

Define the following medical terms:

Apo –

Cyto-

Endo-

Inter-

Mito-

Phago-

Pino-

Pro-

-som(a)-

Vesic –

Label (A) agree, if you think the statement is true. Label (D) disagree, if you think the statement is false. Label before you read in the pre-reading. Label after you read in the post reading.

Pre –Reading

Post - reading

- | | |
|---|-------|
| _____ 1. It is through the plasma membrane that materials enter and exit the cell. | _____ |
| _____ 2. The protoplasm outside of the nucleus is referred to as the cytoplasm. | _____ |
| _____ 3. The most important active transport pump is Na ⁺ /K ⁺ pump. | _____ |
| _____ 4. In exocytosis, tiny droplets of fluids are taken into the cell. | _____ |
| _____ 5. All cells are surrounded by a cell membrane, which is called the nucleus. | _____ |
| _____ 6. The nucleus is the least prominent structure in the cell. | _____ |
| _____ 7. Lysosomes are small bodies in the cytoplasm that contain powerful digestive enzymes that enhance the breakdown of cellular components. | _____ |
| _____ 8. Ribosomes are the sites of protein synthesis | _____ |
| _____ 9. Cilia protrude from the cell and beat or vibrate to move an entire cell. | _____ |
| _____ 10. Ribosomes are never found free, always bound to ER. | _____ |
| _____ 11. Rough ER has ribosomes attached to it. | _____ |
| _____ 12. The Golgi body or apparatus is a collection of flat sac-like cisternae that look like a stack of pancakes; they act as storage warehouses of the cell | _____ |
| _____ 13. Translation occurs first in the nucleus, then transcription at the ribosome. | _____ |
| _____ 14. During cell division, chromatin condenses into thick rod-like structures called chromosomes. | _____ |
| _____ 15. The convolutions of the inner membrane of the mitochondrion are called ventricles. | _____ |