# CELL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION CHAPTER 7

**SECTION 7.1: LIFE IS CELLULAR ©** 

Discovery of the Cell
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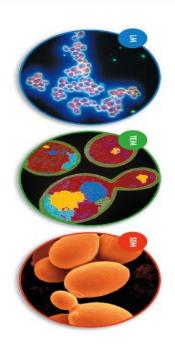
- ✓ Early Microscopes:
  - o Robert Hooke
  - o Anton Van Leeuwenhoek
- ✓ The Cell Theory
  - o Define:
  - o What is a cell?

## THE 3 POINTS OF THE CELL THEORY

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## **Exploring the Cell**

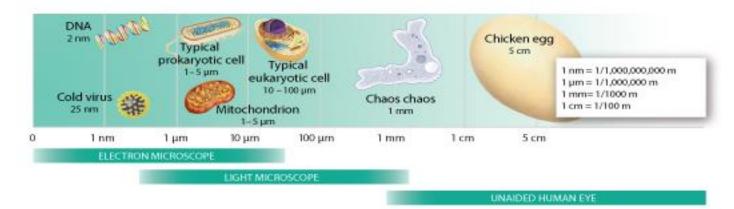
- ✓ Light Microscopes & Cell Stains
  - Compound Light Microscopes
    - The first lens:
    - The second Lens:
    - Limitations of magnification (why?)
  - o Purpose of cell stains:
  - o How do stains differ
- ✓ Electron Microscopes



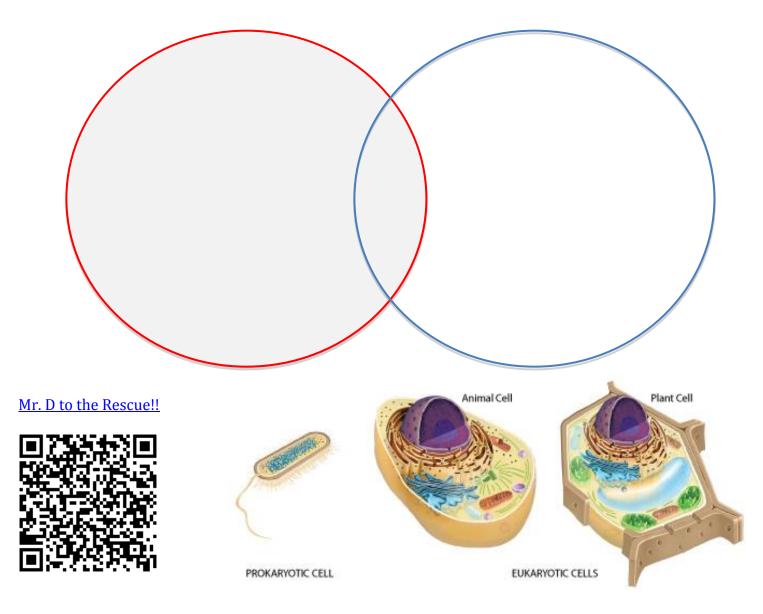
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Transmission Electron Microscopes

## **Prokaryotes & Eukaryotes**



> Fill in the Venn Diagram below to distinguish prokaryotic cells from eukaryotic cells.



Lost all Control, on a



Crash Course!!

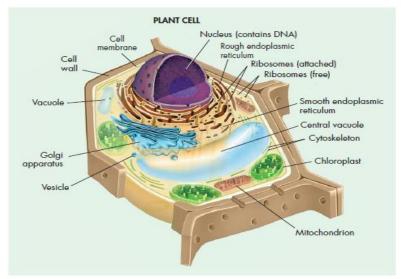
Bozeman Bashes Biology

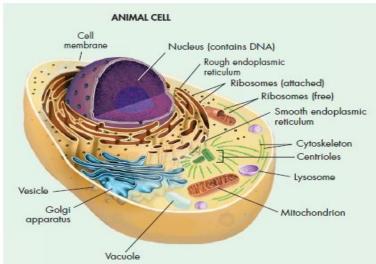


## **SECTION 7.2 CELL STRUCTURE**

#### **Cell Organization (Eukaryotes)**

- The cell is highly specialized and organized. Like any complex machine or factory the cell has separate areas or compartments that each work to accomplish larger tasks.
- These compartments are called Organelles.
- Using the book (pages 196-207) and the information provided below, complete the assignment in the grey box below.





	Structure	Function	Prokaryote	Eukaryote: Animal Plant	
Cellular Control Center	Nucleus	Contains DNA	Prokaryote DNA is found In cytoplasm.	✓	✓
Organelles That Store, Clean-Up, and Support	Vacuoles and vesicles	Store materials		✓	✓
	lysosomes	Break down and recycle macromolecules		✓	(rare)
	Cytoskeleton	Maintains cell shape; moves cell parts; helps cells move	Prokaryolit: cells have protein filaments similar to actin and lubulin.	✓	✓
	Centrioles	Organize cell division		✓	
Organelles That Build Proteins	Ribosomes	Synthesize proteins	✓	✓	✓
	Endoplasmic reticulum	Assembles proteins and lipids		✓	✓
	Golgi apparatus	Modifies, sorts, and packages proteins and lipids for storage or transport out of the cell		✓	✓
Organelles That Capture and Release Energy	Chloroplasts	Convert solar energy to chemical energy stored in food	In some prokaryotic cells, pholosynthesis occurs in association with internal pholosynthatic membranes.		✓
	Mitochondria	Convert chemical energy in food to usable compounds	Prokaryotes carry out these reactions in the cytoplasm rather than in specialized organelles.	✓	✓
Cellular Boundaries	Cell wall	Shapes, supports, and protects the cell	✓		<b>✓</b>
	Cell membrane	Regulates materials entering and leaving cell; protects and supports cell	✓	✓	<b>✓</b>

### For Each Organelle:

- **a**. State its function of the organelle, and why it is vital to the cell.
- **b**. Give a brief description of what the organelle looks like as it appears in diagrams.
- **c. List** any cellular or life processes that the organelle is involved in.
- **d**. State the cell type in which the organelle exists. (Plant cell, Animal cell, both)
- **e**. Include a "best of your ability" sketch of the organelle.

#### Format:

**a.** You have creative control over the format of this task. You may simply complete this in outline form, or perhaps be more creative and make each organelle a page in a magazine or written as a short story, or a FLIP BOOK!! Whatever you choose, be sure to meet each of the above listed criteria.