



Name: _____

Cell Call

In 1665, Robert Hooke introduced the term CELL. Advances in microscopy revealed tiny structures that made up cork. The tiny structures reminded him of the tiny cloisters in his time. We use the term CELL today to describe the basic units of organisms.

CELL THEORY

- ✓ The CELL is the basic unit of all life
- ✓ All living things are made up of one or more CELLS
- ✓ All CELLS come from other living CELLS

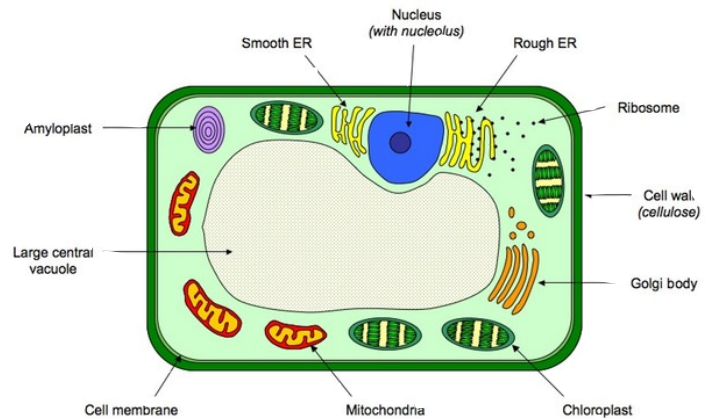
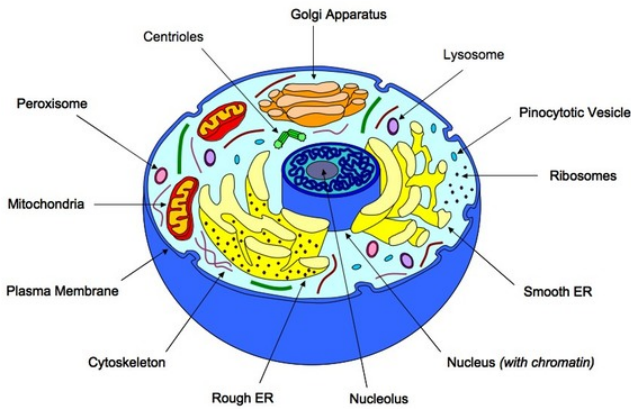
In this exercise, you will learn about CELL STRUCTURE and the parts, or ORGANELLES, which make up a cell. You will also learn some of the similarities and differences between PLANT and ANIMAL CELLS.



Robert Hooke
1635-1703

PART 1: Know Your Organelles

1. Describe the function of each of the following ORGANELLES in a cell.



Cell Wall:

Central Vacuole(Plant Cell)

Cell (Plasma) Membrane

Golgi Complex/Apparatus/Body:

Nucleus & Nucleolus:

Ribosome:

Rough & Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum:

Lysosome:

Mitochondria:

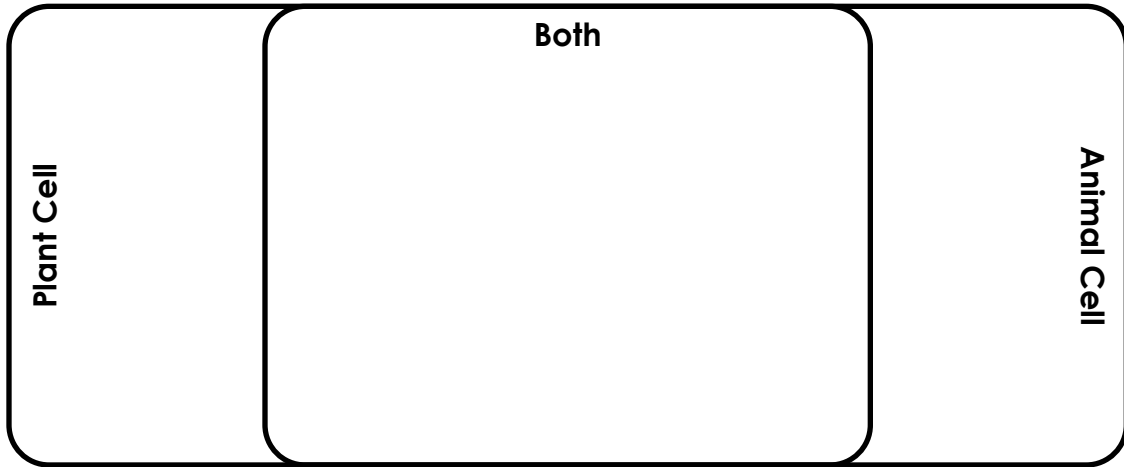
Chloroplast:

Vacuole(Animal Cell):

Cytoplasm:

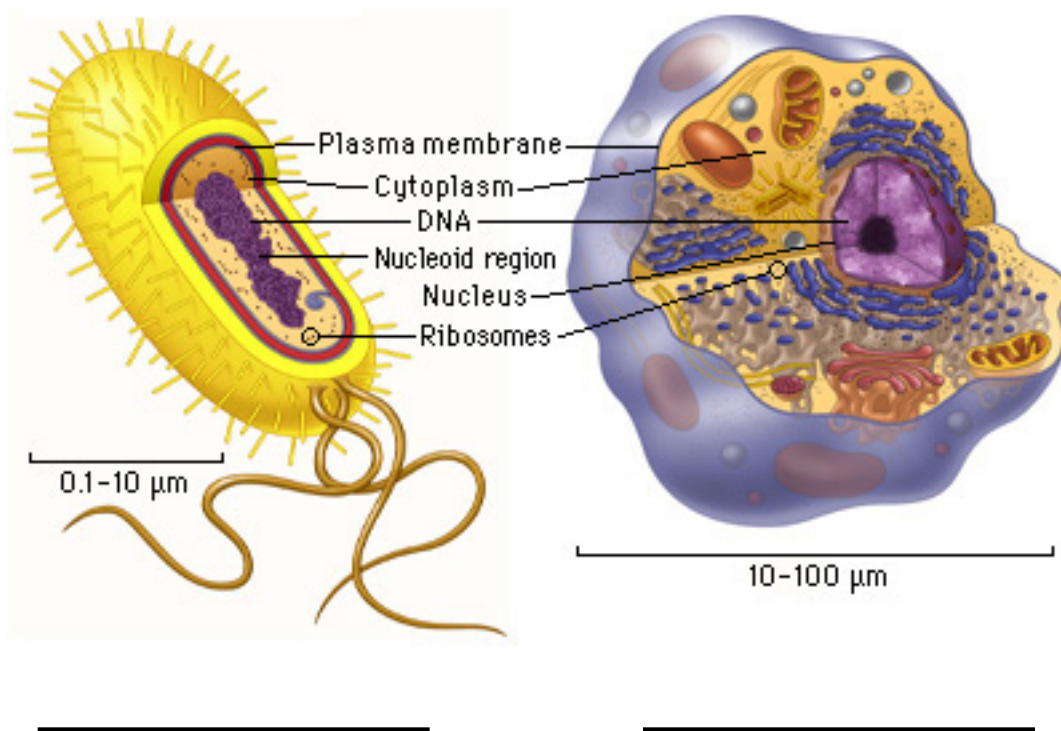
Part 2: Comparing Plant & Animal Cells

1. Use the Venn diagram to list the similarities and differences in the organelles and structures of Plant & Animal Cells.



Part 3: Prokaryotic & Eukaryotic

1. Label the 2 cells below either PROKARYOTIC or EUKARYOTIC.



1. What is the main difference between PROKARYOTIC and EUKARYOTIC cells?

2. Give one (1) example of a PROKARYOTE and a EUKARYOTE cell.

Prokaryote

Eukaryotes