A 2.2 Eukaryotic Cells

1.	Eukaryotic cells have internal _	resulting in	and their DNA is
	enclosed in a	Also, the DNA in a eukaryote is bound t	co proteins. Recall that in a
	prokaryote, this is not the case	, so it is called DNA.	
2.	Below is a rough representatio	n of a pancreatic cel	II. Add any missing straight lines to the
	correct structures and then complete the labels and annotations. Circle the imperfections in the diagram.		
	: site of respiration. It has membranes. Rough : has ribosomes which proteins that will the cell. ribosomes (S): proteins that will in the cell. : contains enzymes for the of macromolecules.		membrane: controls theandof substances. : site ofof proteins. : the region containing composed of DNA. It has amembrane with : site of manyreactions, includingrespiration. Smooth: hasribosomes. It is involved in synthesis and contraction.
3.	Missing from the schematic is t	the cytoskeleton. It is made of	and It has
	many functions, including supporting cell division: which is cell division to grow and replace cells,		
	and, which is to produce gametes.		
4.	cells are also eukaryotic. They have three additional structures: the,		
	which helps give structural support as it is made of, and		
	which are needed for as these organisms are autotrophs . There is also a large		
	, which contains the cell sap. The cell you should be able to draw from this		
	type of organism is called a cell.		
5.	cells are also eukaryotic. Their cell are composed of		
6.	Exercise: If the actual size of this cell is 15 μ m, work out the magnification of the diagram.		