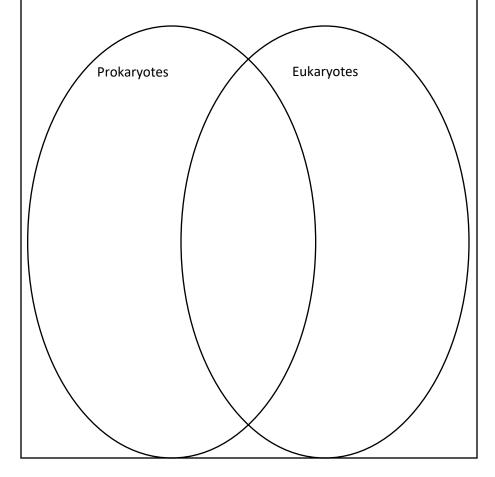
Name	Date	

Prokaryotes vs Eukaryotes

Fill in the Venn diagram using the following statements. Place each statement in 1 space.

no nucleus has DNA has ribosomes has nucleus
all unicellular multicellular or unicellular has mitochondria
contains cytoplasm example:bacteria example: animal
smaller cells larger, complex cells no membrane-bound organelles
has organelles surrounded by cell membrane



Name	Date

Prokaryotes vs Eukaryotes

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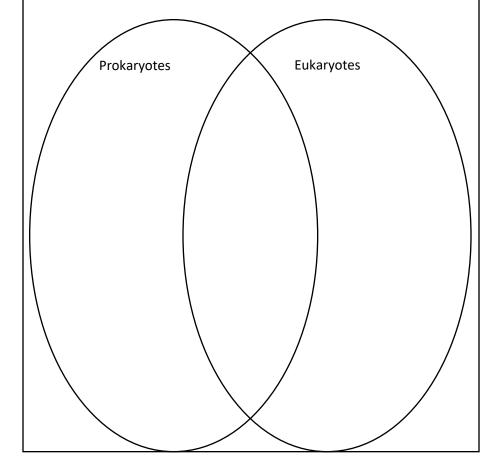
no nucleus has DNA has ribosomes has nucleus

all unicellular multicellular or unicellular has mitochondria

contains cytoplasm example:bacteria example: animal

smaller cells larger, complex cells no membrane-bound organelles

has organelles surrounded by cell membrane



I	Name Date	Name
	Cell Theory	Cell Theory
	Match the scientists with their contribution to our understanding of cells.	Match the scientist A. Robert Hooke
	 A. Robert Hooke B. Francesco Redi C. Theodor Schwann D. Anton von Leeuwenhoek E. Robert Remak F. Matthias Schleiden 	B. Francesco Redi C. Theodor Schwa D. Anton von Leeu E. Robert Remak F. Matthias Schlei
	1. Discovered that plants are made of cells	1. Discover
	2. Viewed cork under a microscope and saw cells	3. Disprove
	3. Disproved "spontaneous generation"	4. Discover
	4. Discovered that cells come from preexisting cells	5. Improve
	5. Improved microscopes and discovered bacteria6. Discovered that animals are made of cells	6. Discover
	List the 3 main points of the Cell Theory: 1 2 3	1

Nar	ne Date
Cel	Theory
Ma	tch the scientists with their contribution to our understanding of cells
D. E.	Robert Hooke Francesco Redi Theodor Schwann Anton von Leeuwenhoek Robert Remak Matthias Schleiden
	1. Discovered that plants are made of cells
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	6. Discovered that animals are made of cells
List	the 3 main points of the Cell Theory:
1.	
2.	
3.	

Name ₋	Date	Name _	Date
Prokar	yotes vs Eukaryotes	Prokary	yotes vs Eukaryotes
1.	What is the main difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?	1.	What is the main difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?
2.	What are the 4 things that all cells have in common? a. b. c. d.	2.	What are the 4 things that all cells have in common? a. b. c. d.
3.	Which of the following is not a part of the Cell Theory? a. All cells come from preexisting cells b. Cells are the basic unit of life c. All cells are made of complex organelles d. All living things are comprised of one or more cells	3.	Which of the following is not a part of the Cell Theory? a. All cells come from preexisting cells b. Cells are the basic unit of life c. All cells are made of complex organelles d. All living things are comprised of one or more cells
4.	Sketch and label these parts of a prokaryotic cell: DNA, flagella, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, cell wall	4.	Sketch and label these parts of a prokaryotic cell: DNA, flagella, cell membrane, ribosomes, cytoplasm, cell wall

me _		Date
okary	yotes vs	Eukaryotes
1.		s the main difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic
2.		re the 4 things that all cells have in common?
	a.	
	b.	
	d.	
3.	Which	of the following is not a part of the Cell Theory?
	a.	All cells come from preexisting cells
	b.	Cells are the basic unit of life
	c.	All cells are made of complex organelles

Name		Date		Name		Date	
Plant and Animal Cell				Plant and Animal	Cell		
Jse the picture to fill out the table below.			Use the picture to	o fill out t	he table below.		
G WIN		B C D		A GUIN		B C D	
E				' EX_			
Organelle	Letter	Function	Plant/ Animal/	Organelle	Letter	Function	
Organelle Cytoplasm	Letter	Function		Organelle	Letter	Function	
	Letter	Function	Animal/		Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria Ribosome	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria Ribosome	Letter	Function	
Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria	Letter	Function	Animal/	Cytoplasm Golgi body Smooth endoplasmic reticulum Rough endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondria	Letter	Function	

Name	Date	Na	Name Date			
Cell Organelles			Cell Organelles			
Answer the	e following questions about cell organelles.	An	answer the following questions about cell organelles.			
a. b. c.	ganelle contains the DNA for eukaryotic cells. Ribosome Nucleus Mitochondria ganelle is like the FedEx of the cell; it modifies and packages		 This organelle contains the DNA for eukaryotic cells. a. Ribosome b. Nucleus c. Mitochondria d. This organelle is like the FedEx of the cell; it modifies and packages 			
a. b. c.	Cts for shipping. Golgi body Mitochondria Smooth ER		products for shipping. a. Golgi body b. Mitochondria c. Smooth ER			
ATP for a. b.	ganelle is the "powerhouse of the cell" because it produces r the cell. Ribosome Chloroplast Mitochondria	3.	 This organelle is the "powerhouse of the cell" because it produces ATP for the cell. a. Ribosome b. Chloroplast c. Mitochondria 			
a. b. c.	ganelle is used by autotrophs to carry out photosynthesis. Mitochondria Chloroplast Endoplasmic reticulum		 This organelle is used by autotrophs to carry out photosynthesis. a. Mitochondria b. Chloroplast c. Endoplasmic reticulum 			
cell or a a. b.	ganelle produces proteins for the cell. They may be free in the attached to the endoplasmic reticulum. Ribosome Nucleus Mitochondria	5.	 This organelle produces proteins for the cell. They may be free in the cell or attached to the endoplasmic reticulum. a. Ribosome b. Nucleus c. Mitochondria 			
cell.	ganelle produces lipids for the cell and helps to detoxify the Golgi body	6.	 This organelle produces lipids for the cell and helps to detoxify the cell. a. Golgi body 			

b. Mitochodriac. Smooth ER

b. Mitochodria

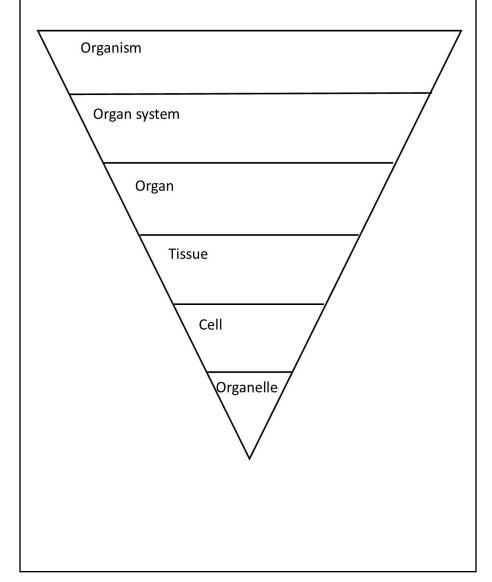
c. Smooth ER

Name Date	Name Date
Plant and Animal Cells	Plant and Animal Cells
Which organelle do you believe is the most important?	Which organelle do you believe is the most important?
Write a brief explanation of why using Claim, Evidence, Reasoning.	Write a brief explanation of why using Claim, Evidence, Reasoning.
Find someone close to you that chose a different organelle. Read your explanations to each other.	Find someone close to you that chose a different organelle. Read your explanations to each other.
What organelle did they choose and why?	What organelle did they choose and why?
Did they convince you to change your answer?	Did they convince you to change your answer?
Find one more person and repeat.	Find one more person and repeat.
What organelle did they choose and why?	What organelle did they choose and why?
Did they convince you to change your answer?	Did they convince you to change your answer?

Name	Date

Levels of Organization

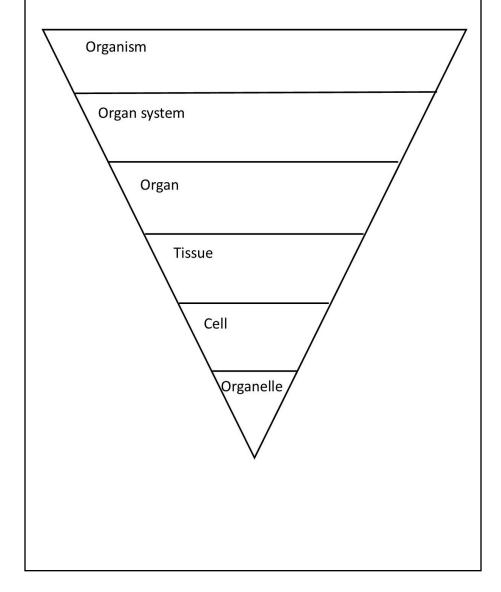
In each level sketch an example of what belongs in the group. Start with your favorite organism and then work your way down. Each lower level should be part of the level above it. Be sure to label your sketches.



Name	Date

Levels of Organization

In each level sketch an example of what belongs in the group. Start with your favorite organism and then work your way down. Each lower level should be part of the level above it. Be sure to label your sketches.



Name Date	Name Date
Viruses	Viruses
Sketch and label the basic parts to a virus.	Sketch and label the basic parts to a virus.
What are 2 things viruses had in common with cells?	What are 2 things viruses had in common with cells?
What are 4 differences between viruses and cells?	What are 4 differences between viruses and cells?
How do viruses make us sick?	How do viruses make us sick?
What can you do to fight the transmission of viruses?	What can you do to fight the transmission of viruses?

Name	Date	Name	Date
Viral Infections		Viral Infections	
Refer to the picture.		Refer to the picture.	
Refer to the picture. Part A represents the lytic cycle of a viral infection. Explain what is happening in the pictures 1-6. 1		happening in the part B represents to lytic cycle?	