

Every question is 1 point unless otherwise stated

TOTAL POINTS: 83

1. Centrioles
2. Nucleus
3. Nucleolus
4. Nuclear membrane
5. Lysosome
6. Smooth ER
7. Golgi Body
8. Rough ER
9. Ribosome
10. Cytoplasm
11. Cellular membrane
12. Mitochondria
13. Microtubule
14. Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)
15. Scanning Electron Microscope
16. Light microscope
17. Phase contrast microscope
18. Fluorescence microscope
19. 2
20. 1
21. 5
22. 4
23. 6
24. 3
25. 7
26. E. Coli (or check Google for their answer)
27. NW
28. Diaphragm
29. (3 points - 1 for each piece of evidence) Mitochondria are similar in size to bacteria, Mitochondria and chloroplasts' DNA, RNA, ribosomes, chlorophyll, and protein synthesis are similar to that of bacteria
 - a. Mitochondria and purple-aerobic bacteria both use oxygen in production of ATP through Krebs' Cycle and Oxidative phosphorylation
 - b. Both have double phospholipid bilayers
30. (4 points) Lag, log/exponential, stationary, death
31. Virus
32. Fungus
33. Prion
34. Virus
35. Virus
36. Fungus

37. Protozoan
38. Bacteria
39. Bacteria
40. Parasitic Worm
41. See diagram: diplococci
42. Vibrio
43. Coccobacillus
44. Spirochete
45. Sarcina
46. Streptobacilli
47. (2 points) Genome separated into **8 segments** of RNA = easily mutated
48. (5 points) characterized by loss of motor control, dementia, paralysis, wasting and eventually death
49. (2 points) Bacteria cell walls have peptidoglycan - archaea do not have peptidoglycan
50. (2 points) Prokaryotic - no nuclear membrane, no membrane bound organelles, has plasmids, different ribosomes, smaller
Eukaryotic - yes membranes, membrane bound organelles, no plasmids, larger ribosomes, larger in general
51. 99
52. Proteinaceous infectious particles
53. 53-64: →
65. Objective lenses
66. RNA
67. None
68. RNA
69. RNA
70. DNA
71. RNA

