



# Cell Organelles

# Cell membrane

Passive transport

# Active Transport

# Photosynthesis

# Cellular Respiration

Cell Organelles	Cell Membrane	Passive Transport	Active Transport	Photo synthesis	Cellular Respiration
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\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
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\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
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\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300
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\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
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\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
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Double Jeopardy!



# Topic 1

State any two  
principles of cell  
theory

\$100

# Topic 1

All organisms are  
made of cells.  
Cells are produced  
from pre-existing cells.

Back

\$100

# Topic 1

Give two functions of  
Lysosomes

\$200

# Topic 1

1. Protection against germs
2. Disposal or recycling of worn out parts

Back

\$200

# Topic 1

Structure correlates  
with ----- at all  
levels of biological  
organization. An  
example?

\$300

# Topic 1

Function  
Example....

Back

\$300

# Topic 1

Give any 2 differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

\$400

# Topic 1

Eukaryotes have a definite nucleus and other membrane bound organelles.

Back

\$400



# Topic 1

Name three organelles associated with making proteins and how.

\$500

# Topic 1

Ribosomes, rough ER,  
Golgi. (Explain how)

Back

\$500

# Topic 2

Name the major  
chemical component  
of cell membrane

\$100

# Topic 2

## Phospholipid

Back

\$100

# Topic 2

1. Name the model that describes cell membrane.
2. Explain the same.

\$200

# Topic 2

Fluid Mosaic model.  
Fluid like mobility of PL  
and randomly placed  
proteins.

Back

\$200

# Topic 2

Explain the structure of a phospholipid

\$300

# Topic 2

Polar head that is hydrophilic. Non polar tail is hydrophobic

Back

\$300



# Topic 2

What stabilizes cell membrane? Does it increase or decrease fluidity?

\$400

# Topic 2

Cholesterol decreases  
fluidity

Back

\$400

# Topic 2

What is the role of  
receptors and  
ligands?

\$500

# Topic 2

Ligands bind to a receptor for cell signaling and communication.

Back

\$500

# Topic 3

What is diffusion?

\$100

# Topic 3

A passive transport of molecules in a fluid or a gas from.....

Back

\$100

# Topic 3

Differentiate osmosis  
from diffusion

\$200

# Topic 3

Osmosis- solvent/water  
across a  
semipermeable  
membrane, whereas...

Back

\$200



# Topic 3

What are the three types of tonicities?  
Explain.

\$300

# Topic 3

Hypo, hyper and isotonic solutions-in relation to the cell sap

Back

\$300

# Topic 3

What will happen to an RBC placed in water?

\$400

# Topic 3

RBCs will swell to burst because water is extremely hypotonic to this cell.

Back

\$400

# Topic 3

What is the difference between concentration gradient and electrochemical gradient?

\$500

# Topic 3

Concentration of solutes Vs.  
electrically charged ions.

Back

\$500

# Topic 4

What is the key difference between active and passive transport?

\$100

# Topic 4

Active transport uses cellular energy.

Back

\$100



# Topic 4

Why is there a need to use energy in active transport?

\$200

# Topic 4

In order to move substances against the concentration gradient.

Back

\$200

# Topic 4

What are the 2 types of endocytosis and what is the difference between them?

\$300

# Topic 4

Phagocytosis is cell eating; Pinocytosis is cell drinking

Back

\$300

# Topic 4

Explain your understanding of a protein pump?

\$400

# Topic 4

Explain the sodium  
potassium pump.

Back

\$400

# Topic 4

How do transport proteins that are pumps differ from protein channels?

\$500

# Topic 4

Protein pumps aid in active transport of ions against concentration gradient based on



# Topic 5

Name the protein that gives plants the unique ability to photosynthesize.

\$100

# Topic 5

## Chlorophyll

Back

\$100

# Topic 5

Describe the  
membrane system  
inside the chloroplast.

\$200

# Topic 5

Thylakoids stacked up into grana that are connected by frets.

Back

\$200

# Topic 5

What is photolysis of water?

\$300

# Topic 5

The splitting up of water into its ions using solar energy.

Back

\$300

# Topic 5

What are the 2 major events in light-dependent reactions and their outcomes?

\$400

# Topic 5

Photolysis of water and photophosphorylation leading to the synthesis of ATP, NADPH and Oxygen



# Topic 5

Explain the significant features of Calvin cycle.

\$500

# Topic 5

Carbon dioxide is fixed into a glucose molecule using ATP and NADPH in the stroma of chloroplast.

# Topic 6

What are the two types of respiration? Give the key difference between them.

\$100

# Topic 6

Aerobic - requires  
oxygen.....

Back

\$100

# Topic 6

What is the first phase of cellular respiration and its location.

\$200

# Topic 6

Glycolysis – in  
cytoplasm

Back

\$200

# Topic 6

Enumerate the outcomes of the second phase of cellular respiration.

\$300

# Topic 6

Krebs cycle in the mitochondrial matrix when CO<sub>2</sub> is released. ATP, NADH, FADH are formed.



# Topic 6

What is ETC and it's  
significance?

\$400

# Topic 6

Electron Transport  
Chain inside the  
cristae of  
mitochondria,  
generates most ATPs

# Topic 6

Discuss the commercial significance of the different types of fermentation.

# Topic 6

Alcoholic and Lactic acid fermentations, mainly in prokaryotes.  
In bakery and