Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: Circle 13 terms in the puzzle and then write the terms in the blanks at the left of their definitions.

C M I T O C H O N D R I A D T
E J K O R G A N S Y S T E M A
L P T R G C E D A X V G E O N
L R I B A C T E R I A M R E B
M Q S E N X D Z E R C M Y K L
E O S A E F E W E N U D O T Z
M E U T L U C I Y B O R G A N
B T E I L P U Y R S L S B M E
R M S Z E R P W T B E S K Y S
A C F L E R O P M O T F I S W
N U C L E U S A U K P I S H
E O U T L W A M E M L L A I S
S Q N G C E L L W A L L A X F
P H O T O S Y N T H E S I S Q
B C H L O R O P L A S T I O M

1. the energy-releasing parts of the cell
2. the smallest organisms on Earth
3. different types of tissues working together
4. performs necessary activities for cells
5. a gelatin-like substance that contains many chemicals needed for a cell to exist
6. organized group of cells
7. captures energy from sunlight
8. provides support and protection for plant cells
9. contains hereditary material
10. group of organs that work together
11. process of capturing energy in plants
12. storage organelle of a cell
13. helps control what enters and leaves a cell
Part B. Concept Review

Directions: Study the following diagram. Then identify each part of the cell by filling in each blank below.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

Directions: Circle the term in parentheses that correctly completes the sentence.

9. Many pathogens produce poisons called (toxins, spores) that can make people sick.
10. Mushrooms and puffballs are types of (sac fungi, club fungi).
11. (Fungi, Protists) are important because they are nature’s recyclers.
12. Yeasts and molds are examples of (sac fungi, club fungi).
13. Most (eubacteria, archaebacteria) live in harsh environments.
14. Slime mold is a type of (fungus, protist).
15. All algae can make their own food because they contain the green pigment (chlorophyll, flagella).
16. Algae are a type of (protist, bacterium).
17. Fungi that do not use sexual reproduction are (zygospore, imperfect) fungi.

Directions: Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

18. What characteristics do bacteria and fungi have in common?

19. What are the three kinds of protists and what do they all have in common?