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AP Biology Fall Semester Review 2 ANSWERS

1. List as many differences that you can between prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Genetically unisexual organisms, have cell membranes & cell walls, not heavily complex (no organelles except ribosomes), different species have different habitats, some live in extreme habitats, have DNA and RNA, usually 1 circular chromosome of DNA, compact up plasmids (lots of size)	Sexual and multicellular, different cells live in different habitats and conditions, have cell membranes and organelles, some plants, fungi have cell walls, have DNA in usually linear chromosomes

2. What is the endosymbiotic theory? What evidence do scientists use to support this idea?
 At some point in the past, bacteria engulfed another bacteria and instead of digesting it, used it to make energy for itself. These organelles became thought to be the precursor to the chloroplast and mitochondria. The strongest evidence for this claim is that both organelles have DNA separate from the DNA in the nucleus of the cell.

3. In what types of cells would you find cilia? Flagella? In fact, what are cilia and flagella?
 Cilia are hair-like projections that allow a cell to "swim". Use a Paramecium if they push materials around (like in the oviduct of the female reproductive tract or in the human respiratory tract).
 Flagella are tails that also allow cells to swim-sperm have flagella as do the Euglena (a protist cell).

4. List as many differences as you can between mitochondria and chloroplasts.

Mitochondria	Chloroplasts
Use glucose to make ATP	Can harness energy of light to generate ATP. ATP is used in the light independent reactions to make food (glucose) for the plant
Found in eukaryotic animal and plant cells	Found only in eukaryotic plant cells (green (or some color))

5. List as many similarities as you can between mitochondria and chloroplasts.
 -require concentrations of H⁺ ions for electron transport
 -have own DNA separate from the cell
 -thought to have originated by endosymbiotic hypothesis

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