _____: the process conducted by ribosomes that builds proteins.
 - Ribosomes can either be “_____” (floating in cytoplasm) or _____ to another organelle (rough ER).

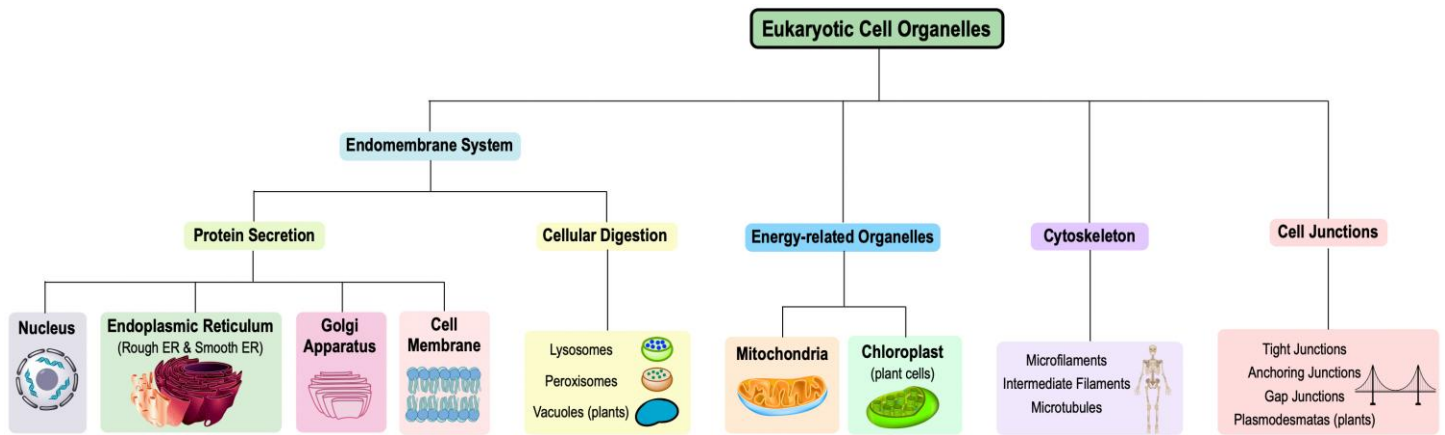


PRACTICE: What biomolecule does a ribosome synthesize in all types of cells?

- a) Lipids. b) Carbohydrates. c) Nucleic Acids. d) Proteins. e) Amino Acids.

CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO EUKARYOTIC ORGANELLES

Map of the Lesson on Eukaryotic Organelles



PRACTICE: Using the map above, which of the following is NOT a component of the cytoskeleton in eukaryotic cells?

- a) Intermediate filaments.
- b) Microtubules.
- c) Tight junctions.
- d) Microfilaments.

PRACTICE: Using the map above, what two organelles produce cellular energy in eukaryotic cells?

- a) Mitochondria and Golgi Apparatus.
- b) Chloroplast and Nucleus.
- c) Lysosomes and Rough ER.
- d) Chloroplast and Smooth ER.
- e) Mitochondria and Chloroplasts.
- f) Microtubules and Chloroplasts.