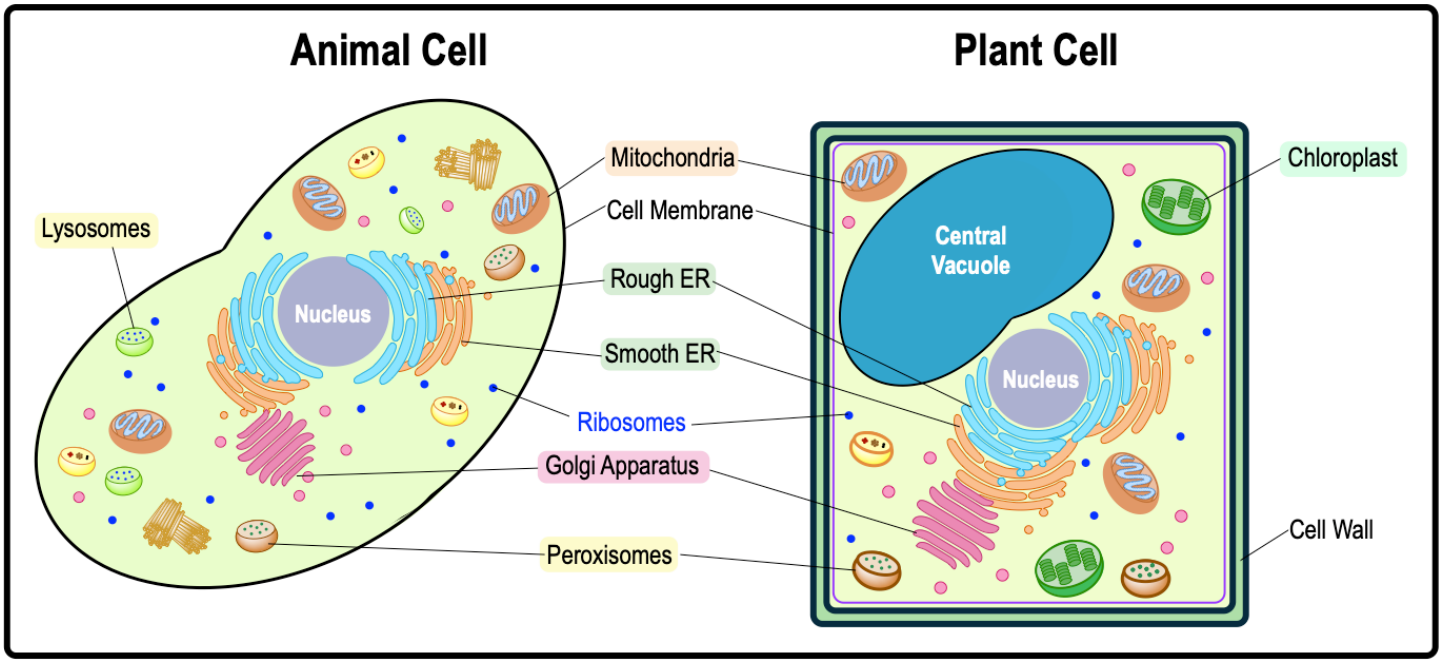
CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO EUKARYOTIC ORGANELLES

●Recall: Eukaryotic cells contain several _____-*bound* organelles.

□ Some organelles of animal & plant cells _____ from each other.

EXAMPLE: Eukaryotic Organelles.



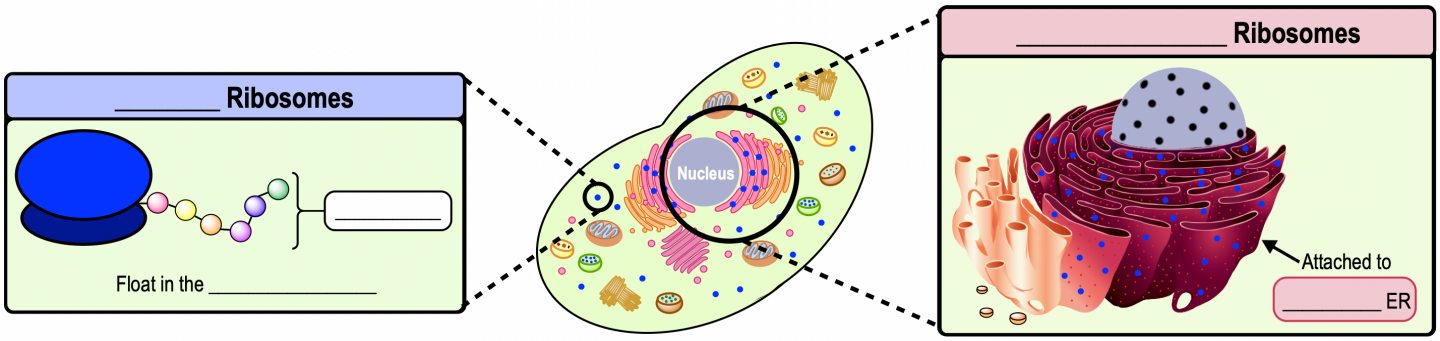
Ribosomes

●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.

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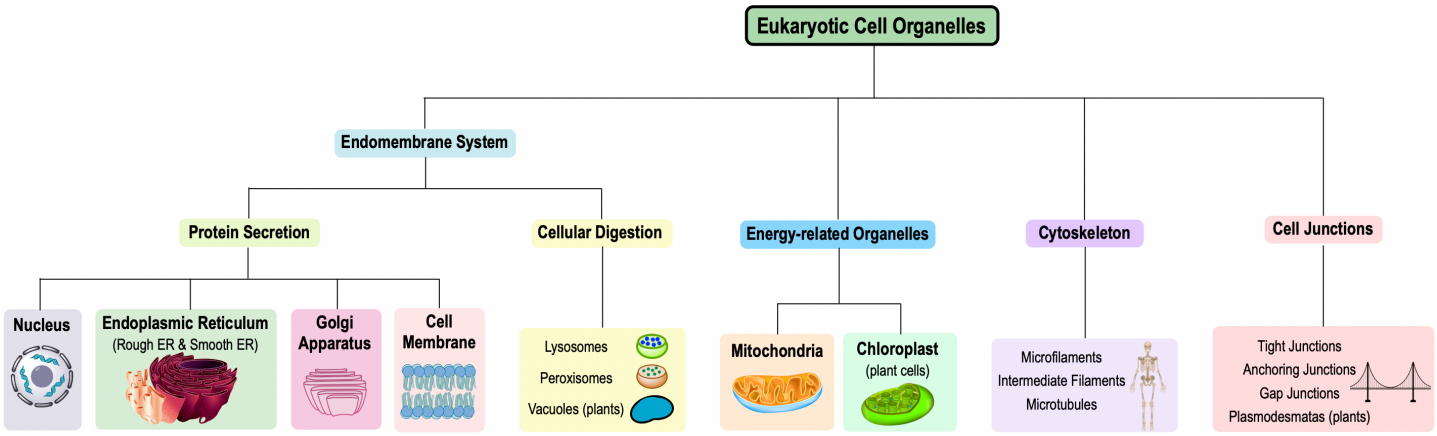
Map of the Lesson on Eukaryotic Organelles



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.