

Animal Cell Coloring

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

I. Color each part of the cell its designated color.

Cell Membrane(light brown)

Cytoplasm (light yellow)

Nucleoplasm (pink)

Nuclear Membrane(dark brown)

Ribosome (red)

Nucleolus (black)

Golgi Apparatus (pink)

Flagella (red/blue striped)

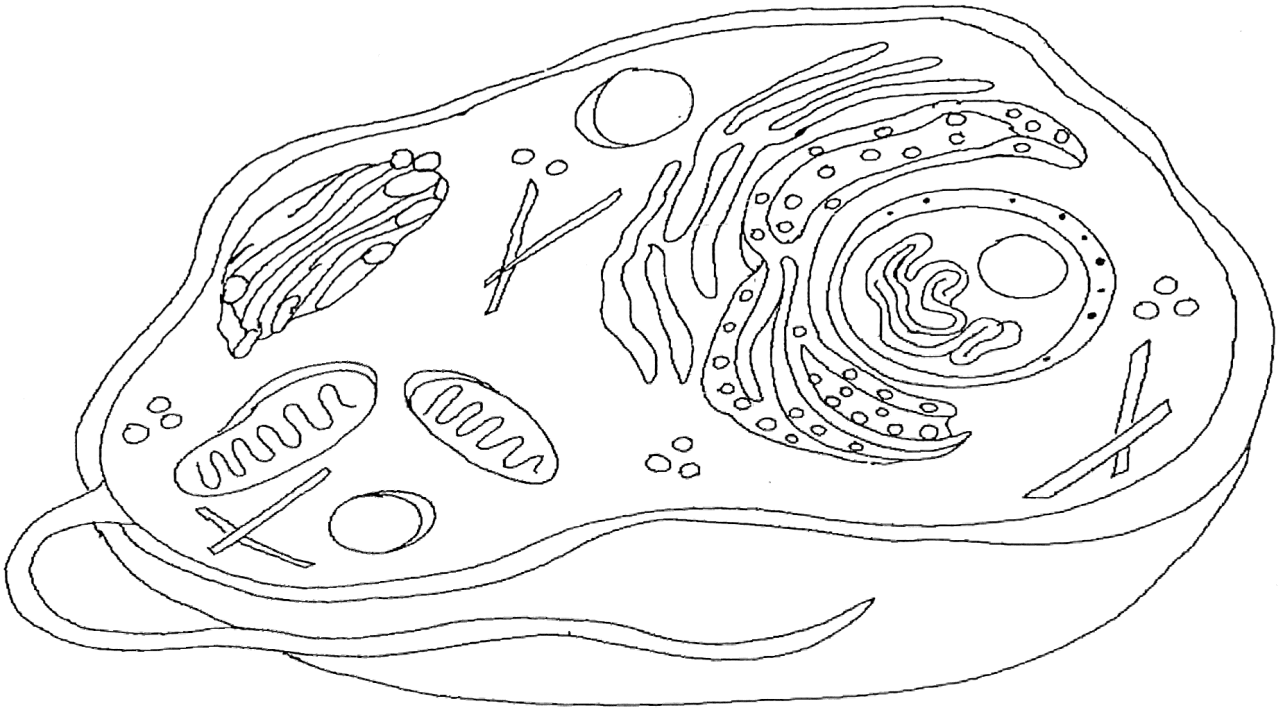
Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (dark blue)

Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum(light blue)

Mitochondria (orange)

Lysosome (purple)

Microtubules (dark green)



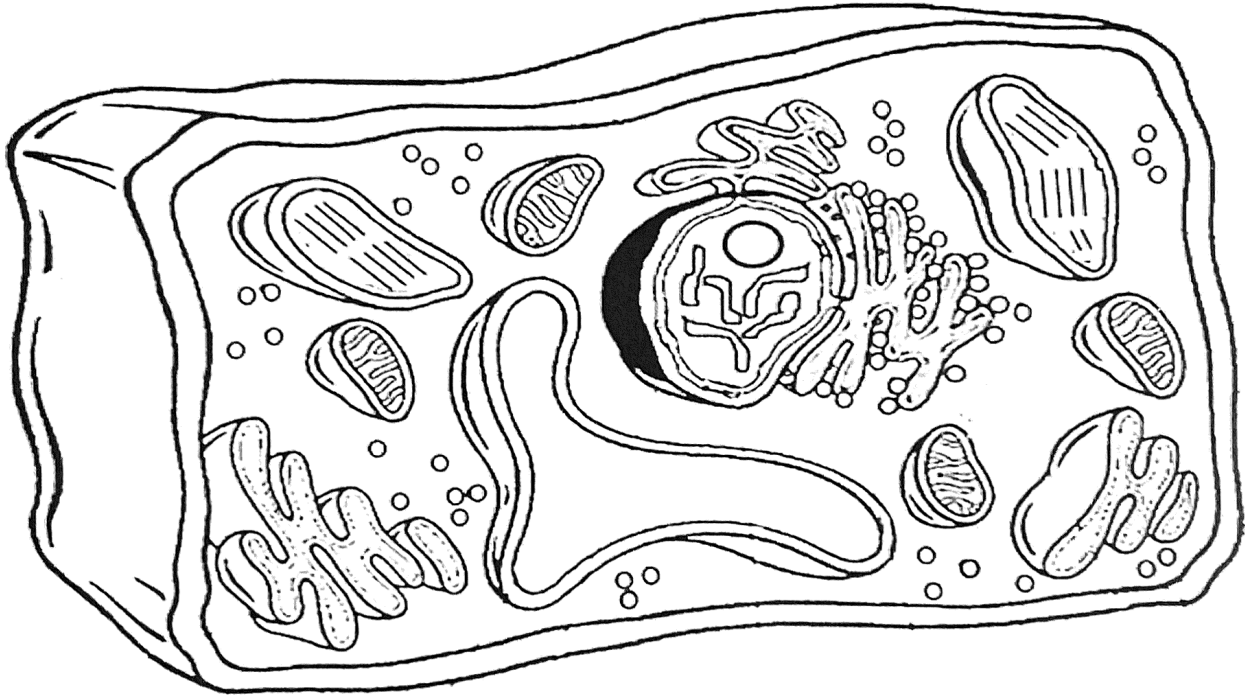
II. Briefly describe the function of the cell parts.

1. Cell membrane _____
2. Endoplasmic Reticulum _____
3. Ribosome _____
4. Golgi Apparatus _____
5. Lysosome _____
6. Microtubule _____
7. Mitochondria _____
8. Nucleus _____

Plant Cell Coloring

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Membrane (orange) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Wall (dark green) | <input type="checkbox"/> Ribosome (purple) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleoplasm (yellow) | <input type="checkbox"/> Nucleolus (brown) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cytoplasm (white) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mitochondria (red) | <input type="checkbox"/> Chloroplasts (light green) | <input type="checkbox"/> Golgi Apparatus (dk blue) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vacuole (lt. Blue) | <input type="checkbox"/> Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (pink) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chromatin (gray) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (pink) | |



Analysis

1. Name two things found in a plant cell that are not found in an animal cell:
2. How does the shape of a plant cell differ from that of an animal cell?
3. What is the function of the chloroplasts?
4. What is the function of the vacuole?

* Use Tables #1 and #2 and the internet to create this table

TABLE 3. CELLULAR STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

<i>Cell Structure</i>	<i>Description of the cell structure</i>	<i>Function of Cell Structure</i>
Plasma Membrane		
Nucleus		
Nucleolus		
Lysosome		
Ribosome		
Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum		
Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum		
Golgi Apparatus		
Centriole		
Mitochondria		
Chloroplast		
Vacuole		
Cell Wall		
Cytoplasm		

Cellular Structures and Functions – Below, you will find 2 tables with the descriptions of structures and the functions. They are in no specific order, so it is your job to match the descriptions with the organelles in Table 3, then match the functions with the descriptions.

TABLE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURES
Contains DNA, the blueprints for making necessary proteins
Organelles that contain digestive enzymes
Round, non-membrane bound organelle, found in prokaryotes and eukaryotes
Clear, gelatinous fluid inside the cell
Phospholipid bilayer that surrounds the cell
Membrane-bound spaces; sacs surrounded by a membrane
Series of highly folded membranes suspended in the cytoplasm. Attached to its outside are ribosomes.
Flattened system of tubular membranes
Contained within the nucleus
Firm structure in plants, located outside the plasma membrane, made of cellulose
Series of highly folded membranes suspended in the cytoplasm. Nothing attached to its outside.
Small, cylindrical structures that contain microtubules
Contain a highly folded inner membrane, an outer membrane and matrix
Contain a plant cell's thylakoids, stroma and grana, and chlorophyll.

TABLE 2 – ORGANELLE FUNCTIONS
Controls all of the cell functions
Trap energy from sunlight in leaves; site of photosynthesis
Digests excess or worn out organelles
Makes proteins according to the instructions given by DNA
Selects which molecules enter the cell
Produces and stores lipids
Sorts and packages proteins for transport out of the cell
Makes ribosomes
Site of cellular respiration – to convert glucose into usable energy
Stores food, water and sometimes waste materials
Provides a transport system between the nucleus and cytoplasm
Suspends the cell's organelles and is the site of many biochemical reactions
Facilitates cell division
Protects and gives the plant cells its shape