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7th grade science cell study guide

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Each smaller structure combines to form larger structures until a living organism is put together. The basic unit of the structure of living organisms is cells. Almost all cells are too small to see with the naked eye so we use a tool called a microscope to look at the cells. You must definitely use a microscope to look at cellular details and parts (called a caret). There are 5 important cells for you to know. The nucleus, which in real cells usually looks like a dark dot, contains DNA and controls cells. The cell membrane, which is thin and easily visible on the outside of animal cells, controls what can come in and what can come out of the cell. The cyto substance, which usually looks like a clear jelly, holds everything together. Inside the plant cells, you can see a ion (green oval) taking energy from the face and convert it into sugar, which is then used as food by plant cells. In plants, fungi, and bacterial cells, you can see a thick cell wall that gives them them and protection. However, the cellular formation does not control what enters and leaves the cell. There are five basic levels of organization in living organisms: cells, tissues, bodies, system bodies, and organisms. Cells combine to form tissues, tissues combine to form bodies, bodies work together in agency systems, and organisms are made of all the lower levels. Therefore, the cells are the most basic, simple, smallest level of organization and the organism is the most complex. There are a few organisms that are created entirely from a cell (like bacteria) and they are considered microorganisms and fall into cells and types of organisms. Examples of Cellsneurons (neurons), brain cells, leaf cells, stem cells, muscle cells, bacteria, tissue samples, brain tissue, leaf tissue, root tissue, muscle mass sampling, brain, lungs, leaves, roots, intestines, kidneys, stomach Examples of digestive, respiratory, circulatory, nerve, bone systems , muscle Samples of Organismscactus, humans, bacteria, pandas, mushrooms, sunflowers, volvoxEach lower structures For example, each hard-working intestinal cell pulls nutrients out of food. Together all those intestinal cells get all the energy from your food. You need to know what a few agencies and your agency system do. To study such bodies and systems of bodies, please explore this site: the-amazing-body.weebly.com Microscope: the tool we use to view cellsCell: the smallest basic unit of living organismCell Wall: cytothis give plants and fungi their structure Cell membranes : organelle that makes food for plantsCytoplasm: the organelle keeps everything inside the cell togetherDiffusion: when atoms and molecules spread out (try to balance)Osmosis: when water passes through a semi-permeable membrane to balance water concentrationsHigh concentrations : a lot of a certain atoms or molecules in that region Low concentration: only a few atoms or certain molecules in that area Tissues of one type put togetherOrgan System:organs working together to do one main jobOrganism:complex being composed of organ systemsCirculatory System :the heart and blood vessels working together to transport nutrients around your bodyDigestive System:the stomach, intestines, liver, pancreas and other organs working together to get energy from your foodRespiratory System:your lungs and trachea and other organs working together to get: your brain, nerves, and sensory organs work together to help you feel pain , make sense of the world around you, and control your bodyHeart:blood pumping bodiesLungs:bodies pull oxygen from You BreatheKidney: Bodies filter waste from bloodIntestines: Bodies that receive energy from your food 1. What is the smallest part of a living organism that can still perform life functions? One cell 2. Write what part of the cell performs the following functions: Is very rigid and provides support and protection for a plant cell wall Containing information on how to build things up in sunlight nucleusTakes cells and turn it into food in ion plant cells Allowing substances like food , water, oxygen and waste to enter and leave cell membranes This substance is a thick substance that fills the cell. All the cytoplasmHelps are floating in this cytoplasmHelps substance to recycle old cell parts, and to break down food and lysosomesStores food waste, water and vacuolebuilds protein ribosome waste 3. What is the process known as transporting oxygen, food and waste products into or out of cells? Diffusion 4. What part of the cell is most responsible for producing food esteroliExtracting energy from food (turning food into energy)? mitochond body 5. What are the two things a cell needs to bring to get energy? oxygen and food 6. What is one thing that a cell produces as a waste product that it has to get rid of? carbon dioxide 7. How are plant cells different from animal cells? plant cells have cellular and 8 cyts. Labeling into cells, cell membranes, pleos indeed, kernels, cytoate and mitochond bodies of plant cells. 9. This image represents a cell in your body and your blood stream. The dots represent food molecules. Every cell in our body needs food to survive. Food is pumped throughout our body by the heart, but food molecules actually enter the cell by diffusion. How will food molecules move? Draw an arrow or explanation. Food molecules will move from the bloodstream into the cell because there is a higher concentration of food in the blood stream. 10. Diffusion is a process that does not require energy. Diffusion occurs because all particles of matter are constantly moving and fighting. 11. The image below represents blood flow and lung cells. Use dots to represent oxygen molecules (O2). Draw how many oxygen molecules will be in lung cells and blood streams and then show in such a way that oxygen molecules will move. Oxygen will move from lung cells to the bloodstream because there is a higher oxygen concentration in the lungs.12. The image below represents a muscle cell and blood flow. Use dots to represent carbon dioxide (CO2) molecules. Draw how many CO2 molecules will be in the muscles and blood stream and then show in such a way that the CO2 molecules will move. 13. What are the independent and dependent variables in this test? You design an experiment to test the concentration of water affects the diffusion of water into or out of potato cells. Independent variable = salt variable concentrationDependent = water diffusion amount 14. If you put potatoes in brine, what happens? Why? Potatoes will limp because its cells are dehydrated through osmosis. There is a higher concentration of water in potato cells and a lower concentration in saline. 15. Which direction will the water move in this example? The dots represent salt molecules. 16. You take amoeba that usually lives in fresh water and you put it in brine. Label the chart with high water concentration and low water concentration. Then draw an arrow that shows how the water will move. What is this process called? Water will move away from amoeba cells because it has a higher concentration of water than saline. This is called osmosis. Thank you for your participation! Transcript for 7th Grade Science Cells Study Guide You will have a Cell Test on Friday December 12 2013. You are encouraged to review your homework On Cell Tasks 1, #2, and #3, your box Flip Booklet, Cornell Notes for pages 60-61, 65-74 and 90-97, 99, plus Mitosis in Chapter 4 (pages 99-101). Other research references on my blog (Weeks 14-19) or on the web are www.quia.com/web. S7L2. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, bodies and system of bodies. (pages 60-61) b. Related cellular structures (cell membranes, kernels, cytoconfix, pleos, mitochond body) with basic cellular functions. 1. What are cells? 2. Describe the contributions of Hooke, Leeuwenhoek, Shliedan/Swann to cell theory? [page 60-61 Cornell notes] 3. What are the benefits of becoming a multi-celled organism? 4. Compare cells (biosyntals with living standards) – structure, caret and function. [T-charting or Venn diagram with a list of structural characteristics for bacteria, plant cells, and animal cells. (pages 64, 66, 68] 5. What are the other types of extremophiles in Ancient Bacteria? Where do ancient bacteria live? 6. Parts of cells and what they do (their function): Consider your cells flip booklet, city as a cell or research pages 65-74. Cellular formations, cell membranes, cytoplasm, cytoplasm, nuclei (DNA, nuclear membranes, chromosomes, nucleolus), chlorochloroplasm, chloroplasmic, mitochondrial, Ribosomes, Rough and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum, Golgi Bodies, Lysosomes. 7. Chemical reactions in 3000 and mitochond body. [Review Plant Photosynthesis Reactants and Products plus equation. Photoigraphy Equation: CellUlar Respiration Equation: * Plants use chloroplast and mitochond body to generate ATP energy. Evaluation of animal respiratory cells... animals only have mitochond bodies to release ATP energy from glucose that we eat in carbohydrates. 8. How are the structures in plant cells and animal cells different? Draw and fast labels. 9. What structure of bacterial cells (Prokaryote). Draw a picture from page 64. Bacteria have a nucleoid where a single strand of DNA floats inside. 10.Cells, tissues, bodies, system of bodies, and organisms. Cellular organization. (pages 76-78) 11.Parts of the compound microscope and what each section is used for. [Review from page 10 in your IAN] How to calculate magnation? Eyeglasses x Target Lens Page 90-97. Cell membrane regulation and S7L2 control. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, bodies and system of bodies. A. Explain that cells are in nutrients to grow and divide and to make the necessary material Two types of cell membrane control [Passive transport and active transport] 12.Passive - moving molecules from high concentrations to low NO ENERGY needed. [What is the difference between diffusion and osmosis?] Diffusion osmosis 13. Activity - Energy Requirements (ATP) Endocytosis, Exocytosis and Ion Pumps (Draw it out) Endocytosis (what is a bag?) Exocytosis Ion pumps along cell membranes as protein channels, and pumps for atoms such as calcium, magnesium and sodium. Photothesy and cellular respiration require active transport to separate water and carbon dioxide S7L2. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, bodies and system of bodies. A. Explain that cells are in nutrients to grow and divide and to make the necessary material. Cell cycle and cell division 14. Draw and label cell cycle 15. Draw and label what happens to chromomoths steps in stage M of cell division [I pass Ms. Aughey's test] Vocabulary: Bacteria, cell membranes, cellular formations, cytothic, cellular shape, standard organism, microbial, colony, quantular, nucleus, DNA, membrane , Chromosomes, Chlorochlorochlorolryms, Chlorolryms, Mitochondrial, Ribosomes, Vacuole, Lysosomes, Endosome Mesh, Golgi Organs, Tissues, Organs, Body Systems, Cell Theory, Theory,

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