Introduction to Cells Notes

* Which scientist used the term “cell” after viewing cork under a microscope?
* What did Anton van Leeuwenhoek see that nobody had seen before?
* What is the cell theory?
* What are the levels of organization in a multicellular organism?
* What is cell differentiation?
* List 3 examples of specialized cells in the human body.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cell Type |  |  |
| Nucleus? |  |  |
| Organelles? |  |  |
| Ribosomes? |  |  |
| Size? |  |  |
| Evolved when? |  |  |
| Kingdoms? |  |  |
| Basic structure  (draw basic cell) |  |  |

* Shapes of bacteria? (sketch and name each)
* What do all cells have in common?
* Parts of plant cells (draw arrows)

Cytoplasm

Endoplasmic reticulum

Nucleus

Chloroplast

Central vacuole

Golgi body

Ribosomes

Mitochondria

Cell membrane

Cell Wall

Parts of animal cells: (draw arrows)

Cell membrane

Mitochondria

Ribosome

Golgi body

Nucleus

Cytoplasm

Endoplasmic reticulum

Lysosome

Functions/description of organelles:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Organelle | Function/description | Plant? Animal? Both? |
| * Cytoplasm |  |  |
| * Nucleus |  |  |
| * Chloroplast |  |  |
| * Central vacuole |  |  |
| * Ribosomes |  |  |
| * Mitochondria |  |  |
| * Cell membrane |  |  |
| * Cell wall |  |  |
| * Golgi body |  |  |
| * Endoplasmic reticulum |  |  |
| * Lysosome |  |  |