

1. Parallel membranous tubules and flattened sacs with ribosomes attached. Functions in protein synthesis, production of new membrane, and transport of these proteins and membrane to other locations within the cell. This best describes the:

- A. the Golgi apparatus.
- B. smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- C. rough endoplasmic reticulum.
- D. the nucleus.

2. Consists of 3-20 flattened and stacked saclike structures called cisternae. Modifies certain proteins and lipids received from the ER and packages these molecules into vesicles for transport to other parts of the cell or secretion from the cell. This best describes:

- A. the Golgi apparatus.
- B. smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- C. rough endoplasmic reticulum.
- D. the nucleus.

3. Surrounded by two membranes. The outer membrane forms the exterior of the organelle while the inner membrane is arranged in a series of folds called cristae . Produces ATP through oxidative phosphorylation . This describes:

- A. the Golgi apparatus.
- B. mitochondria.
- C. chloroplasts.
- D. the endoplasmic reticulum.

4. Membrane-enclosed spheres that contain powerful digestive enzymes that function to digest materials that enter by endocytosis. This best describes:

- A. peroxisomes.
- B. mitochondria.
- C. proteasomes.
- D. lysosomes.

5. A fluid phospholipid bilayer embedded with proteins and glycoproteins. Determines what goes in and out of the cell. This best describes the:

A. cell wall.

B. cytoplasmic membrane.

C. endomembrane system.

D. cytoskeleton.

6. Long and few in number and consisting of 9 fused pairs of protein microtubules with side arms of the motor molecule dynein. Originate from a centriole and function in locomotion. This best describes:

A. cilia.

B. flagella.

C. the cytoskeleton.