

Name: _____

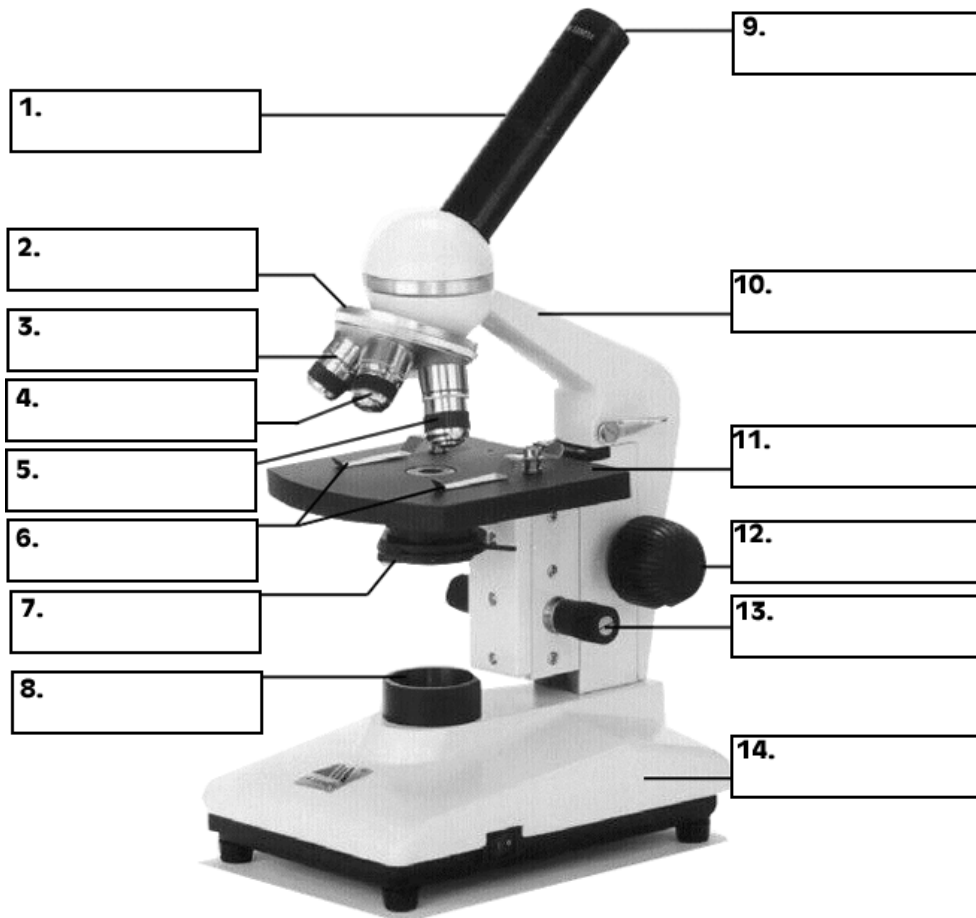
Subject: _____

Date: _____

STUDY GUIDE: Chapter 2

Directions:

1. Label the microscope parts below.
2. Using your notes from NB page 12, write what each part does!



Directions: Decide whether the statement is true or false.

15. _____ When using the high-power objective, the coarse adjustment knob is used to sharpen the image.
16. _____ Compound microscopes are also called light microscopes.
17. _____ To calculate the total magnification of a microscope, divide the objective magnification by the eyepiece magnification.
18. _____ If set on the stage properly, a slide under scope will appear upside down and backwards.

Directions: Match the following functions with their appropriate cell structure name.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 19. _____ Passageways transport proteins through the cell | a. ribosomes |
| 20. _____ Stores water, nutrients, and wastes | b. nucleus |
| 21. _____ Break down glucose to supply the cell with energy | c. Golgi Body |
| 22. _____ Contains all living things inside the cell | d. chromatin |
| 23. _____ Nonliving, outer layer found in a plant cell | e. cytoplasm |
| 24. _____ Organelle that produces proteins in the cell | ab. chloroplast |
| 25. _____ Contains chlorophyll and traps energy from sunlight | ac. endoplasmic reticulum |
| 26. _____ Acts as control center for the cell | ad. cell membrane |
| 27. _____ Controls movement of materials in and out of the cell | ae. mitochondria |
| 28. _____ Receives proteins and packages them for transport | bc. vacuoles |
| 29. _____ Found in the control center of the cell as thin, loose strands | bd. cell wall |

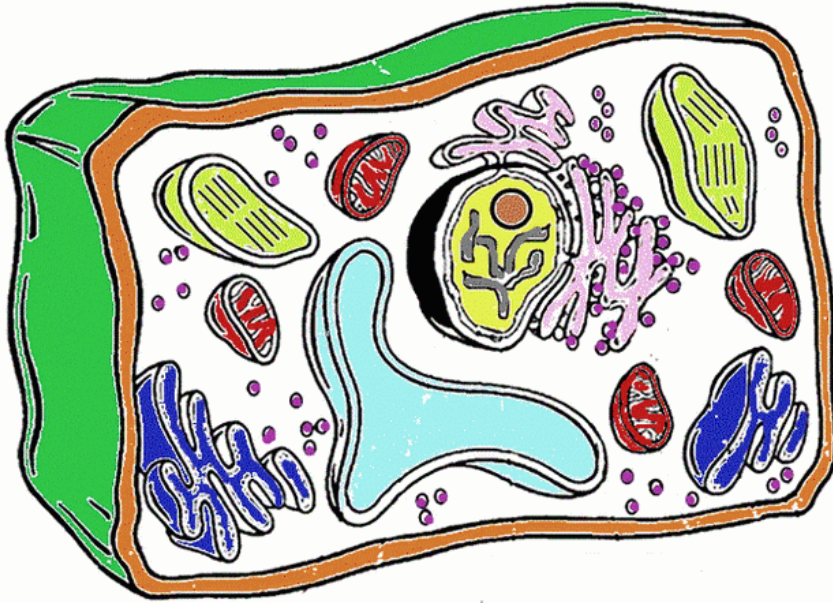
Directions: Label the diagram structures using this word bank. Not all terms will be used.

Cell wall
Vacuole
Nucleus

Endoplasmic Reticulum
Mitochondrion
Lysosome

Ribosomes
Golgi Bodies
Chloroplast

Cytoplasm
Nucleolus
Cell membrane



Directions: Circle one - Is this a **Plant Cell** or **Animal Cell**?

