

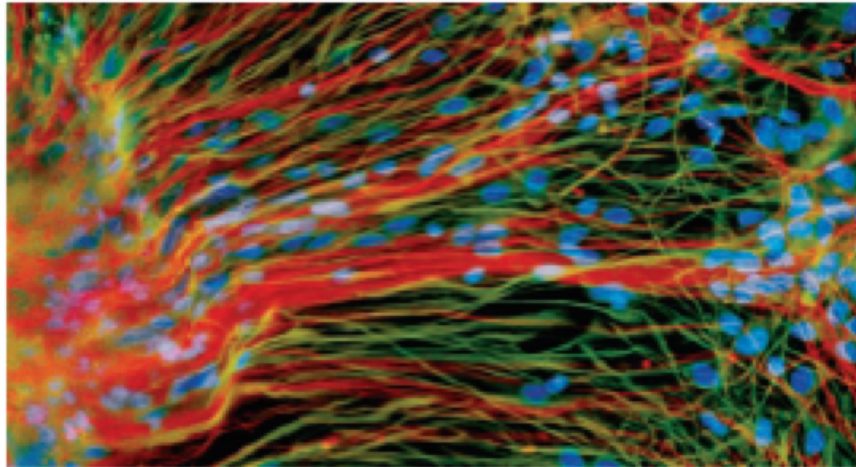
SCIENCE 8: CHAPTER 1

CELLS AND SYSTEMS

1.2 CELLS

CELL THEORY

- The cell is the _____.
- All organisms are _____.
- All cells _____.



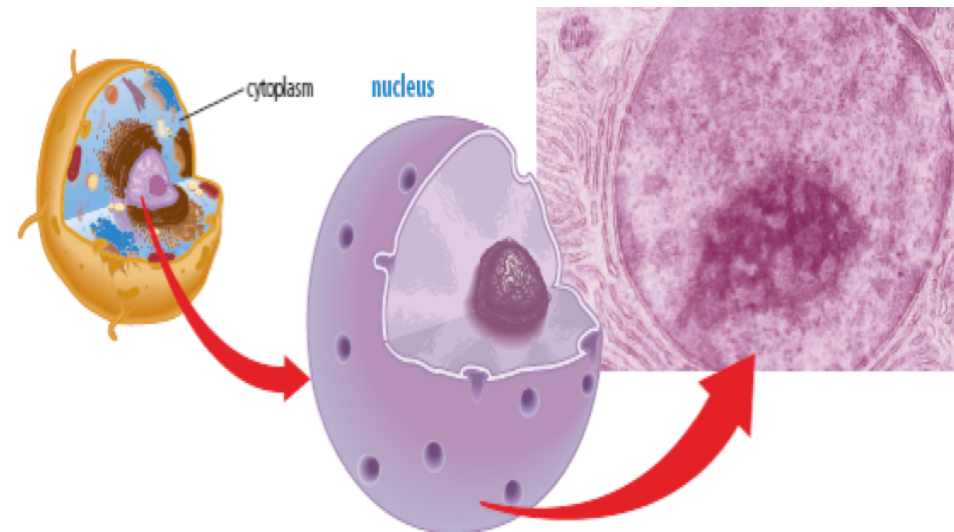
Embryonic stem cells that are developing into nerve cells

See pages 31-32

THE FUNCTIONS OF CELL ORGANELLES

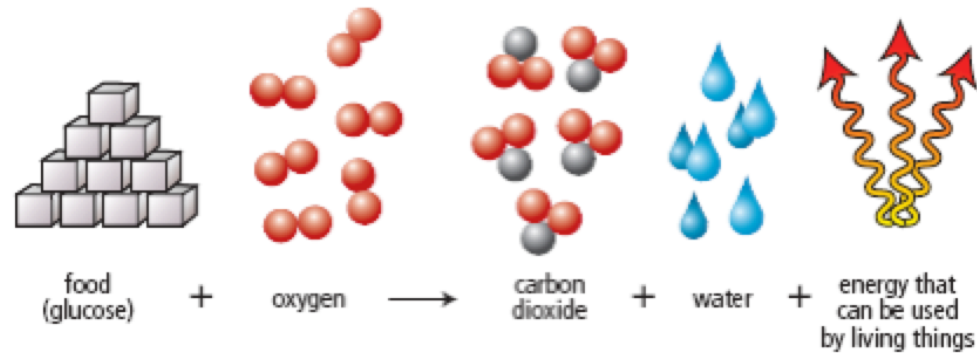


- The _____ the cell and _____.
- _____, the _____, contains organelles, water, and other life supporting materials.
- The _____:
 - _____ within the cell.
 - contains deoxyribonucleic acid (_____).



ENERGY IN THE CELL

- The _____ are the organelles that _____ in the cell.
- When the cell changes chemical energy, in the food we eat, to energy the cell can use, it is called _____.
- The total of all the chemical reactions that take place in our cells is called our _____.



Cellular Respiration

See page 26

ORGANELLES FOR ASSEMBLY, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE

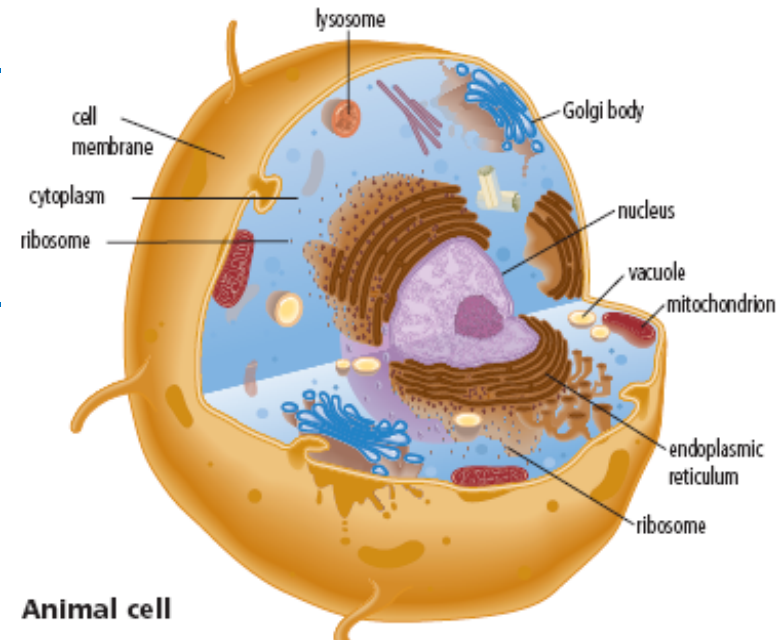
• _____ are essential for all life and are _____ by the _____.

• _____ then _____ the _____ and are placed in _____ by the _____.

• _____ are _____.

• _____

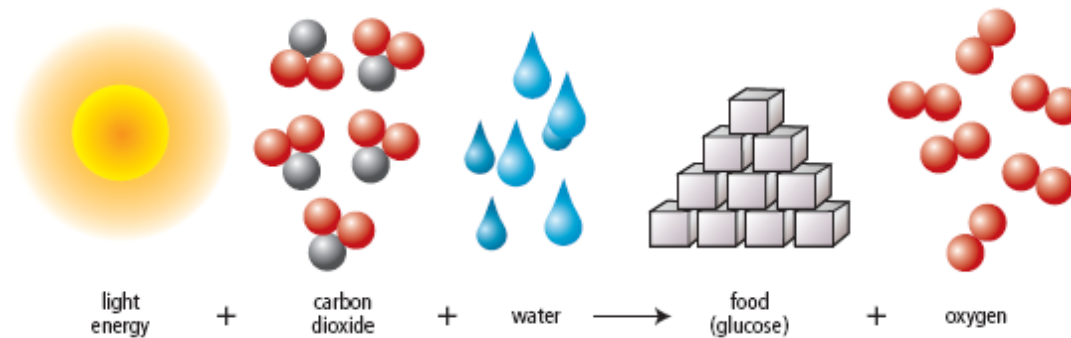
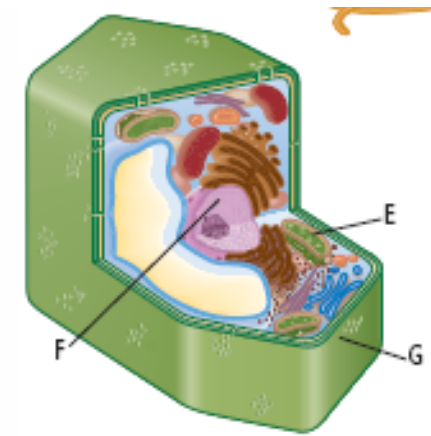
food particles, cell wastes, and worn-out organelles.



THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PLANT AND ANIMAL CELLS

- Plant cells have two parts that are not found in animal cells:

- _____
 - _____ the cell and gives cell _____
- _____
 - _____
_____ into chemical energy



Photosynthesis

See pages 29-30

PROKARYOTIC AND EUKARYOTIC CELLS

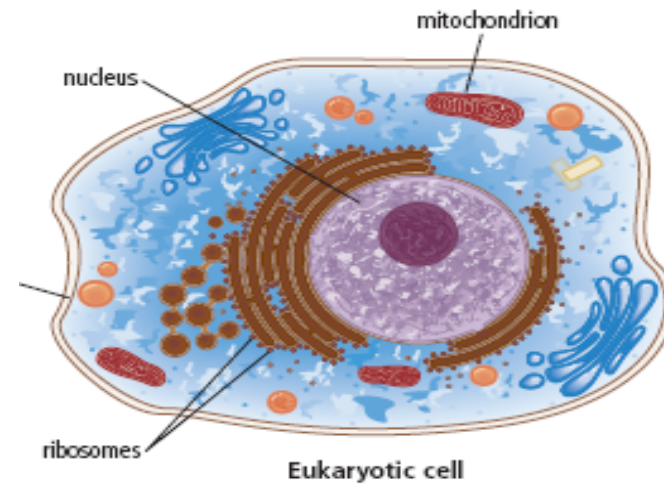
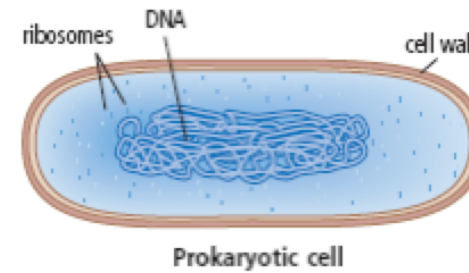
Cells are classified into two groups:

_____ cells have
organelles that are

_____.

_____ cells have
organelles that _____.

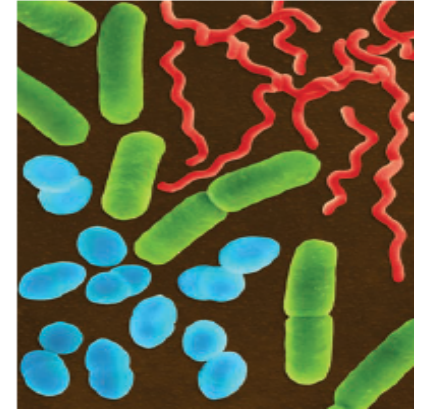
Eukaryotic cells are usually
_____ than prokaryotic
cells.



BACTERIA AND VIRUSES

 are prokaryotic cells.

- Some bacteria cause such as: tuberculosis and strep throat.
- bacteria are used to such as: cheese and yogurt.
- Bacteria are often grouped by the of their cells.



 are not living.

- , , and the are examples of viruses.
- Viruses do not contain any cell but reproduce by using a cell.

