

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

F. He also observed that _____ contained cells.

Unit 6, Lesson 1 The Characteristics of Cells Digital Lesson

Your *objective* is to be able to explain the three parts of _____

I. How many cells?

You need a _____ to see them (cells).

II. The Cell

A. A _____ is the smallest unit of life that can carry out all of the _____ living organisms need to do, such as using food, getting rid of waste, and moving.

B. According to the _____ a cell is the basic living structure of every living thing.

C. What is one difference you notice between the animal cell models (human and dog) and the plant cell model?

D. Cell theory states that all _____ things are made up of cells.

E. In _____, Leeuwenhoek used one of his microscopes to observe that water drops were full of small creatures made up of single _____, which he called animalcules.

III. Cell Theory

A. There are _____ basic parts of cell theory.

1. All _____ are made up of one or more cells.

2. Cells are the basic unit of _____.

3. All cells come from other _____.

IV. The size of a cell

A. When cells are small, any point inside the cell is close to the cell's _____ . This makes it easy to _____ nutrients and wastes in and out of the cell.

B. This makes the cell _____.

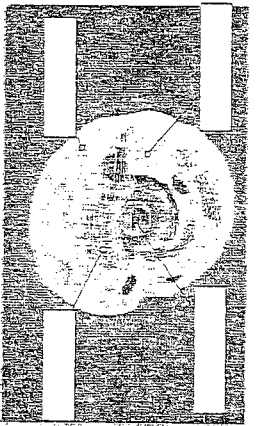
V. Eukaryotic cells

A. There are two major types of cells: _____ cells and _____ cells.

B. A eukaryotic cell has membrane-bound organelles, and a _____ that contains the cell's DNA.

C. A prokaryotic cell does _____ have membrane-bound organelles, and does _____ pack its DNA into a nucleus.

D. _____ and _____ are examples of eukaryotes.



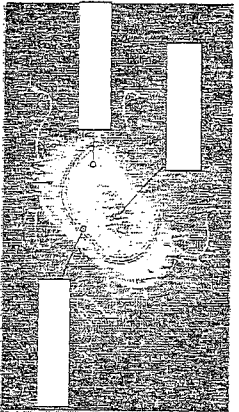
E. An organelle is a small body in a cell's _____ that is specialized to perform a specific function.

VI. Prokaryotic cells

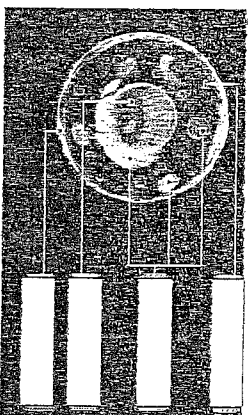
A. Prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus or _____ organelles.

B. Prokaryotic cells are usually much _____ than eukaryotic cells.

C. _____ are examples of prokaryotes.



VII. Common parts of cells



A. Every cell is _____ by a cell membrane.

B. The _____ is the jelly-like substance in which the cell's organelles sit.

C. In eukaryotic cells like this one, the cell's _____ is contained within the cell's _____.

VIII. Which things have cells

A. Living things are made of _____.

IX Summary

The cell theory has _____ basic parts. All organisms are made up of one or more cells. Cells are the basic unit of _____. All cells come from other cells.

All cells share certain parts. All cells have a cell membrane, cytoplasm, _____, and DNA.

Eukaryotic cells have membrane-bound organelles and a _____ that contains DNA.

Prokaryotic cells do not have a nucleus or membrane-bound organelles. Instead, DNA and organelles float freely in a prokaryote's _____.