

第3章

細胞の構造と機能

⑤

番号 _____ 氏名 _____

1、以下のうち、間違いを含んでいる文の番号(3つ)を右に書け。 (1) (4) (5)

①. Most human cells are about $1\mu\text{m}$ in diameter, about the width of a human hair.

②. The eukaryotic cell is believed to have evolved from the archaea. 古細菌

③. Chromatin can coil tightly to form visible chromosomes during meiosis and mitosis.

④. Enzymes have a specific region, called an anchor site, (where the substrates are brought together so they can react.

⑤. In the cytoskeleton, actin filaments are much larger than microtubules.

⑥. Cilia and flagella are involved in movement

2、次の括弧内に適切な語を下の語群から選んで括弧内に書け(同一番号は同じ単語)

The plasma membrane is a (① phospholipid) bilayer. The (① phospholipid) bilayer is (② selectively) permeable, which means it allows certain molecules — but not others — to enter the cell. Proteins scattered throughout the plasma membrane play important roles in allowing substances to enter the cell. All types of cells also contain cytoplasm, which is a semifluid medium that contains (③ water) and various types of molecules suspended or dissolved in the medium. The presence of proteins accounts for the semifluid nature of the cytoplasm. The cytoplasm contains (④ organelles). Originally the term (④ organelles) referred to only membranous structures, but we will use it to include any well-defined subcellular structure.



(⑤ isotonic) solution
(same solute concentration
as in cell) 等張性溶液

(⑥ hypotonic) solution
(lower solute concentration
than in cell) 低張性溶液

(⑦ hypertonic) solution
(higher solute concentration
than in cell) 高張性溶液

Glycolysis is termed (⑧ anaerobic), because it requires no oxygen. This pathway can occur in (⑨ microbes) that live in bogs or swamps or our intestinal tract. During glycolysis, hydrogens and electrons are removed from (⑩ glucose), and (⑪ NADH) results. The breaking of bonds releases enough energy for a net yield of two (⑫ ATP) molecules.

語群: cholesterol, plasmalipid, protein(s), water, phospholipid, alcohol, organelle(s), glycolipid, actively, absolutely, selectively, negatively, supertonic, hypertonic, lowertonic, hypotonic, isotonic, neutral, acidic, basic, aerobic, anaerobic, plants, microbes, viruses, ATP, RNA, NADH, NAD, HAD, ADP, glycogen, glucose, pyruvate

正しい文章は、基本的にテキストにのっているのとはほぼ同じでした。

佐々木