

Name: _____

Date: _____ Core: _____

Plant Cells and Animal Cells

Show What You Know

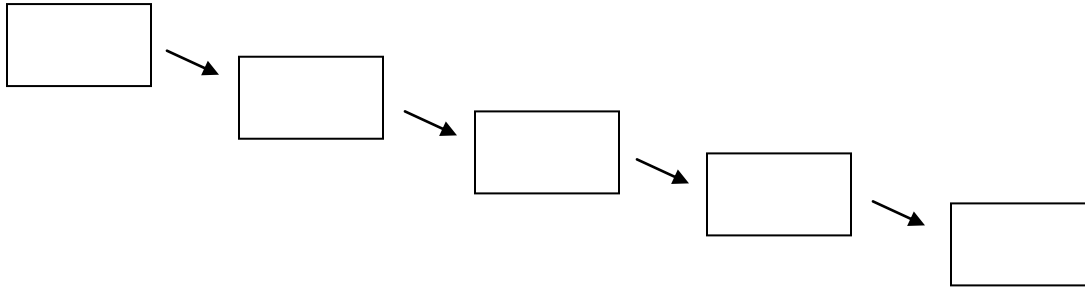
- ⊙ The _____ directs all cell activities and is surrounded by a thick fluid called cytoplasm where most of the life processes occur in the cell.
- ⊙ The _____ is the living boundary of the cell through which certain materials are allowed to enter and leave the cell.
- ⊙ _____ are organelles found in plant cells, which are green and produce food.
- ⊙ Only plant cells have rigid _____ which are made by the cell for support and protection.
- ⊙ Plant cells have one large _____; animal cells have several small _____. These are fluid-filled temporary storage areas.
- ⊙ Things like proteins and ribosomes need to move around the cell to get from one place to another. To do this, they use the cell's tunnel like system, the _____, to get to where they need to be.
- ⊙ Animal and plant cells differ in shape, size, and the organelles they contain. These differences are related to the _____ of the cell.
- ⊙ The _____ is an organelle found in the cytoplasm of all cells, and it is the place where energy is released from food during respiration. Also known as the "powerhouse" of the cell.
- ⊙ All cells also have _____ to digest waste, a Golgi Apparatus to sort, _____, and label proteins for "shipment" out of the cell, a _____ to manufacture ribosomes which then manufacture the _____ which are vital to all living things.
- ⊙ Plant and animal cells are similar in that they have the same basic parts: cell membrane, nucleus, _____, vacuoles, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi bodies, _____, lysosomes, ribosomes, and a _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____ Core: _____

Application. Based on your lab experience you should be able to apply what you have learned.

- ⊙ The levels of organization for multi-cellular plants and animals from simple to complex are:



- ⊙ Different body systems work together, depend on one another and affect one another in carrying out life processes that keep individuals alive and allow them to reproduce. Starting with one cell...provide a detailed description of this in action (based on your lab experience or one you have thought of on your own).

- ⊙ Difference in cell parts like dendrites, chloroplasts, striations, extra mitochondria, or lack of nucleus were discovered when looking at a variety of different cells. Why don't all cells have exactly the same parts?

- ⊙ Plant Cell vs. Animal Cell—use the diagram below to show how plant and animal cells are the same and how they are different.

Plant Cell	Animal Cell	
	How they are the same	