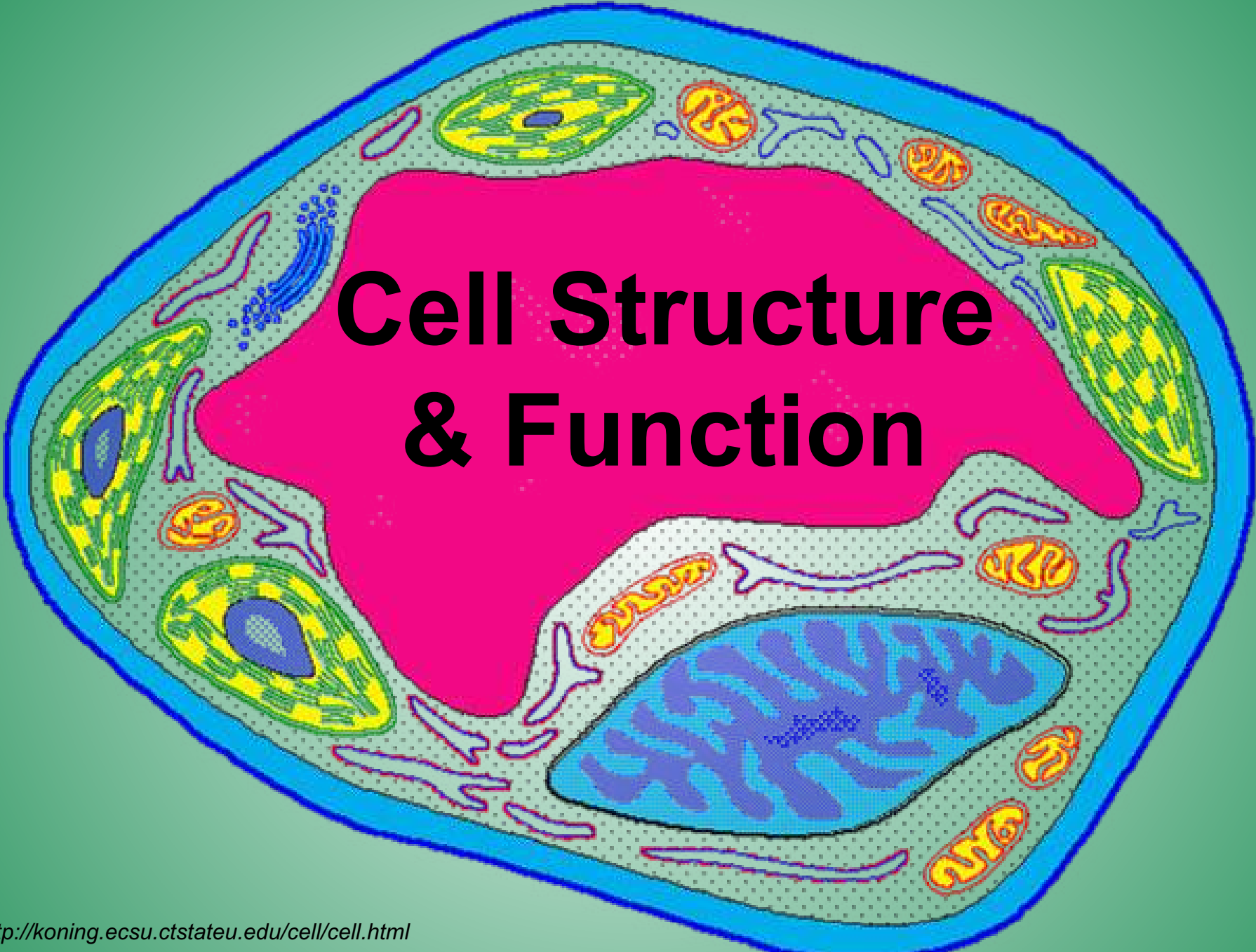


# Warm-Up

- Please take out your item analysis that we did in lab yesterday as well as your interactive notebook.



# Cell Structure & Function

# Cell Theory

- All living things are made up of cells.
- Cells are the smallest working units of all living things.
- All cells come from preexisting cells through cell division.

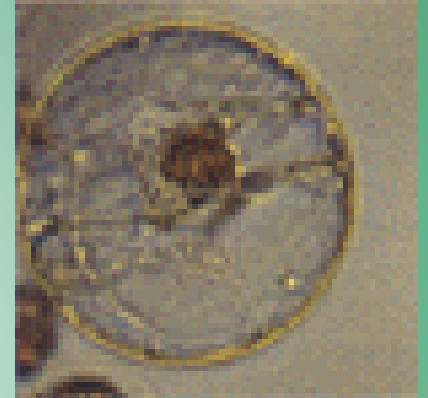
# Definition of Cell

A cell is the smallest unit that is capable of performing life functions.

# Examples of Cells



Amoeba Proteus



Plant Stem

Bacteria



Red Blood Cell



Nerve Cell



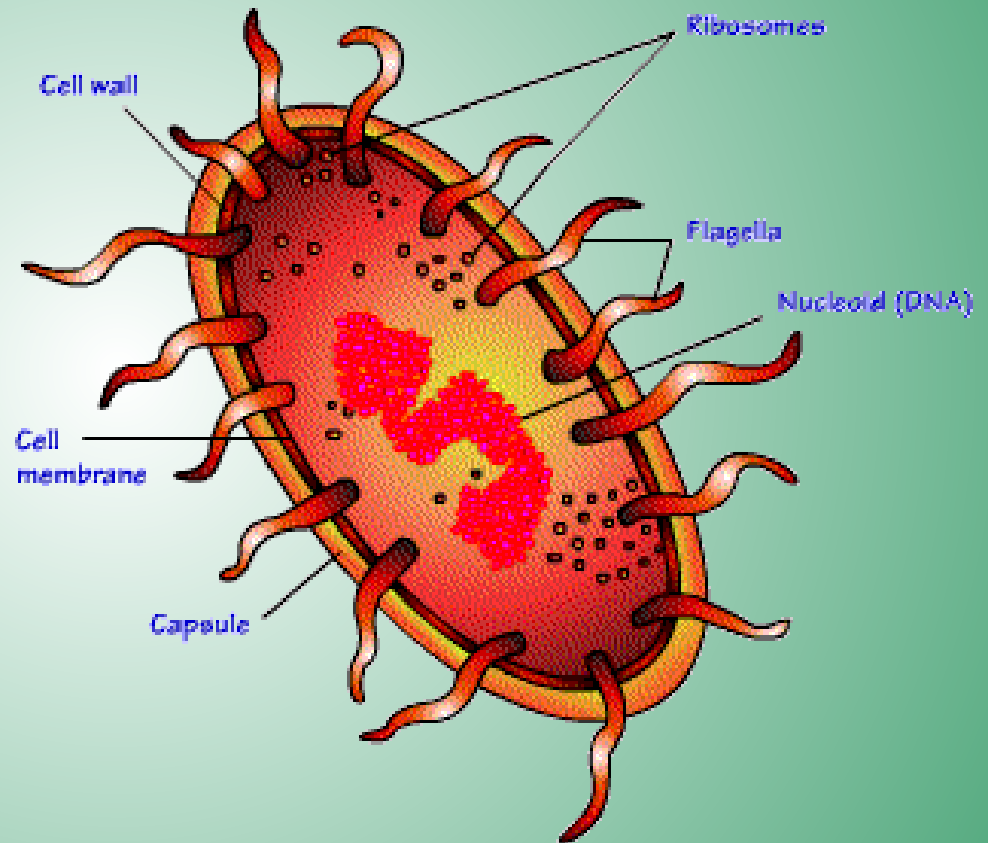
# Two Types of Cells

- Prokaryotic (no nucleus)
- Eukaryotic (contains a nucleus)



# Prokaryotic

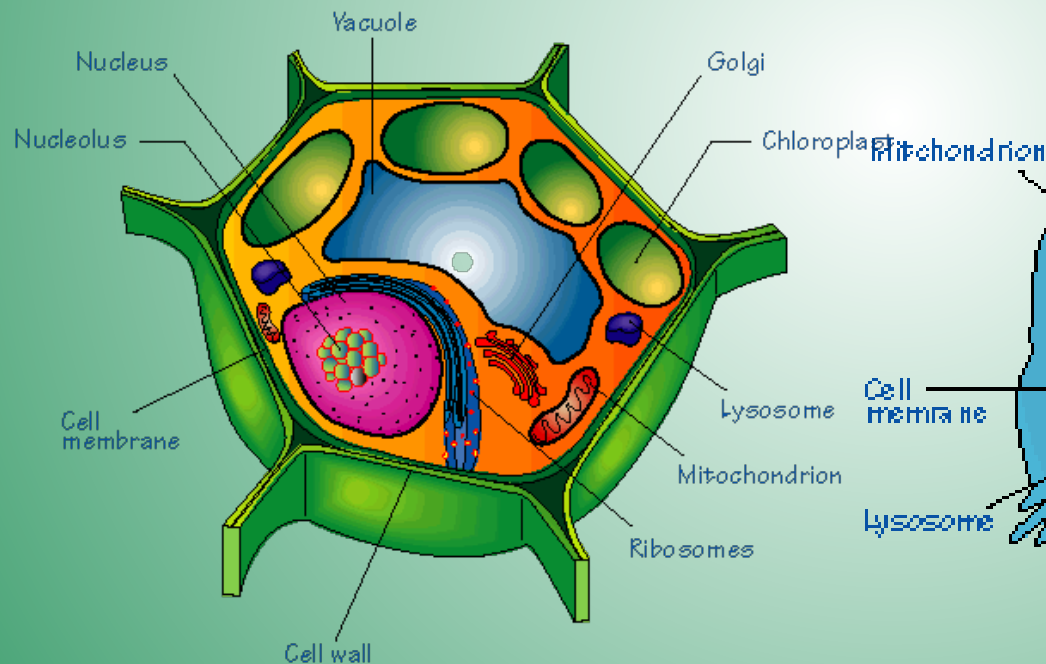
- Do not have structures surrounded by membranes
- Few internal structures
- One-celled organisms, Bacteria



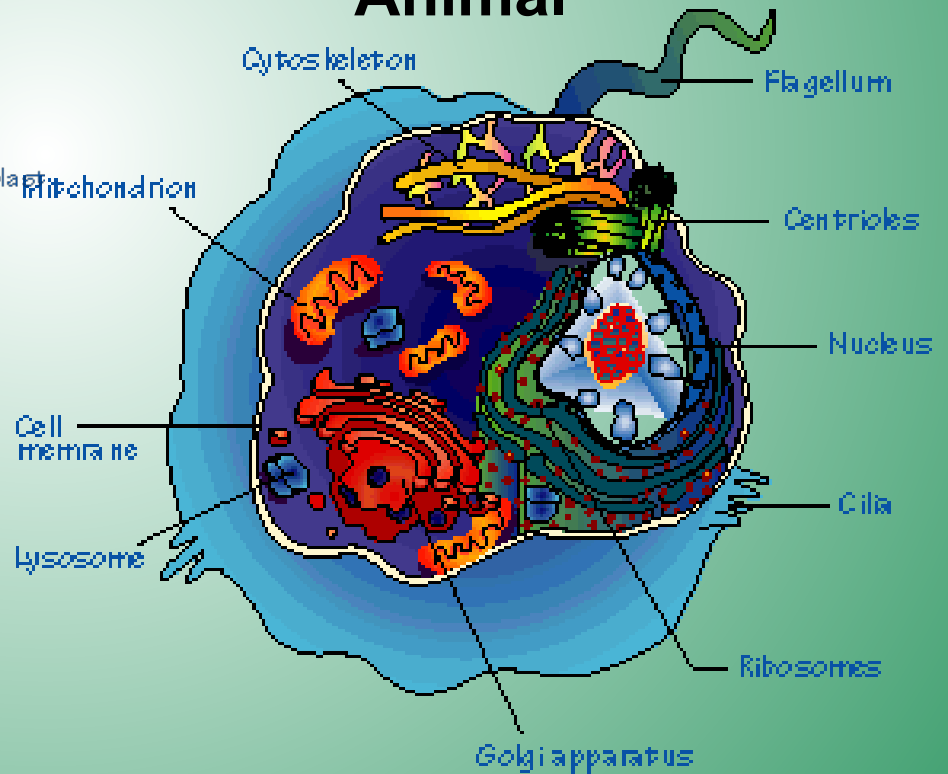
# Eukaryotic

- Contain organelles surrounded by membranes
- Most living organisms

## Plant

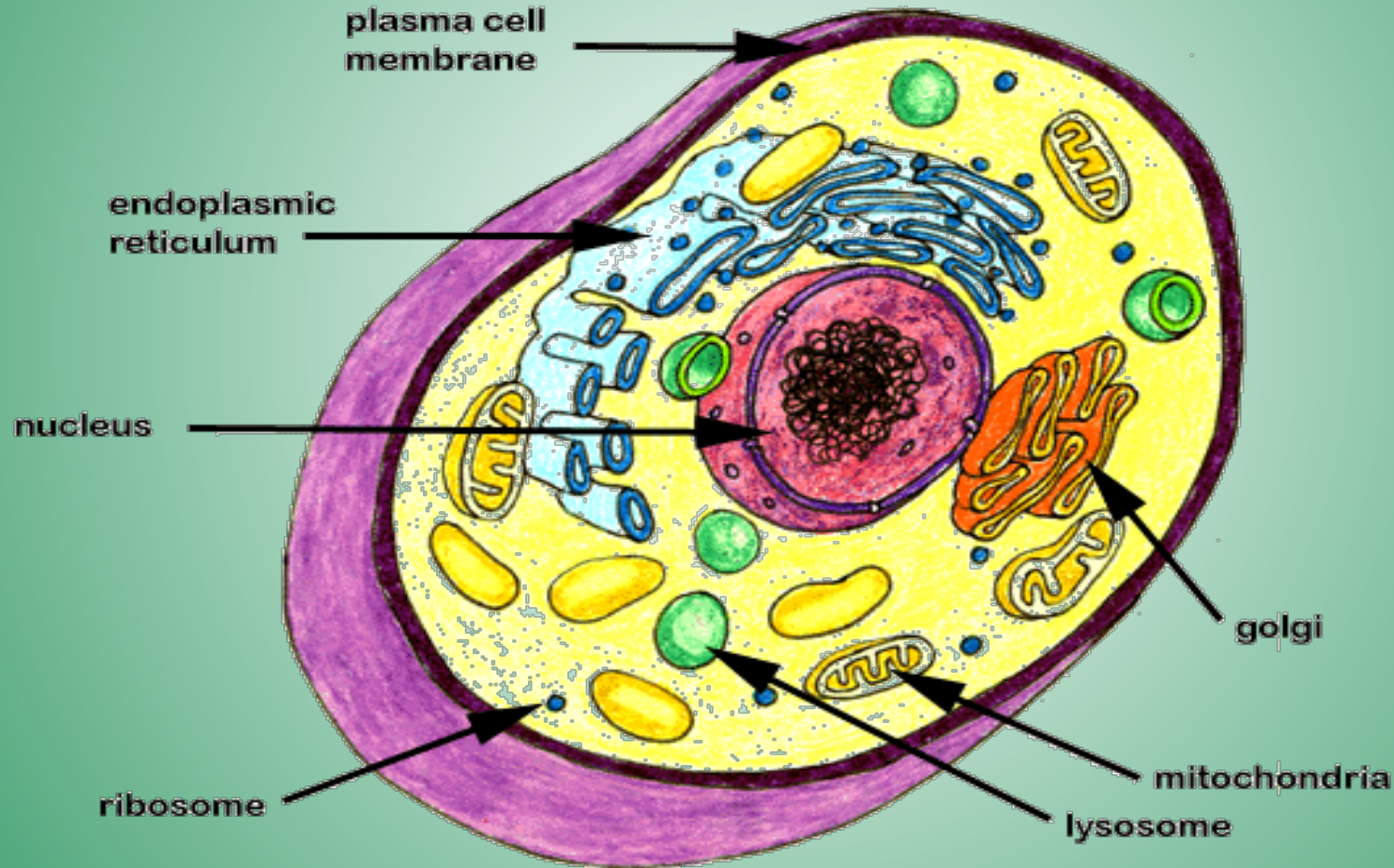


## Animal

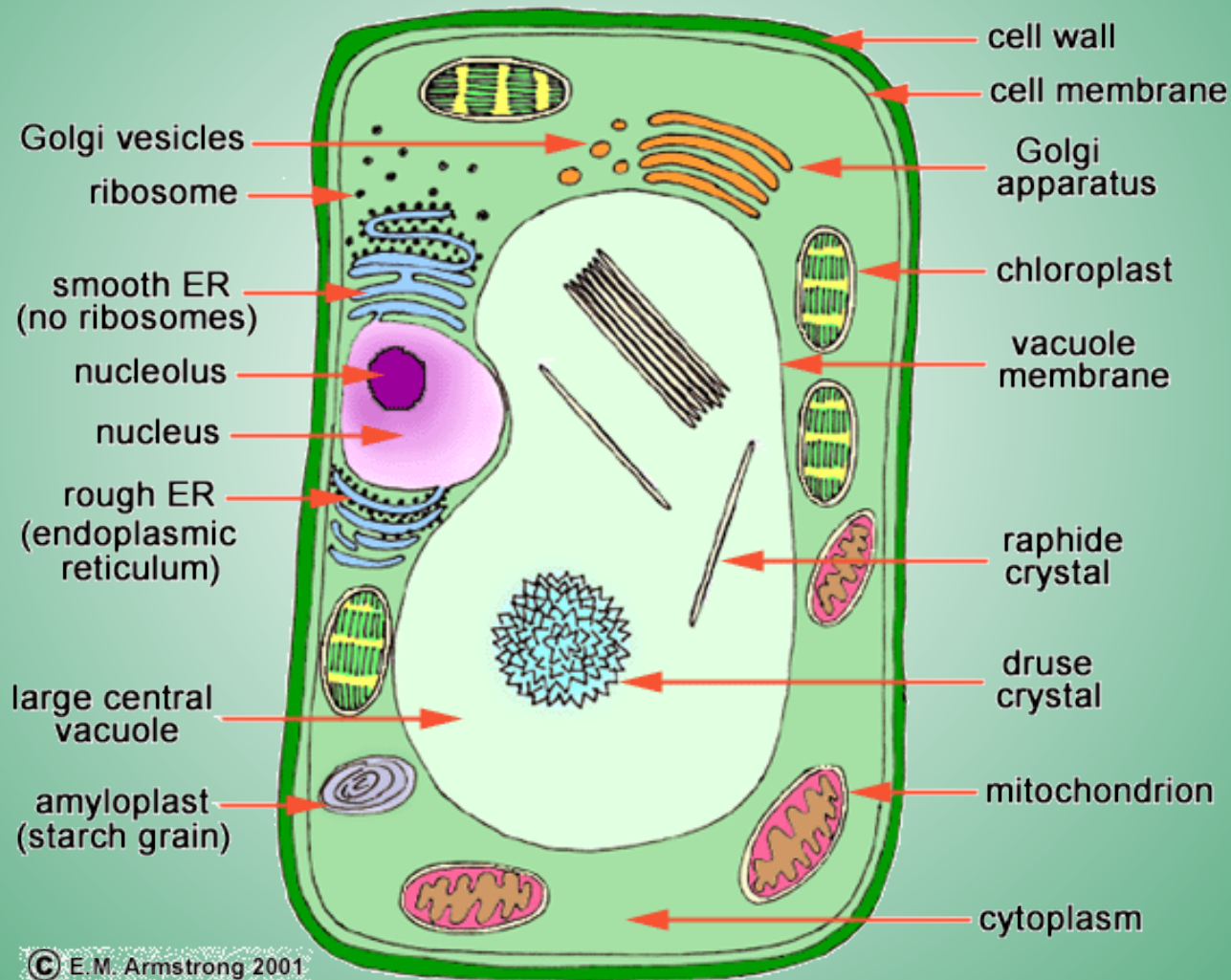




# “Typical” Animal Cell



# “Typical” Plant Cell



# Warm-Up

- Get out your power point cell note-taking worksheet from yesterday.

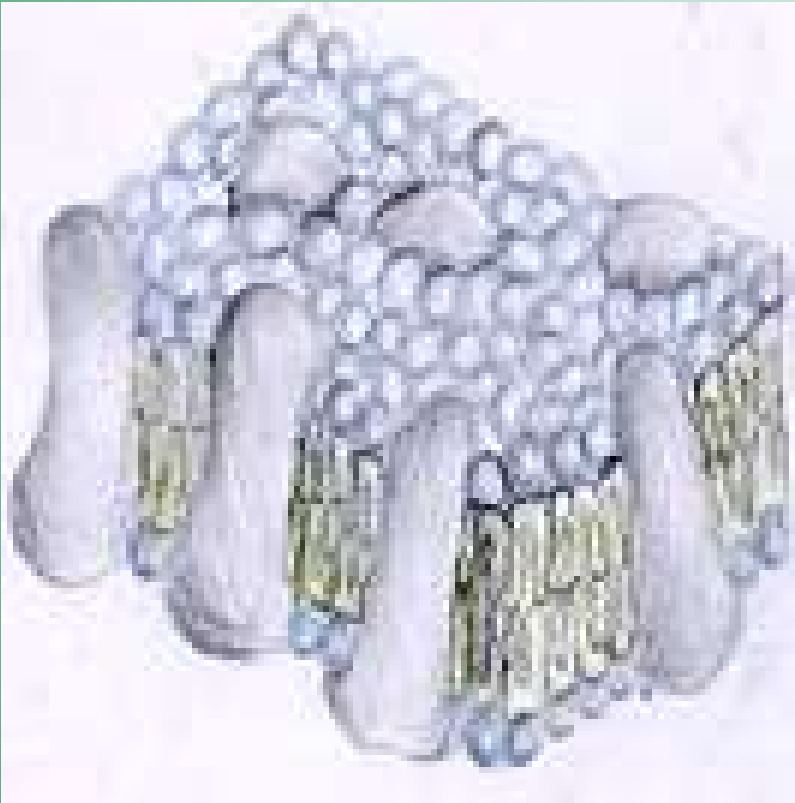
# Cell Parts

## Organelles

# **Surrounding the Cell**



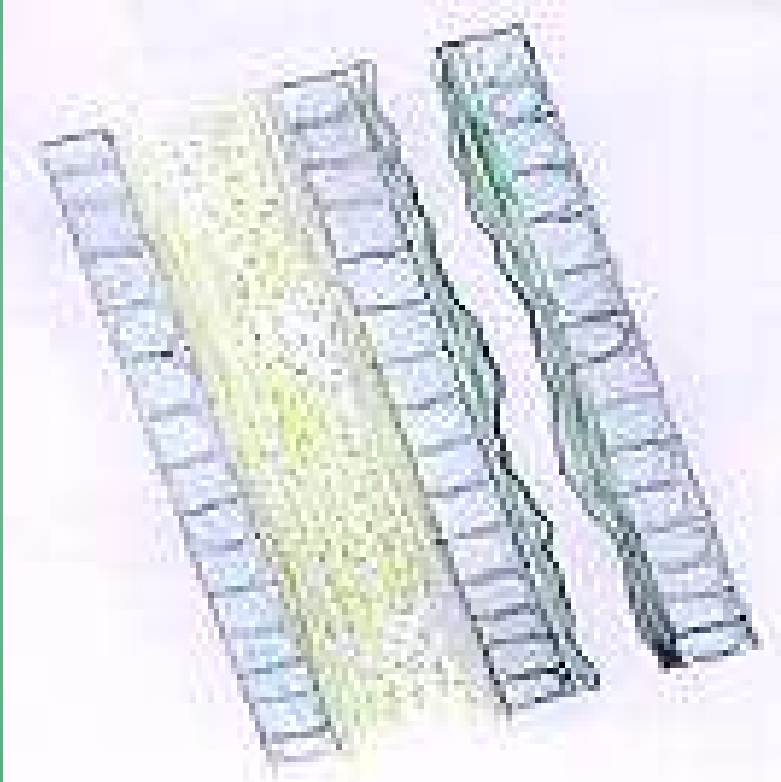
# Cell Membrane



- Outer membrane of cell that controls movement in and out of the cell
- Double layer



# Cell Wall



- Only in plant cells & bacteria
- Outer membrane that supports & protects cells
- Made of cellulose

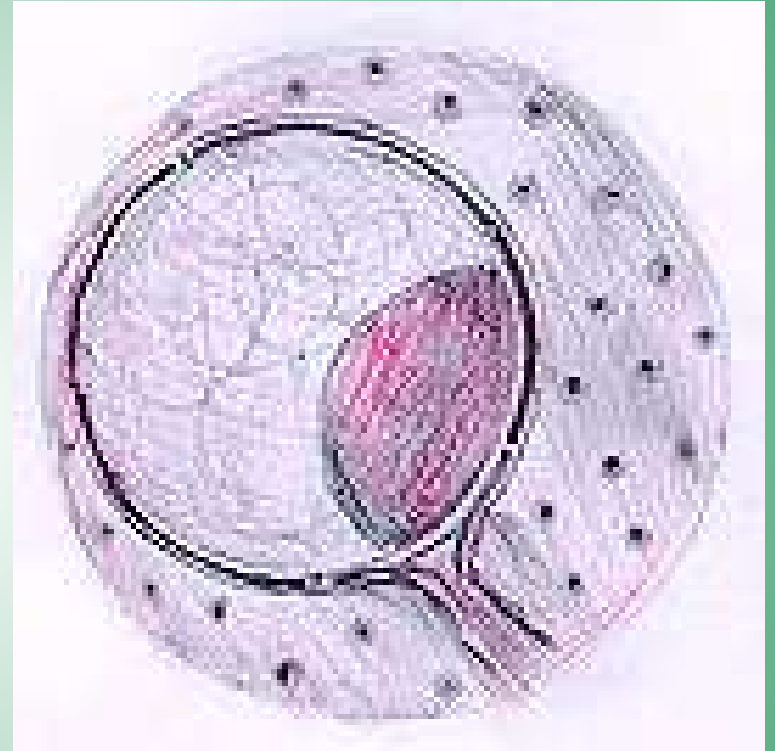
# **Inside the Cell**

# Nucleus

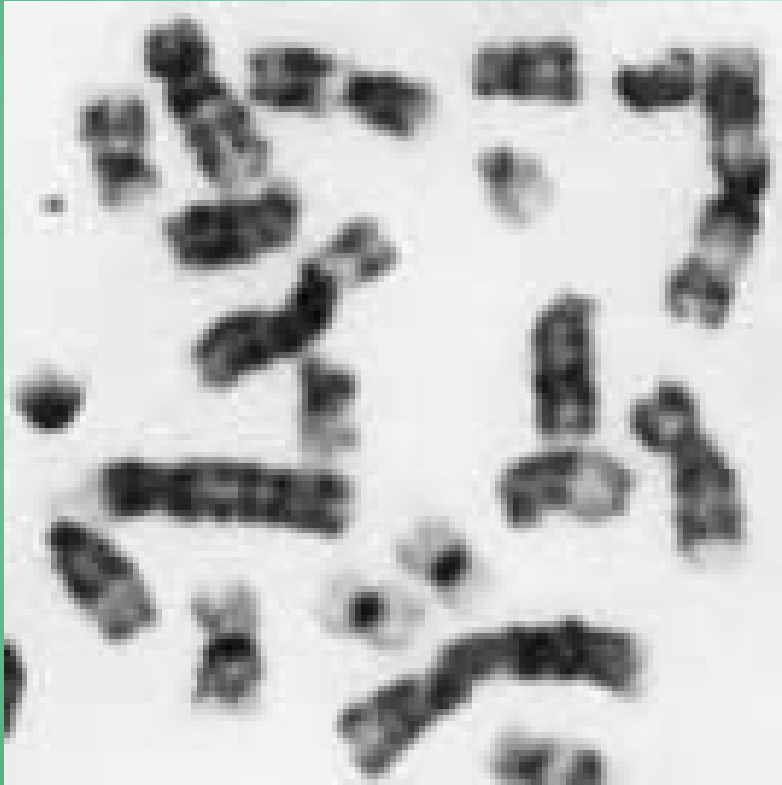
- Directs cell activities
- Separated from cytoplasm by nuclear membrane
- Contains genetic material – DNA
- A structure called the nucleolus is also found in the nucleus.

# Nuclear Membrane

- Surrounds nucleus
- Made of two layers
- Openings allow material to enter and leave nucleus



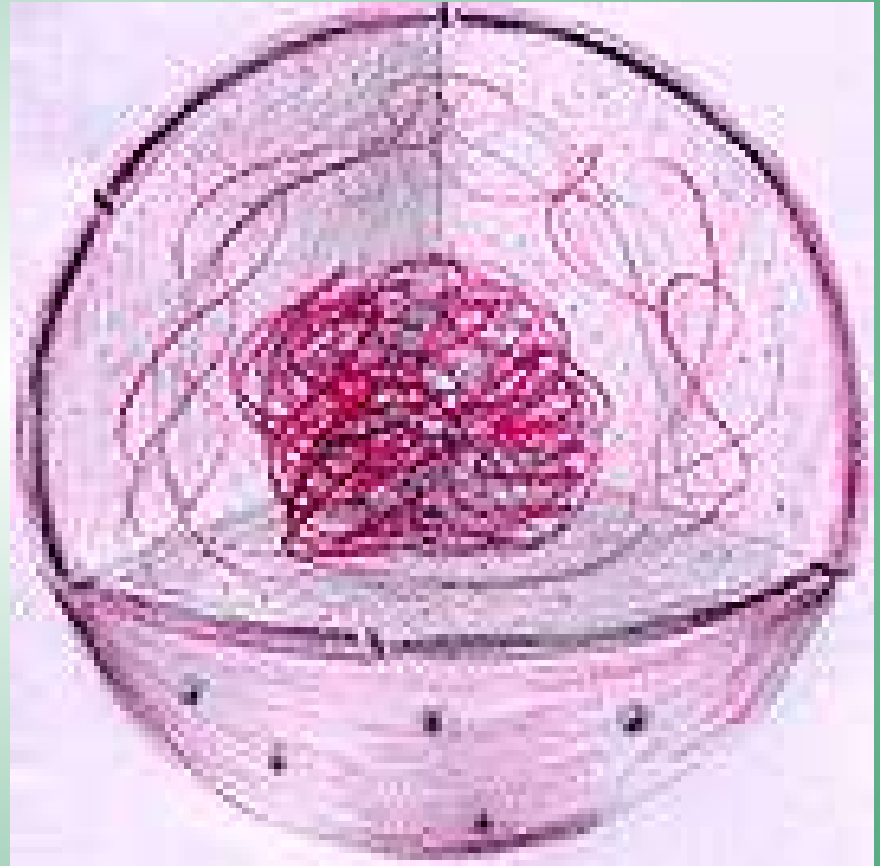
# Chromosomes



- In nucleus
- Made of DNA
- Contain instructions for traits & characteristics

# Nucleolus

- Inside nucleus
- Contains RNA to build proteins





# Cytoplasm

- Gel-like mixture
- Surrounded by cell membrane
- Contains hereditary material

# Endoplasmic Reticulum



- Moves materials around in cell
- Smooth type: lacks ribosomes
- Rough type (pictured): ribosomes embedded in surface

# Ribosomes

- Each cell contains thousands
- Make proteins
- Found on Rough E.R & floating throughout the cell



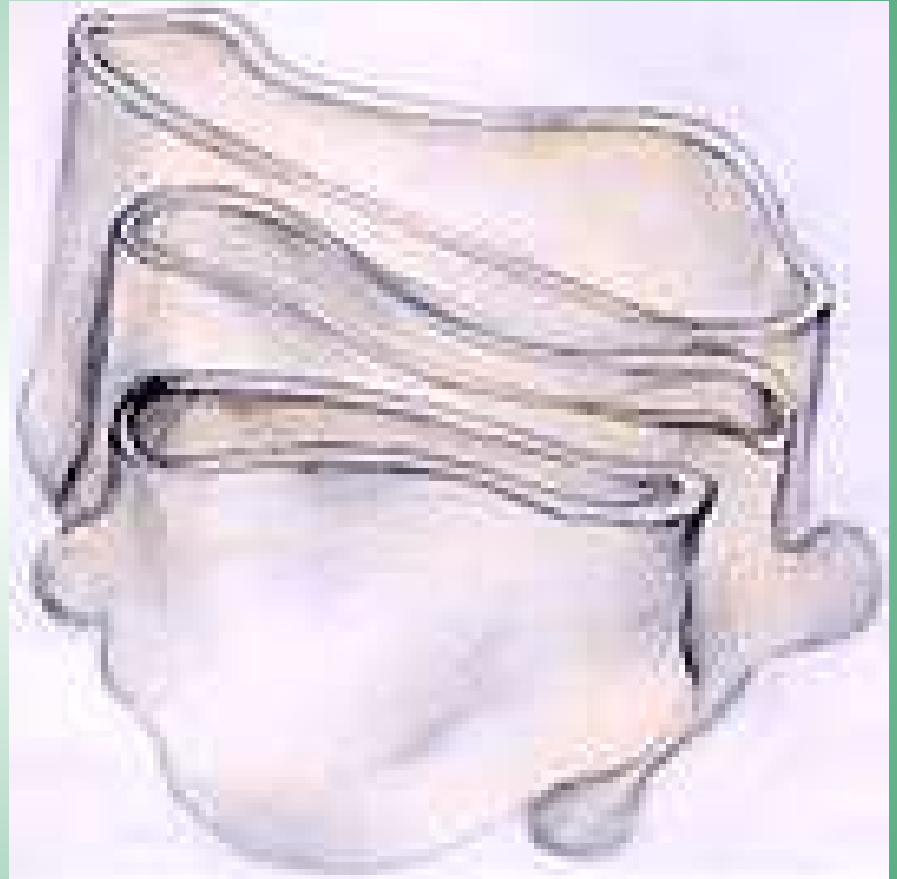
# Mitochondria

- Produces energy through chemical reactions – breaking down fats & carbohydrates
- Controls level of water and other materials in cell
- Recycles and decomposes proteins, fats, and carbohydrates



# Golgi Bodies

- Protein 'packaging plant'
- Move materials within the cell
- Move materials out of the cell



# Lysosome

- Digestive 'plant' for proteins, fats, and carbohydrates
- Removes waste
- Cell breaks down if lysosome explodes





# Vacuoles

- Membrane-bound sacs for storage, digestion, and waste removal
- Contains water solution
- Help plants maintain shape
- Found only in plants



# Chloroplast

- Usually found in plant cells
- Contains green chlorophyll
- Where photosynthesis takes place

