OUR STUDY GUIDE ANSWERS:

Cell – makes up living or non-living things

Cell wall – keep the structure of a plant

Cell membrane – lets good and bad substances in and out of the cell

Nucleus – controls all the organelles of the cell

Chromosomes – holds the DNA

Cytoplasm – hold the organelles in place

Mitochondria – releases energy for the cell

Vacuole – stores water and nutrients

Chloroplasts – where sunlight is turned into food for the organism (photosynthesis)

Mold – bacteria that grows on food (can be helpful and harmful)

Protists – a single celled organisms

Microorganism – organism that is too small to be seen by the naked eye

Bacteria – helpful and harmful microorganism

#1

* Convert energy into food for the plant to eat
* Keeps an organism healthy
* Keeps the microorganisms moving
* Cells work together to keep the whole organism alive
* Help immune systems to function properly
* Control how we eat
* Fight off bad bacteria or organisms that enter the organism
* Skin cells – provide structure for the body
* Controls our reactions

#2

Single celled and multi-celled organisms function differently by:

* Single celled organisms only have one cell…so they do all the work on their own. While multi-celled organisms have multiple cells to split up the work of the whole organism. Multi-celled organisms have different, specific jobs.
* Single celled organisms are a simple life form…multi-celled organisms are more complex.

#3

Microorganisms can be harmful by:

* Making you sick (virus)
* Causes some diseases
* Rot food
* Rashes on your body (ring worm OR athletes foot)
* Infections (staph bacteria)

#4

Microorganisms can be helpful by:

* Medicine
* Digest food
* Help you stay healthy (good bacteria)
* Decompose dead plants or animals
* Make new foods
* Provides most of the oxygen in the air (algae)

#5

We can tell the difference between a plant cell and an animal cell because the plant cell has a cell wall that an animal cell does not have. …Because the plant cell has a cell wall the plant cell is going to have a more rectangular shape. The animal cell will have a more organic shape. Also, the plant cell will have a large vacuole and the animal cell will have a much smaller vacuole. Lastly if you are looking at both cells under a microscope, and one has chloroplasts…that one is a plant cell. This plant cell will also be tinted green because of the chlorophyll inside of the chloroplasts.