

## Plant & Animal Cells

The **cell theory** states that:

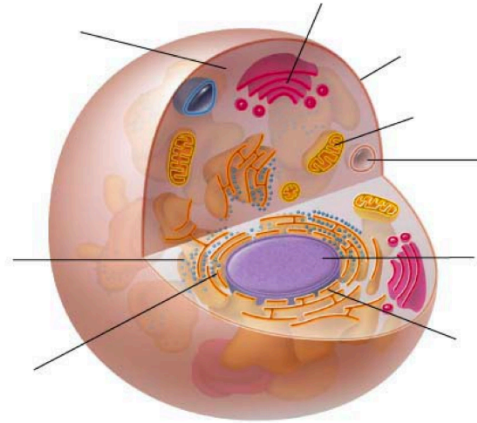
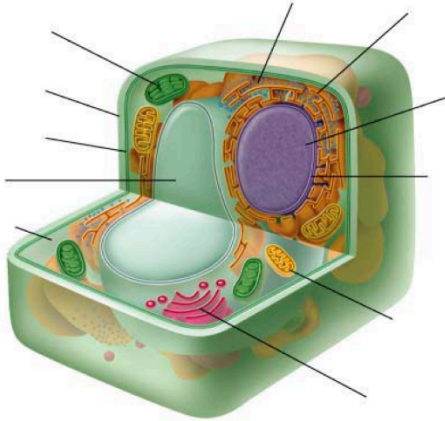
1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

### Structures and Their Function

\*\*\* Match the following terms with their definition.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Cytoplasm _____             | A. A jelly-like or liquid substance, in which all cell organelles are suspended.   |
| 2. Cell Membrane _____         | B. Collect and process materials to be removed from the cell. Make and secretes mucus.   |
| 3. Nucleus _____               | C. "Power plants" of the cell. Make energy available to the cells, by converting stored energy through <i>cellular respiration</i> .                                 |
| 4. Mitochondria _____          | D. Structure containing chlorophyll. Function is to absorb light energy used in photosynthesis in order to convert carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen. |
| 5. Endoplasmic Reticulum _____ | E. Contains genetic information that controls all cell activities.   |
| 6. Golgi Bodies _____          | F. Three-dimensional network of branching tubes and pockets that transport materials through the cell.   |
| 7. Vacuoles _____              | G. Rigid porous membrane that provides support for the cell and protection from physical injury  |
| 8. Cell Wall _____             | H. Fluid filled sacs. Various functions include containing substances, removing unwanted waste and maintaining fluid pressure within the cell.                       |
| 9. Chloroplasts _____          | I. Provides support for the cell and allows some substances to enter while keeping other substances out.   |

## Plant and Animal Cells



### **Word Bank**

*\*\*\* Note: some structures are found in both plant and animal cells and therefore can be used more than once.*

cytoplasm

nucleus

cell membrane

chloroplasts

cell wall

mitochondria

golgi bodies

cell membrane

vacuole

endoplasmic reticulum

