PLANTVS ANIMAL CELLS

Cells

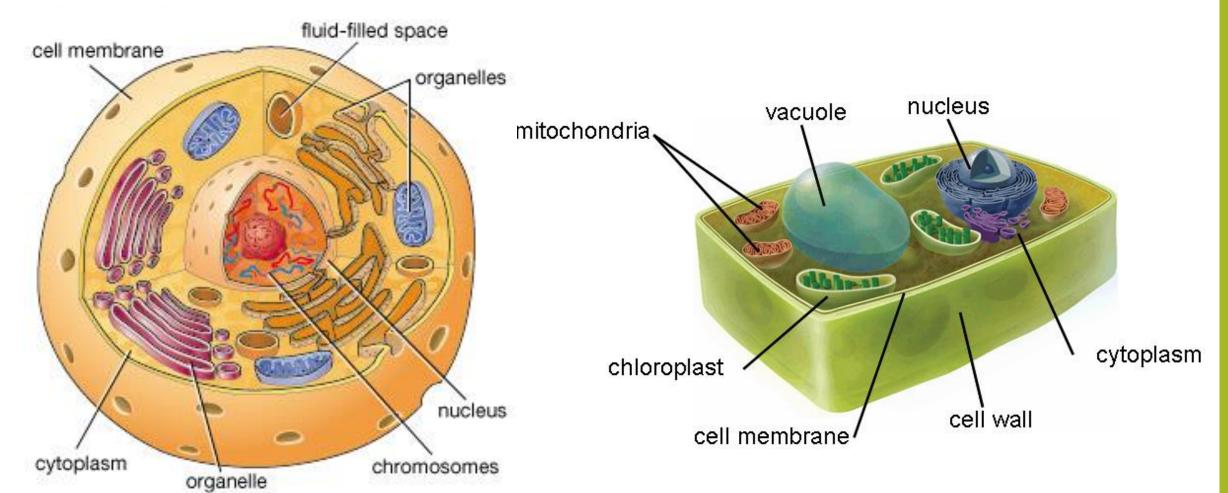
- •The cell is the <u>building block of all living organisms</u>.
 - •It is the smallest unit of life
- •We are made of about 10,000 billion cells.

Cells

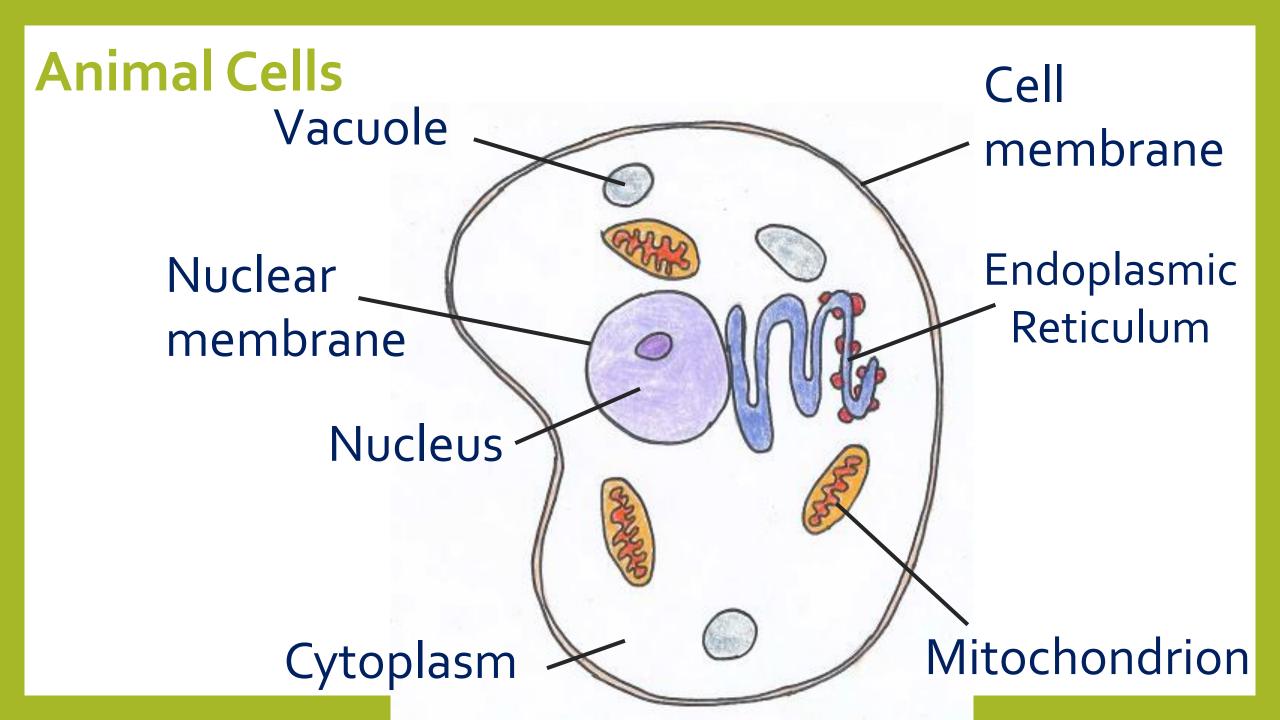
- •At the beginning <u>all cells within an</u> <u>organism are the same</u>, but as they <u>develop</u> they become <u>specialized</u>.
- •Within humans, there are many different types of cells that <u>vary in function</u>

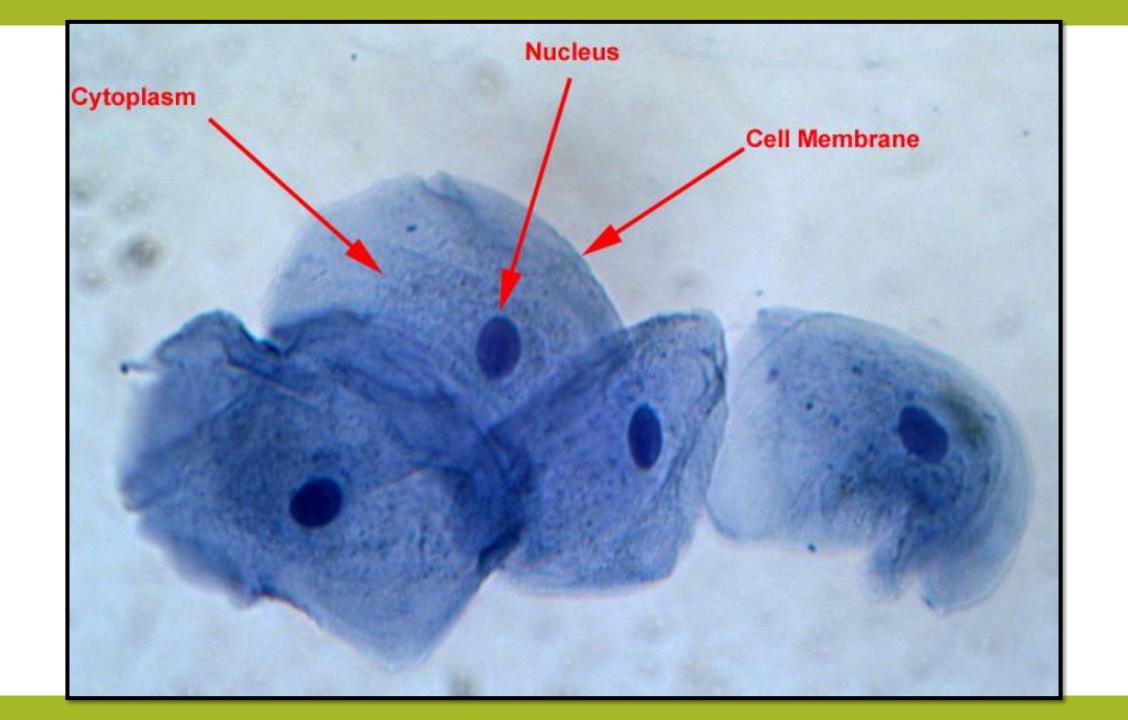
Animal Cell

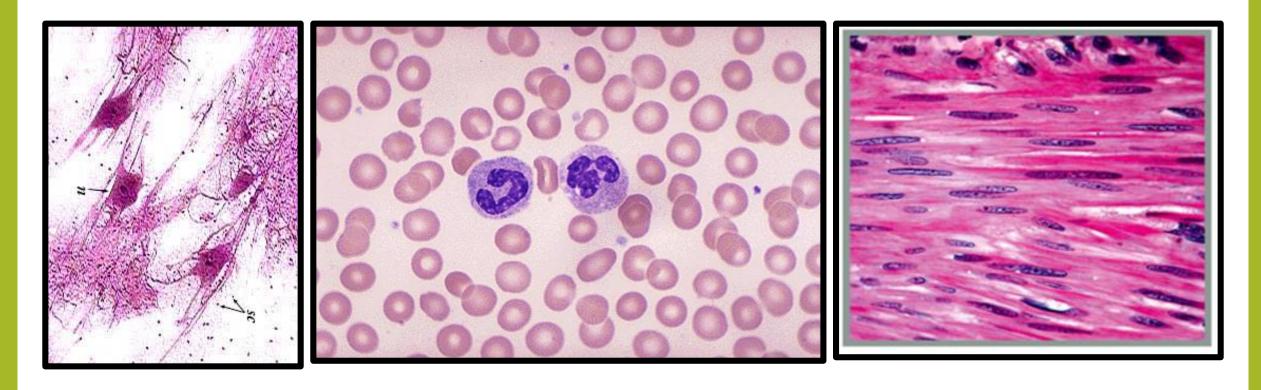
Plant Cell



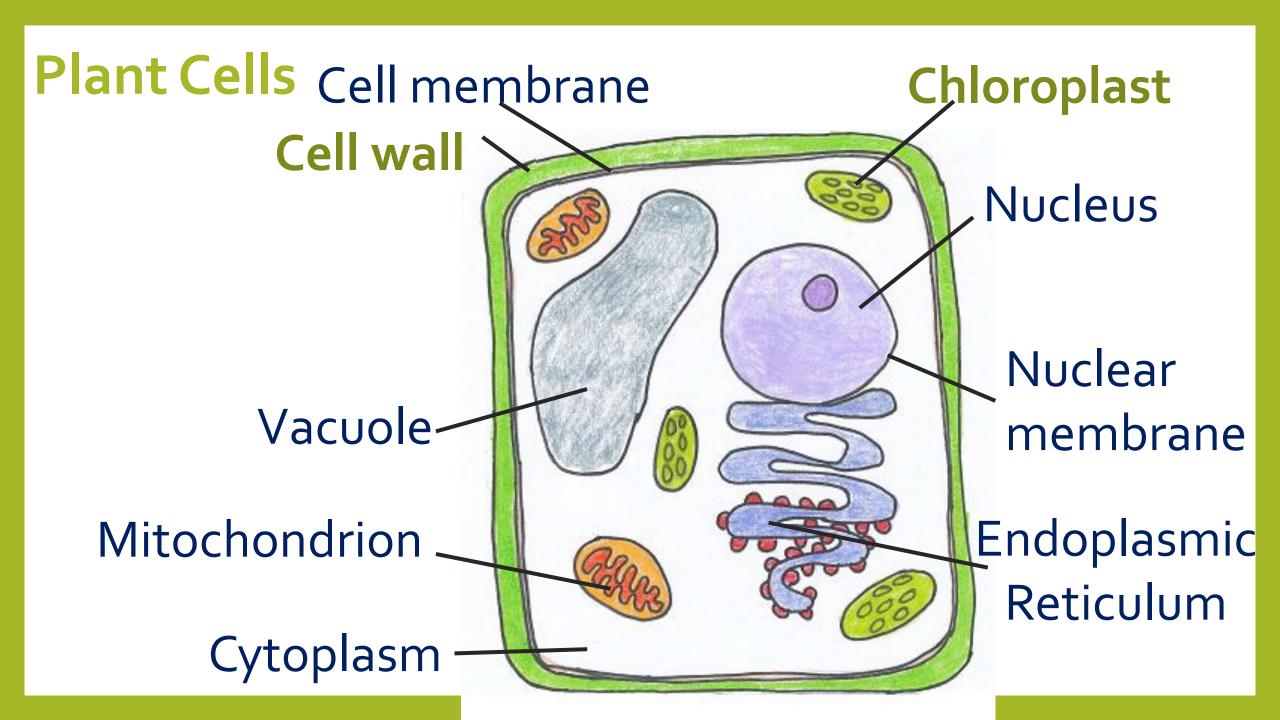
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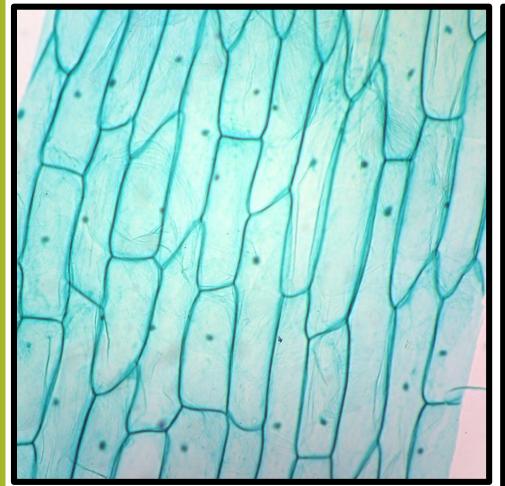




Animal cells: No regular shape No cell wall



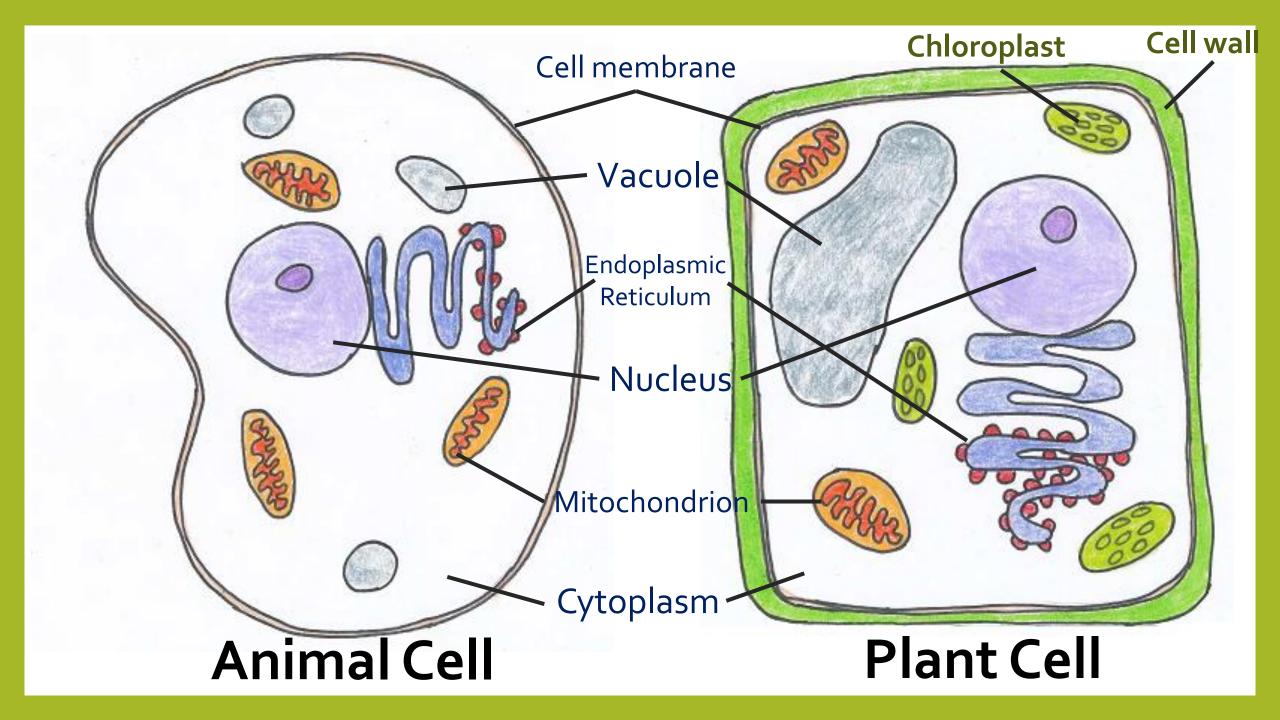






Plant cells:

Very
geometric
shape
Looks like a
brick wall





•Structures (organelles) inside the cell:

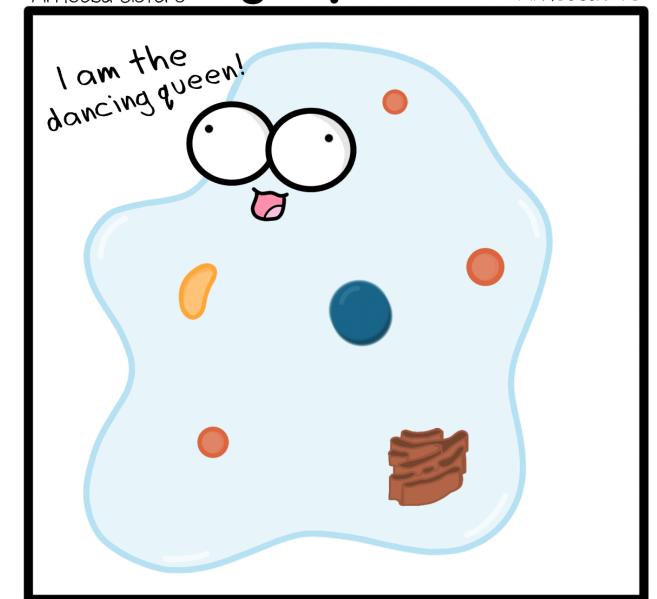
- •Cell Membrane:
 - •flexible barrier which protects the cell, and controls what can enter and exit the cell.

- •Cytoplasm:
 - •fluid inside the cell membrane which allows substances to move inside the cell

Amoeba Sisters

Cytoplasm

#AmoebaGIFs

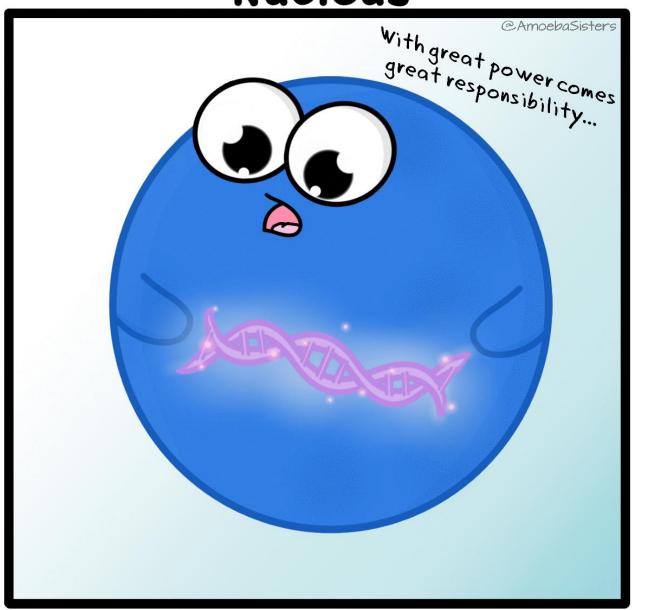


Thick jelly-like substance of the cell

• Nucleus:

• Controls cell's activities (growth and reproduction) and contains **DNA**

Nucleus



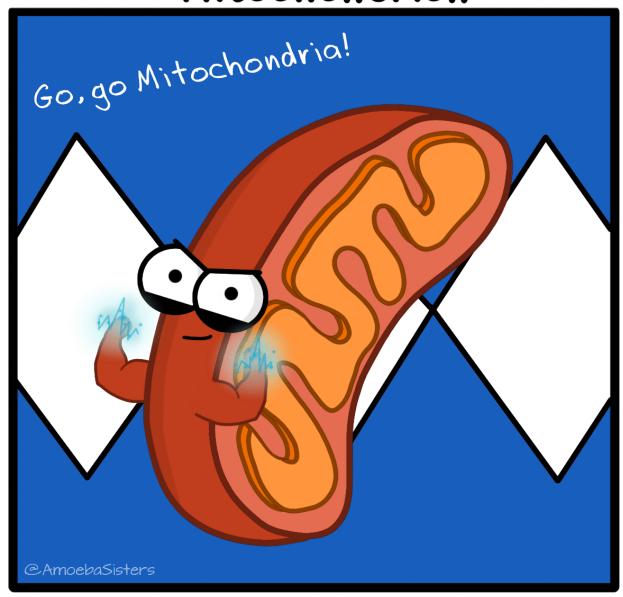
Genetic information bearer of the cell

•Nuclear Membrane:

protects the nucleus and controls
 exchanges between nucleus and the rest of the cell

- Mitochondria
 - Where <u>cellular respiration</u> happens → <u>produce energy</u>

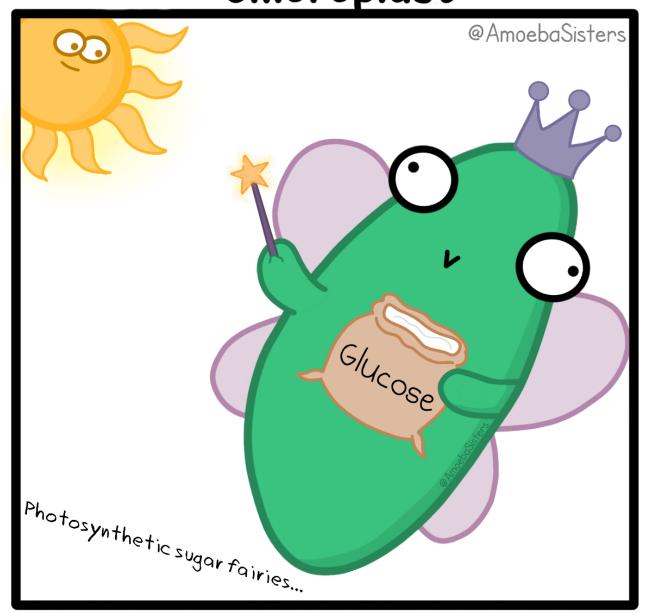
Mitochondrion



Mighty energy producer of the cell

- Chloroplasts
 - Where <u>photosynthesis</u> happens (only in <u>plants</u>)

Chloroplast



Glucose synthesizers of the cell

•Cell Wall:

Provides <u>structure and support</u> (only in <u>plants</u>)

