

# Prokaryotic And Eukaryotic Cells Worksheet

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### Part 1: Building a Foundation

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**Which of the following structures is present in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?**

*Hint: Think about the basic components that all cells share.*

- A) Nucleus
- C) Ribosomes
- D) Golgi apparatus
- C) Mitochondria

**Which of the following are characteristics of prokaryotic cells? (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider the defining features of prokaryotic cells.*

- A) Lack of nucleus
- C) Circular DNA
- D) Larger size compared to eukaryotic cells
- C) Presence of membrane-bound organelles

**Describe the main function of the plasma membrane in cells.**

*Hint: Think about the role of the plasma membrane in maintaining homeostasis.*

**List two examples of organisms that have eukaryotic cells.**

*Hint: Consider both unicellular and multicellular organisms.*

1. Example 1

2. Example 2

**What is the primary function of mitochondria in eukaryotic cells?**

*Hint: Consider the role of mitochondria in energy metabolism.*

- A) Protein synthesis
- C) Genetic material storage
- D) Photosynthesis
- A) Energy production

## Part 2: Application and Analysis

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**A scientist discovers a new single-celled organism. It has a nucleus and several membrane-bound organelles. To which category does this organism most likely belong?**

*Hint: Think about the defining features of cell types.*

- A) Prokaryotic
- C) Archaea
- D) Bacteria
- A) Eukaryotic

**In which scenarios would you expect to find cells undergoing binary fission? (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider the types of organisms that reproduce this way.*

- A) Bacterial reproduction
- C) Yeasts reproduction
- D) Amoeba reproduction
- A) Human skin cell division

**Describe how the presence of a cell wall in prokaryotic cells contributes to their survival in harsh environments.**

*Hint: Think about the protective functions of the cell wall.*

**Which structural component is crucial for the movement of substances in and out of the cell?**

*Hint: Consider the role of membranes in cellular transport.*

- A) Nucleus
- C) Plasma membrane
- D) Ribosomes
- A) Cell wall

**Analyze the following statements and identify which are true for both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider the common features shared by both cell types.*

- A) Both have ribosomes for protein synthesis.
- C) Both have a plasma membrane.
- D) Both have mitochondria for energy production.
- A) Both contain a defined nucleus.

### Part 3: Evaluation and Creation

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**If a eukaryotic cell loses its Golgi apparatus, which cellular process would be directly affected?**

*Hint: Think about the role of the Golgi apparatus in the cell.*

- A) Energy production
- C) DNA replication
- D) Lipid synthesis
- A) Protein modification and sorting

**Evaluate the following scenarios and identify which would likely lead to the evolution of a prokaryotic cell into a more complex form. (Select all that apply)**

*Hint: Consider factors that drive evolutionary changes in cells.*

- A) Increase in environmental complexity
- C) Decrease in available nutrients
- D) Isolation in a stable environment
- A) Symbiotic relationships with other cells

**Propose a hypothesis on how eukaryotic cells might have evolved from prokaryotic cells, considering the endosymbiotic theory.**

*Hint: Think about the relationships between different cell types.*

**Reflect on the role of organelles in eukaryotic cells and suggest two ways in which they contribute to cellular efficiency and specialization.**

*Hint: Consider how organelles work together to perform specific functions.*

1. Way 1

2. Way 2