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Cell factory analogy worksheet answers

Photo credit: Clipart.com Use this answer key to help you evaluate students' work to compare a cell with a factory student sheet. In the second column of the chart, students should write the name of the organization chart that works most like the factory worker described in the first column. In the third column, you need to write a brief description of the function of the organoliph in the cell. Working on the factory cell organelle function of organelle's mission/receiving department plasma membrane regulates what enters and leaves the cell where the cell makes contact with the external environment CEO (CEO) Nucleus Controls all cellular activities; determines which proteins will become factory floor Cytoplasm Contains the organelles; place of the largest cellular activity Assembly line (where workers do their job) Endoplasmic Reticulum (ER) Where ribosomes do their job Workers on the ribosome assembly line Build protein Finish/packaging section Golgi device Prepares proteins for use or export Maintenance crew Lysosomes Responsible for the breakdown and absorption of materials obtained from cell support bundles (walls, ceilings, floors) Cytoskeleton Maintains cell shape Power plant Mitochondria / chloroplasts Converts one form of energy into another This teacher sheet is a part of cells 2: The cell as a system lesson. Thank you for your participation! As you know cell is basic structural and functional unit of life. All organisms from bacteria to blue whales are made of cells. Actually, there are two types of cells? Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic. In prokaryote, pro means (first formed) karyote inside (core): Genetic material, DNA is not surrounded by a membrane or is scattered in the cytoplasm. E.g.: bacteria In Eu (true) karyote (core): Genetic DNA material is surrounded by a nuclear membrane. The other important difference is the present of organelles such as mitochondria, golgi device etc in eukaryotic or division of labor is there. Imagination is the key to understanding this wonderful minute structure that makes us alive. Here we compare an eukaryotic cell with a factory. A cell uses various materials and produces many products for survival just like a factory This is a simple video that summarizes the whole concept. In a factory there are different parts: organelles can be compared with different parts of a factory 1) Core: it is comparable to the headquarters of a factory where managers will give timely training for the smooth of the factory. It is separated from the rest of the factory especially workplace. Inner cell, nucleus is the teaching center, where the instruction on the synthesis of products or proteins is encoded. It is protected by a nuclear membrane, ensuring its protection from the rest of the cell. 2) DNA or chromosomes: Is the code or directive for the production of protein products or proteins Mitochondrion: It is the home strength of the cell that provides energy for all cell activities. In a factory is the main power station in the factory where energy or electricity is supplied to different stations in the factory for daily activities. 4) Endoplasmic reticulum: (First production unit) It is the direct location at the headquarters where the products are produced. The products must be modified or polished before release. RR has ribosomes (workers) on the surface responsible for protein synthesis (products). It has a continuous connection to the nuclear membrane. 5) Chloroplast occurs only in plant cells where food is produced just like the kitchen or the food production center in the factory. The process is called photosynthesis. 6) Golgi device: It is the cell sorting center where proteins are chemically glued to reach the right location. In the factory, it is the area where products are classified and treated. 7)Os-nosides: Proteins are transported to the right destinations with hollows. In the factory, the packaging and transport of products to the exit area. 8) Cell membrane: It is the wall or limit of the cell and has a specialized channel for entering and exiting stored by proteins. Just like the factory wall and the guarded gate. 9) Lysobody: incinerator of the cell where waste is disposed of and degraded Learn more: Journey through the cell, cell structure and function Please do not forget to share ... Thanks... Visit again... Again...