Vacuole

Vesides

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STORAGE BIND FOR
EVERYTHING FROM
WATER AND FOOD TO
WASTE

Small sacsthat

transport materials

cell membrane

Outside thin layer of a cell that controls what goes in and out. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

cytoplasm

jellylike fluid that holds organelles in place. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

chloroplast

Oval shaped organelle in a plant cell that uses the sun's energy to make glucose. PLANTS ONLY organelle

a tiny structure that carries out a specific function for a cell

ribosome

Builds proteins for the cell. Looks like small circles. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

nucleus

control center of the cell
-- contains hereditary
material PLANTS AND
ANIMALS

cell wall

Outside rigid (hard)
layer of a plant cell to
provide protection and
support. PLANTS ONLY

endoplasmic reticulum "highway" in a cell to transport materials. Looks like a maze. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

## golgi body

packages and ships materials throughout the cell. Looks like a stack of pancakes. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

## mitochondria

Powerhouse of the cell. Creates energy for the cell (ATP) during respiration. Looks like bean with a maze inside. PLANTS AND ANIMALS

## lysosome

organelle that breaks down waste for the cell. ANIMALS ONLY

Arcensorobie	***************************************	
Na	me:	Section 1.3
Ple	ease	read the textbook pages and fill in the missing information.
	1.	Cells are classified into two types of cells, prokaryon and eukaryon cells.
	2.	The main difference between a prokaryotic cell and a eukaryotic cell is that a prokaryotic cell does not
		have a Nucleus
		Prokaryotic cells are simple than eukaryotic cells. They also have fewer MTCr Nal
	4.	A prokaryotic cells DNA is located in a region called the Nucleoid.
	5.	Eukaryotic cells are about <u>lv</u> times as large as prokaryotic cells, and they are more <u>complex</u> .
	6.	Eukaryotic cell is a type of cell whose nucleus and other internal parts are surrounded by
	7	Example of a make metic cell Aschage Francis of a culturational NCC Skinete
	7.	Example of a prokaryotic cell Archaea. Example of a eukaryotic cell Ner Skinete  Bacteria have a constant of the surround its jelly-like constant.
		Genetic material and protein-making structures called vibosomes float within the cytoplasm.
		Archaea are similar to bacteria in that they lack a MOCIEDS and have a _cell wall.
		However, molecules found in archaea are more like the molecules found in evkaryoncells than
,		those of protocells.
	11.	Hrchaea can survive in extreme environments.  Plant cells have two more organelles than animal cells, cell wall and chloroplasts.
	12.	Plant cells have two more organelles than animal cells, <u>Cell Worl</u> and <u>Ch lorgiasts</u> .
	13.	The modria are bean like structures that power the cell. They are responsible for the process of
	14	<u>Vesicles</u> transport material around the cell. In regards to school, they are similar to
		hallways .
	15.	
		others. Plant cells have <u>large</u> <u>vaccoles</u> , while animal cells have <u>Smaller</u> and more
		numerous throughout the cell.
		cell walk provide a tough rigid structure for plant cells.
	17.	protect the contents of cells. In a classroom, they are similar to either
	10	is the brain of the cell. It houses the <u>Qenetic rates</u> , which is controls a cell's
	10.	is the brain of the cell. It houses the <u>Genetic Factor</u> , which is controls a cell's <u>acoustic factor</u> , and other like-sustaining activities.
	19.	
		The to synthesis sto occur.
	20.	Photographes is a chemical reaction that uses the energy of sunlight to change Carbon
	(	lioxide and weter into sogar and oxygen.
	21.	The equation for photosynthesis is as follows

22. During photosynthesis, sugar (energy) is produced, while oxygen is expelled as a waste product.

23. Collar fesquation is a chemical reaction in which sugar and oxygen in cells are changed into carbon lioxide and water. As a result of this process, chargy is released, which allows an organism to carry out life processes.