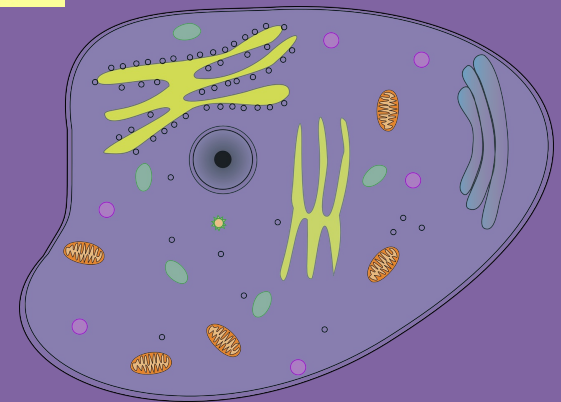
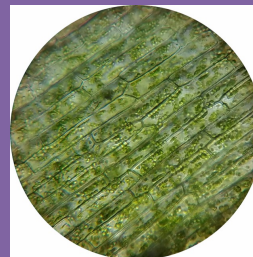
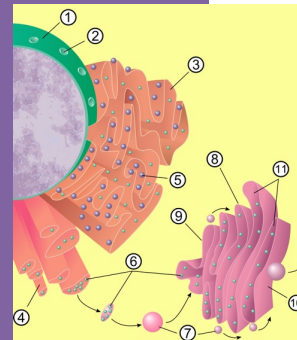
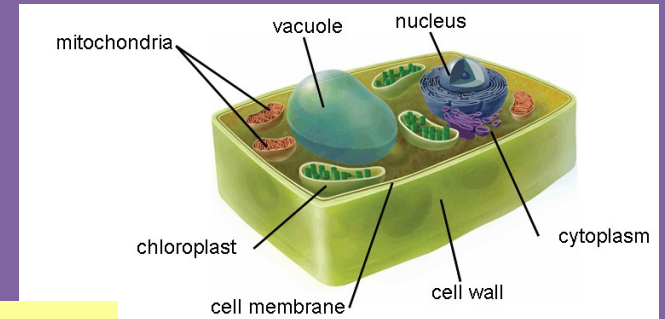


Cell Organelles – Animal & Plant

- Function of Cells
- Animal vs Plant Cells
- Cell Components and Organelles
 - Cytoplasm
 - Cell Membrane
 - Nucleus
 - Mitochondria
 - Endoplasmic Reticulum
 - Golgi Bodies
 - Vacuoles
 - Cell Wall
 - Chloroplasts
 - Photosynthesis Introduction



Preview File

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- Some slides appear blank because they have been removed
- Student versions have portions of the text removed which is given in the teacher version and appear as _____ which the students are to fill in
- Other slides may have on them, this represents writing that has been removed on this sample

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both Google Slides and PowerPoint and is
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Function of Cells

- Cells work together to keep every living thing alive
- Get rid of wastes
- Repair and grow
- _____



Animal Cells

- Animal cells are eukaryotic cells meaning they have their nucleus inside a membrane
- _____

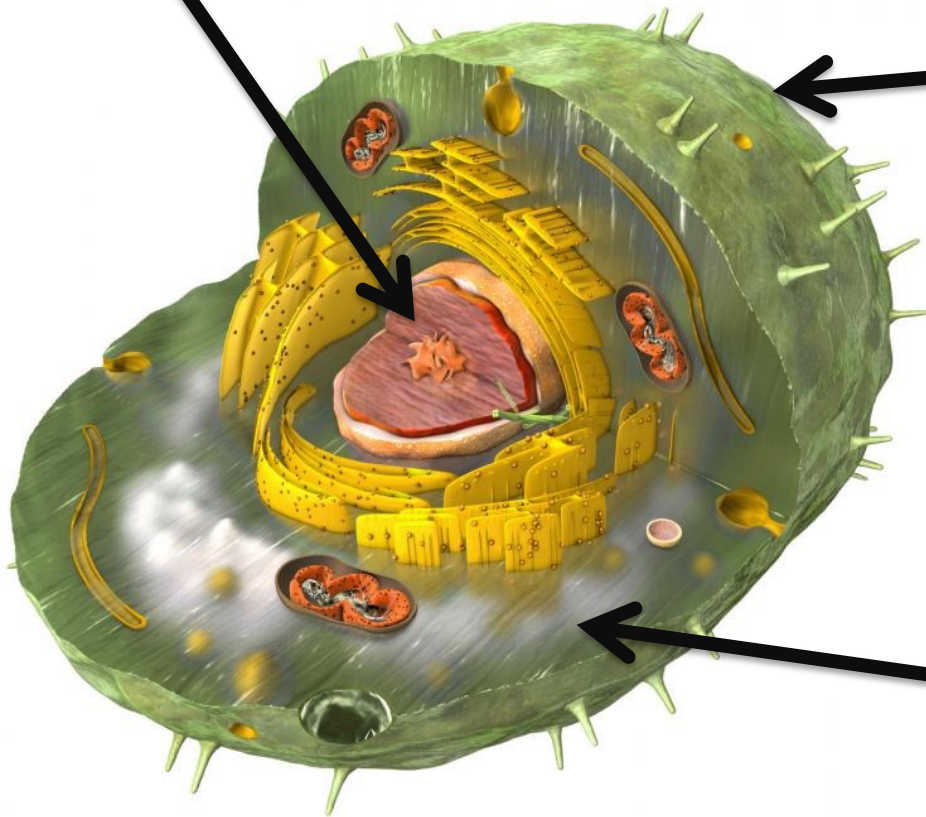


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Main Cell Components

Genetic material

Plasma (cell) membrane



Cytoplasm (contains the organelles)

Animal Cell Organelles

Organelles are like small organs inside the cell. They allow the cells to do their job.

We will cover each organelle below

- ✓ Cytoplasm – not an organelle but the substance that holds the organelles
- ✓ Cell Membrane
- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____
- ✓ Endoplasmic Reticulum
- ✓ Golgi Bodies
- ✓ Vacuoles

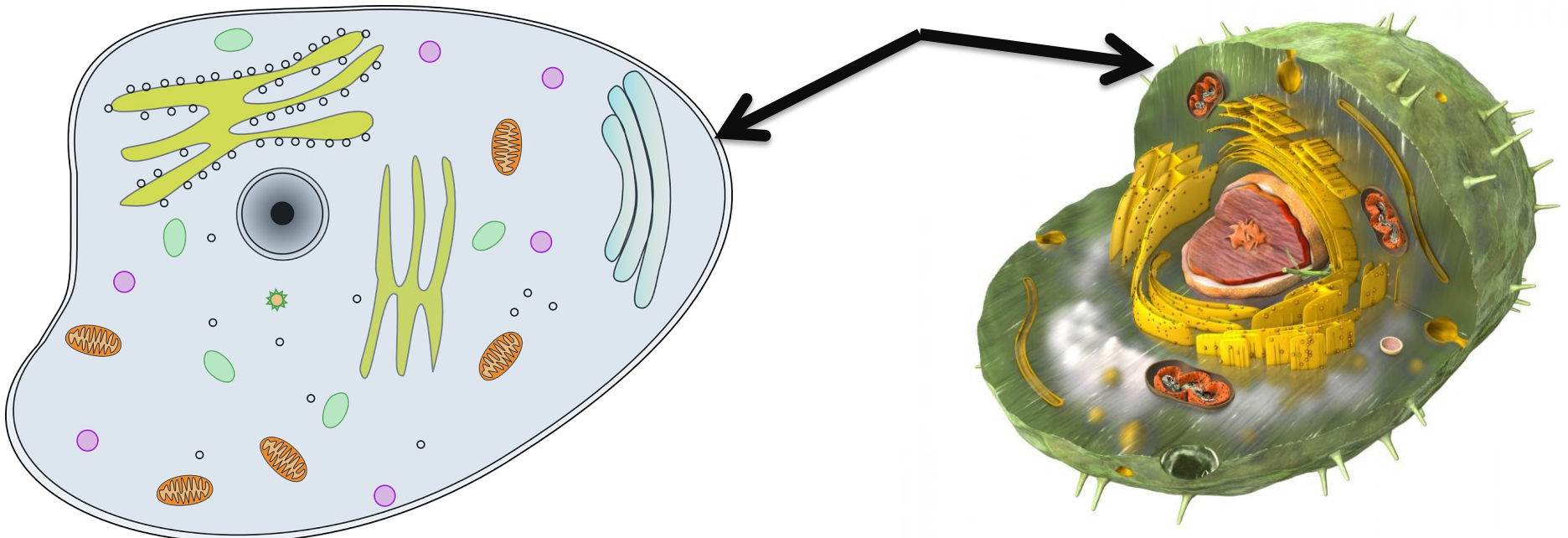


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Cell Membrane

- Also not considered an organelle but instead, it is the “skin” of the cell that keeps the cell organelles together

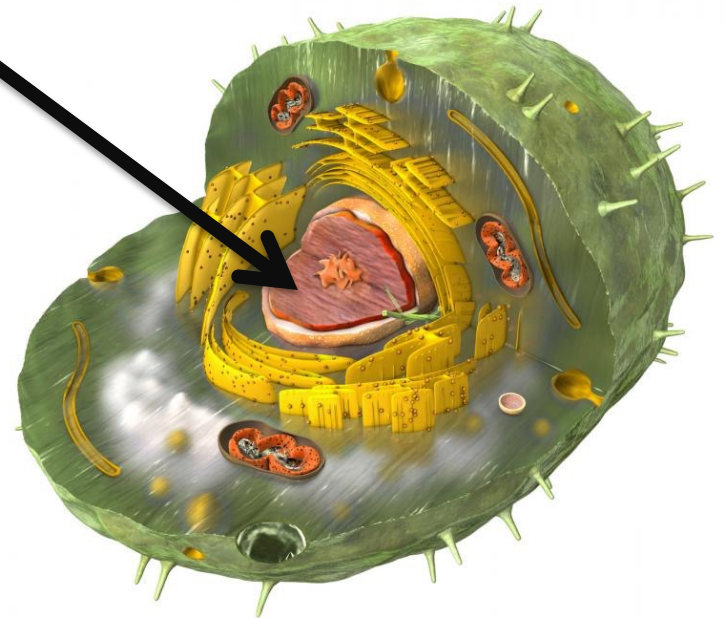
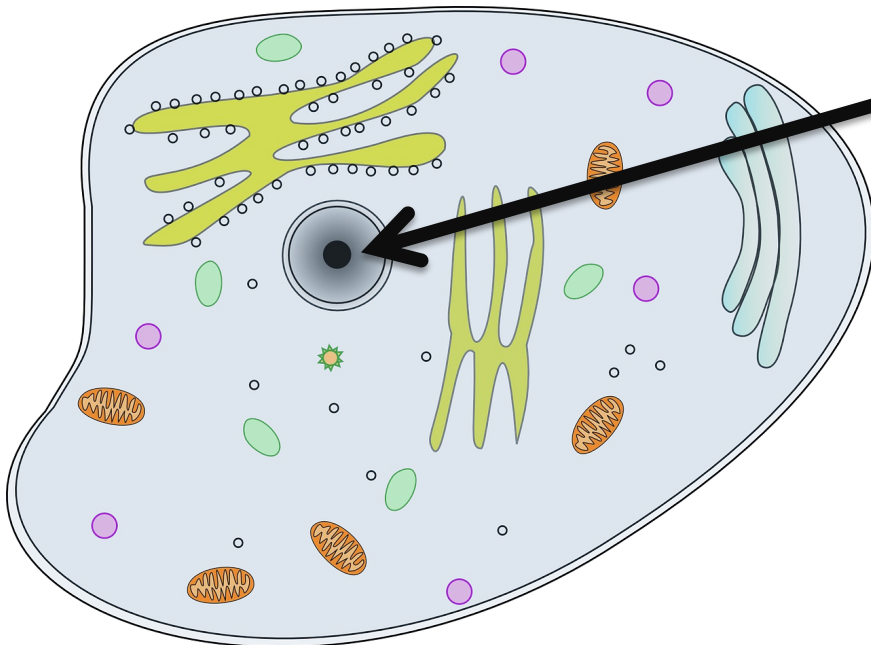
- _____



Nucleus



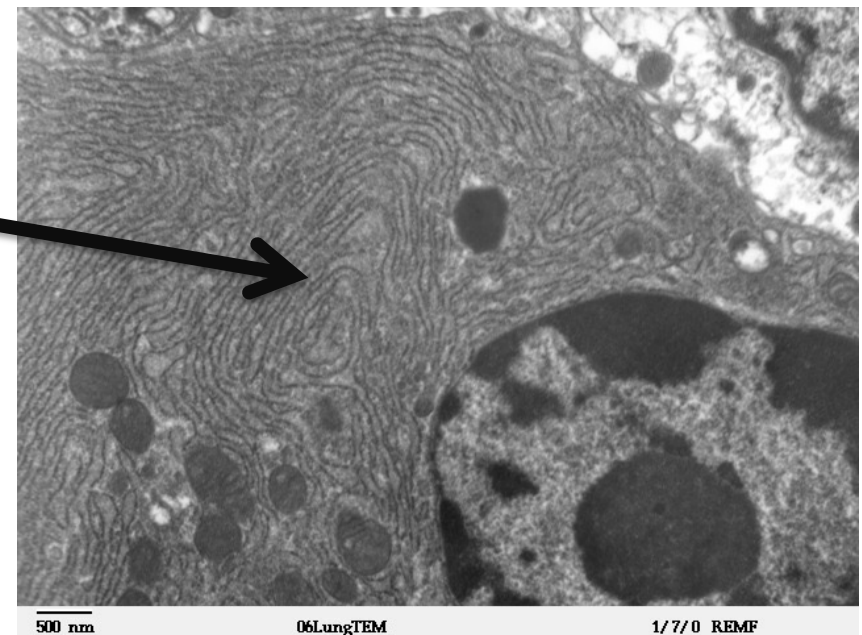
- _____
- Contains DNA (genetic material) that tells the cell what to do
- Usually, 1 per cell and is spherical in shape



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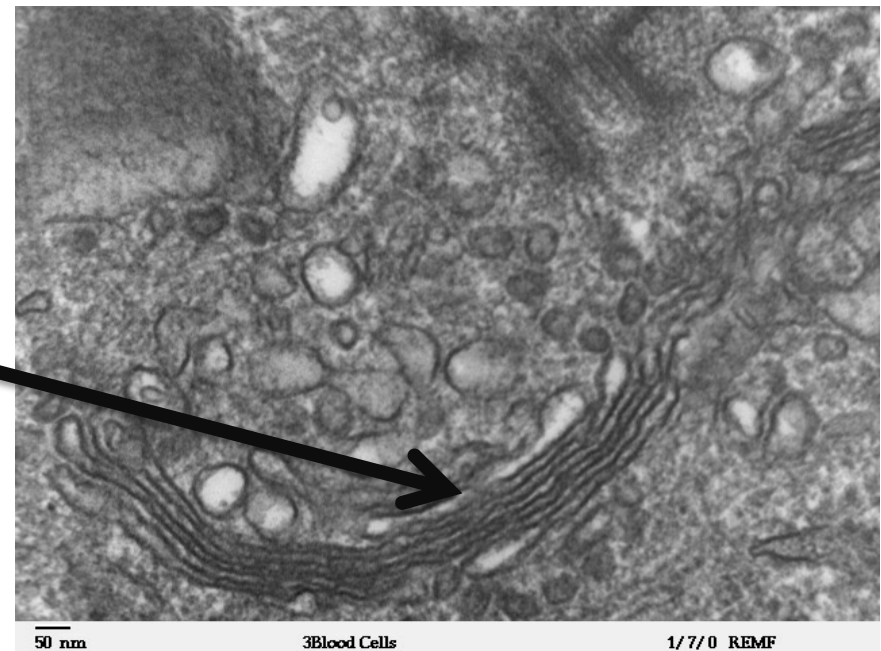
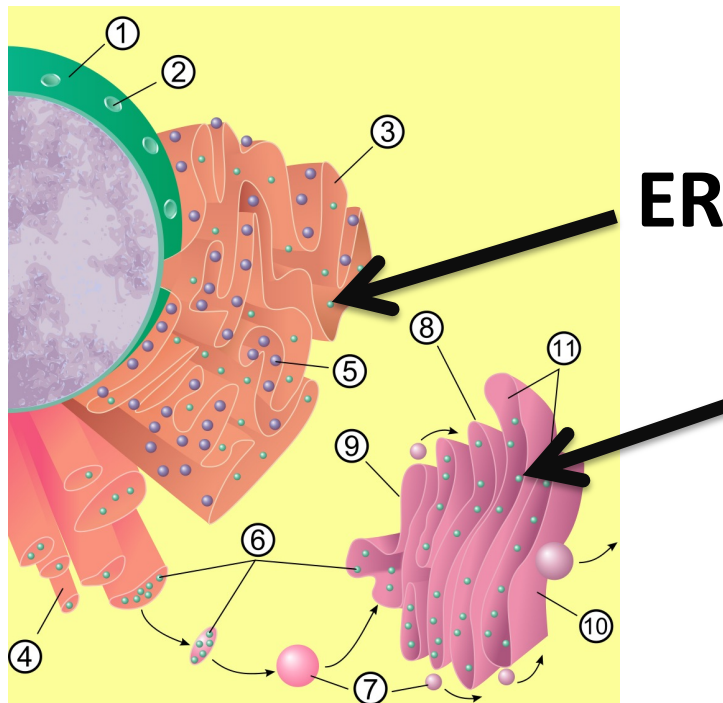
Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER)

- Transportation tubes that move substances around the cell
- The “subway” of the cell
- _____



Golgi Body (Golgi Apparatus)

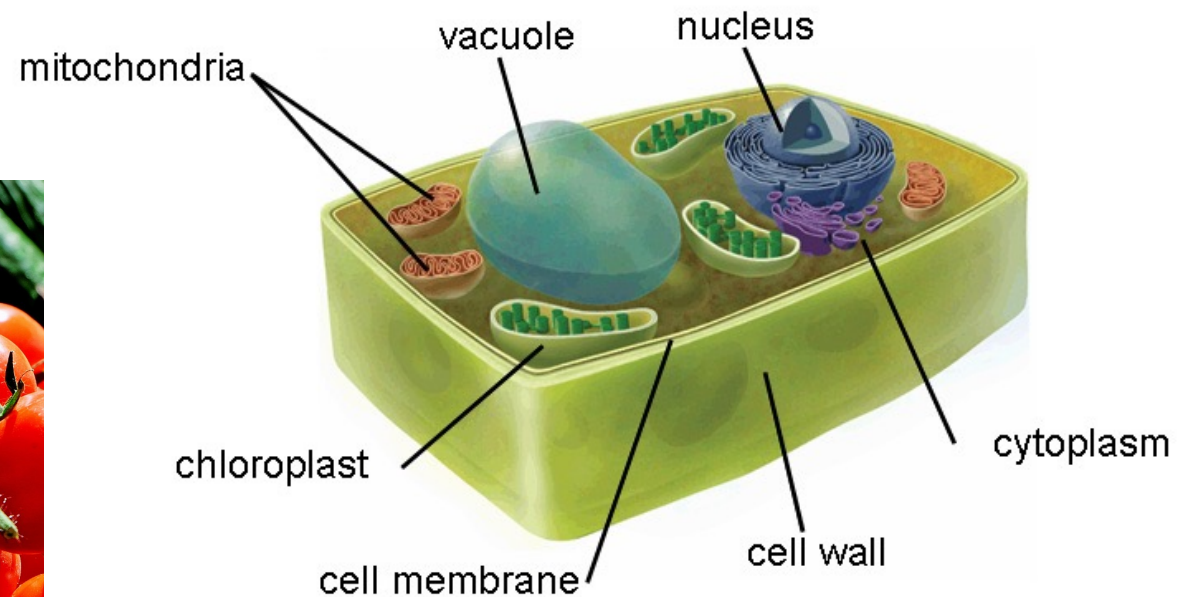
- Works with the ER to collect and change materials to be used by or removed from the cell
- _____



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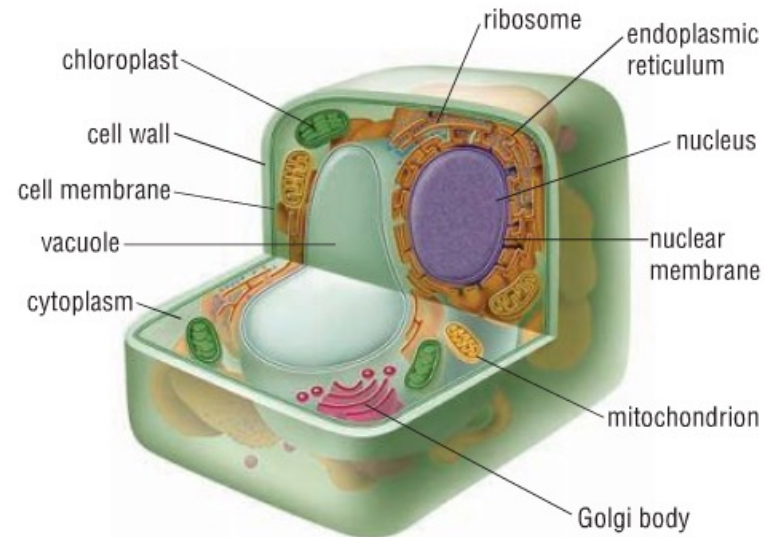
Plant Cells

- Like animal cells, plant cells are also eukaryotic
- _____
- They are similar in many ways to animal cells with a few key structural and functional differences



Animal vs. Plant Cells

- _____
- Plant cells have a constant square/rectangular shape. Animal cells are irregularly shaped
- Most organelles

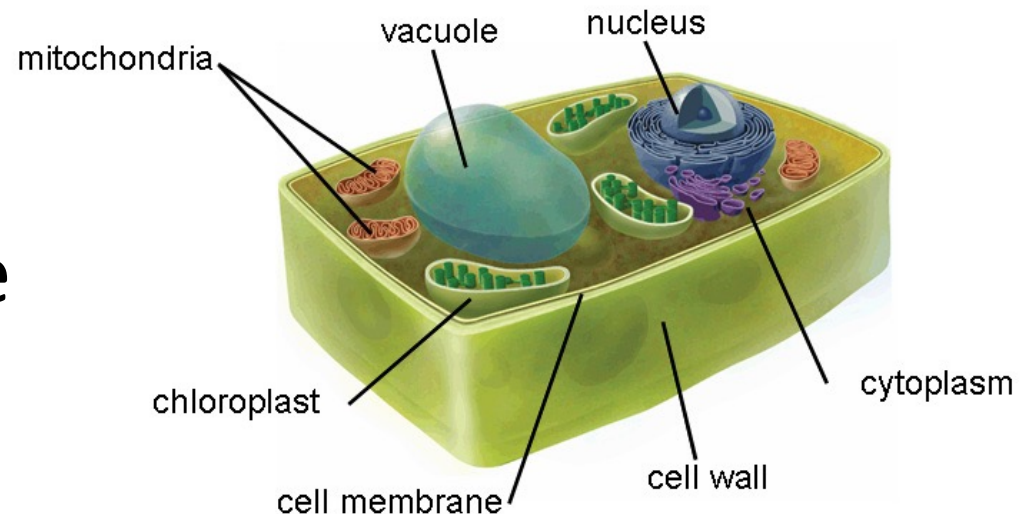


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Plant Cell Specific (or different) Organelles

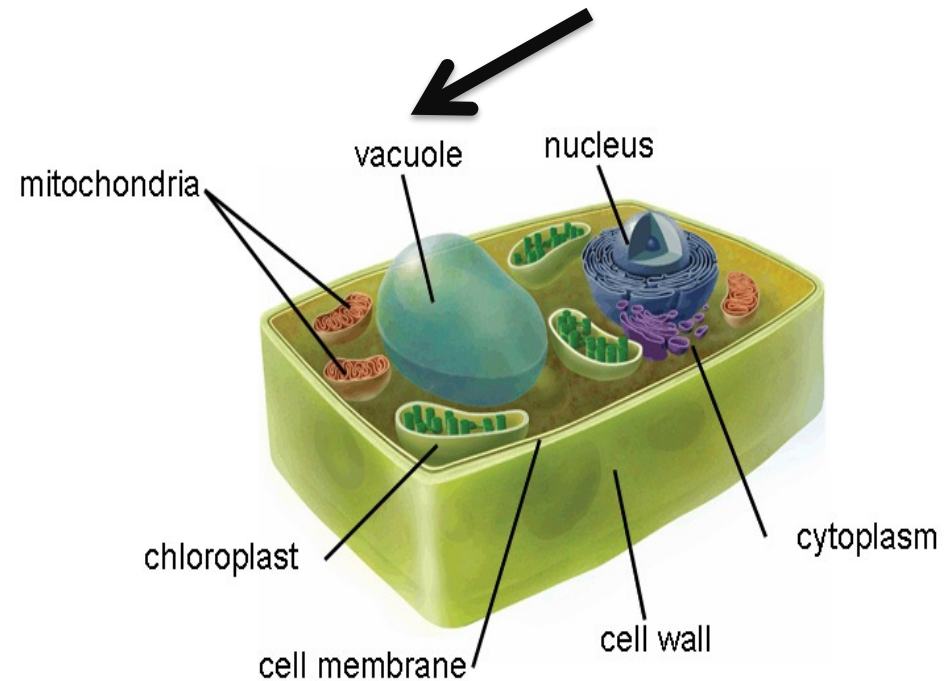
Although plant and animal cells share many organelles, plants need to perform unique functions therefore, they must have some unique organelles mainly:

- _____
- Larger, central vacuole
- Cell wall



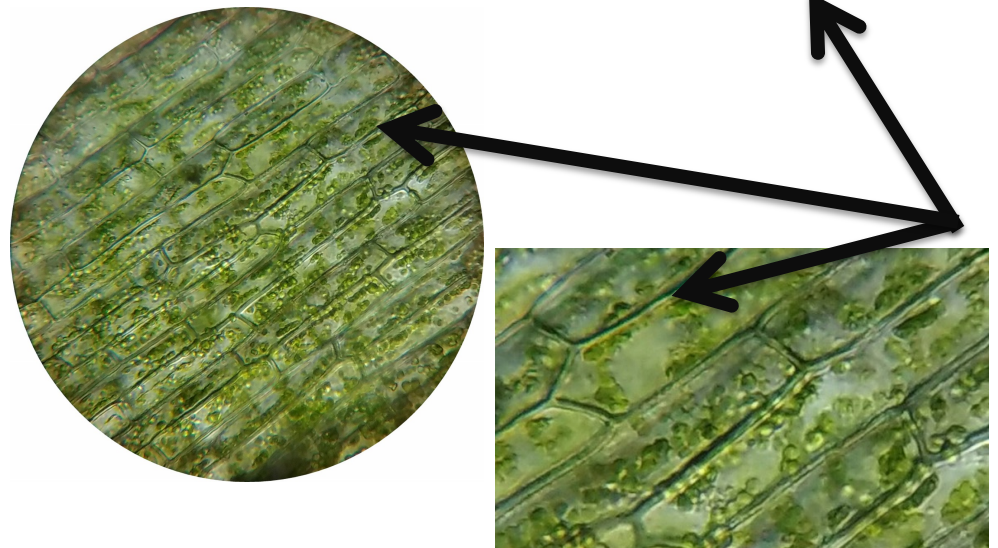
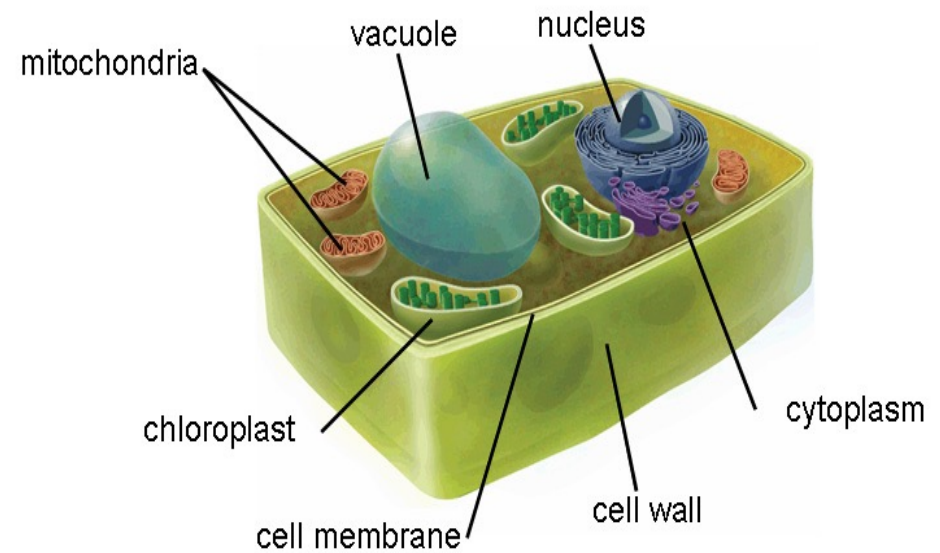
Large, Central Vacuole

- Plants usually have one large vacuole in the center of the cell
- It is used to temporarily hold wastes and help maintain an internal pressure
 - Like air inside a balloon
 - _____



Cell Wall

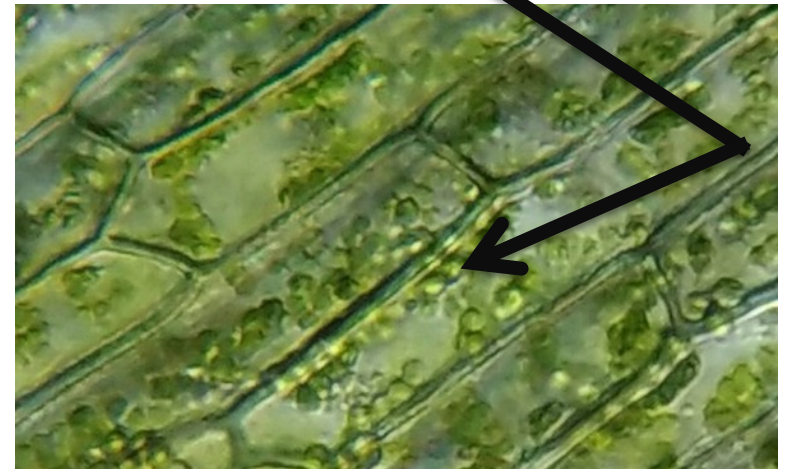
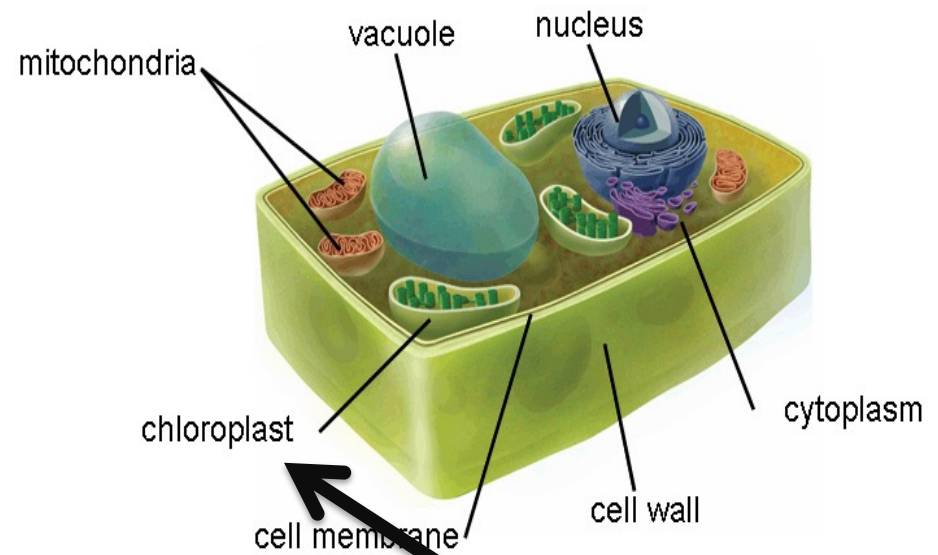
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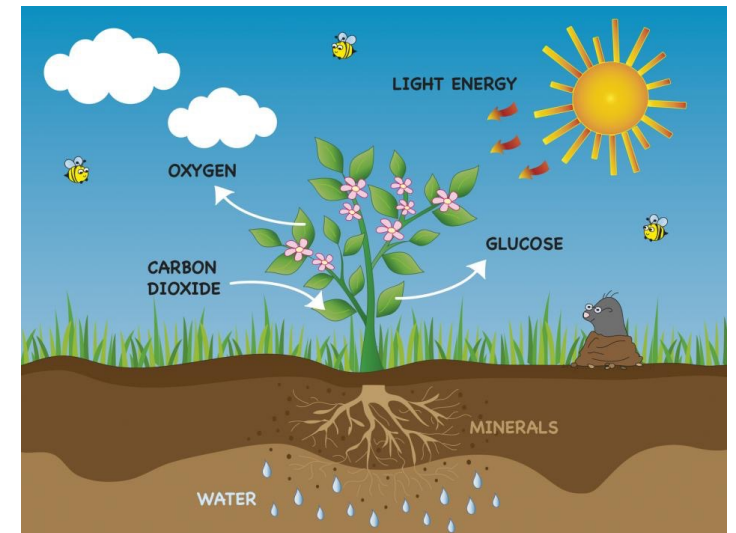
Chloroplasts

- Chloroplasts are what give plants their special ability to make food through photosynthesis
- Chloroplasts contain chlorophyll which gives plants their green colour and _____



Chloroplasts and Photosynthesis

In photosynthesis, the chloroplasts take in carbon dioxide and water from the



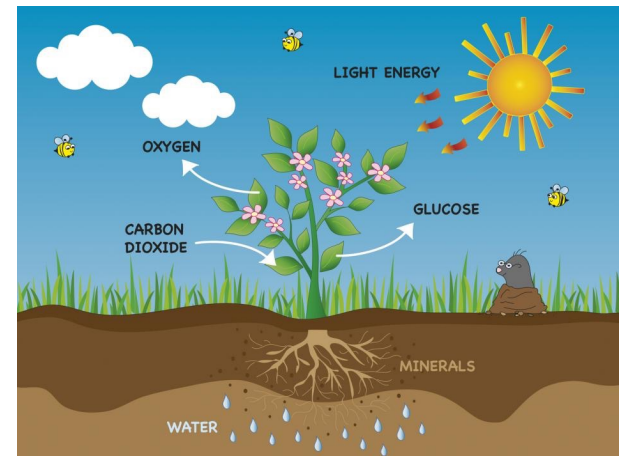
Carbon Dioxide + Water + Light Energy → Glucose (Sugar) + Oxygen

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Chloroplasts and Photosynthesis

- The sugar that is created in photosynthesis is either used by the plant as food to survive or by the organism that eats the plant
- In either case, the sugar created is vital for life

- ---



Carbon Dioxide + Water + Light Energy → Glucose (Sugar) + Oxygen

Photosynthesis – Check Your Understanding

True or False? Think about it!

1. All energy starts with plants.
2. Plants make energy through photosynthesis.