

Cellular Respiration

↳ chemical energy into sugar ← wrong

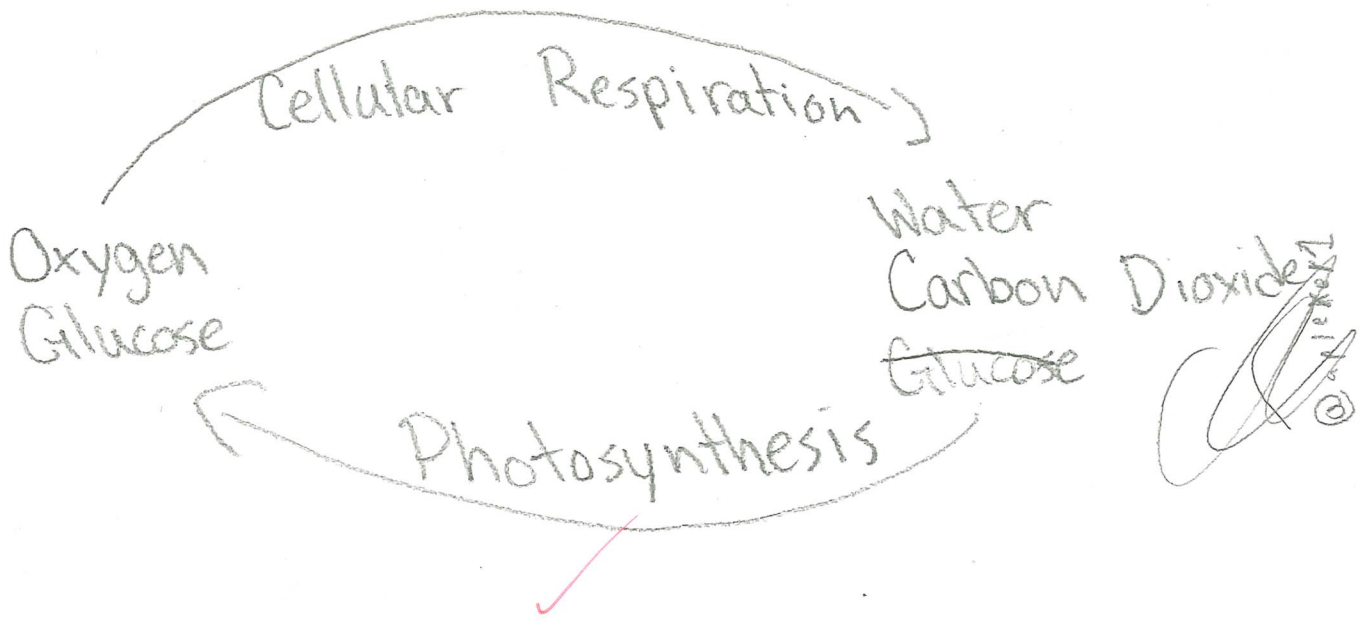
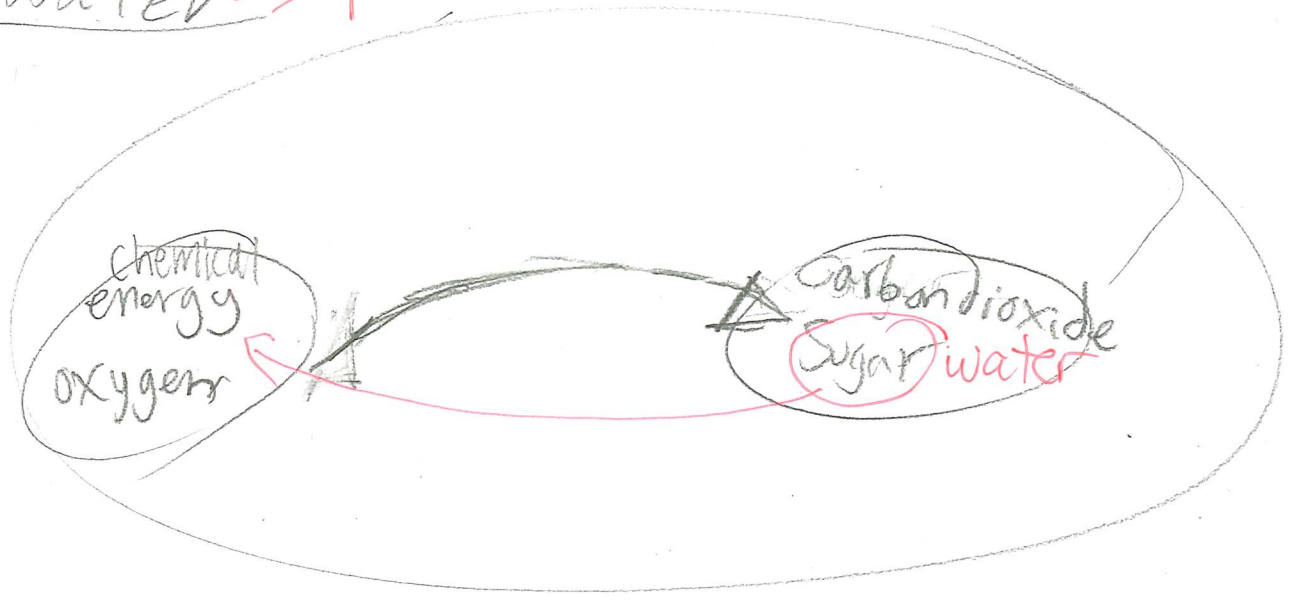
Turns ~~sugar into chemical energy~~ ← right

Mitochondria

Eukaryotic cells

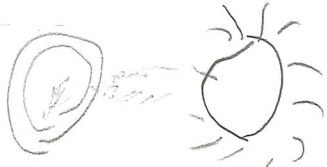
Cells

Water → produced



Photosynthesis

pppt
Kbians



- it's a reaction - Plant cell
of reaction

green
chloroplasts

- green-leaved plants

- Eukaryotic

- plants

- plant

- Sunlight → energy

- Solar energy

- involves chlorophyll

- Living plants

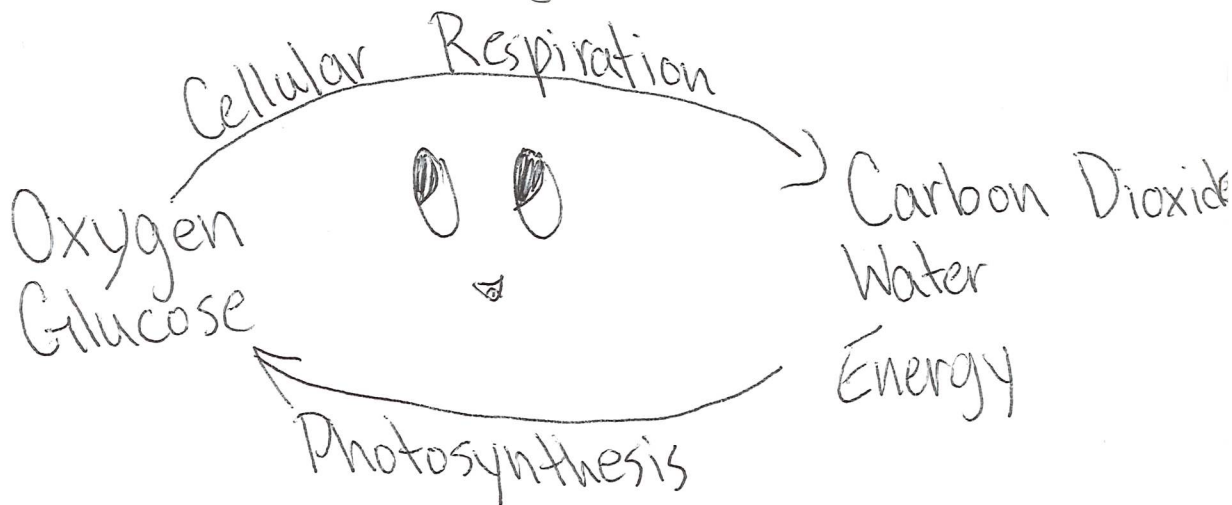
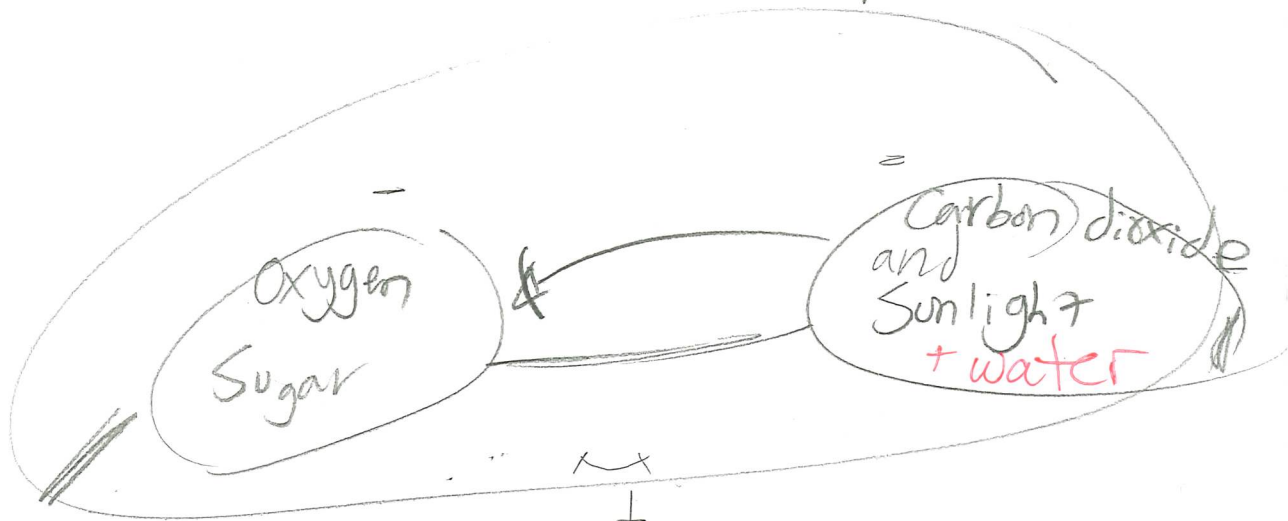
- daylight

- in the daylight

- energy

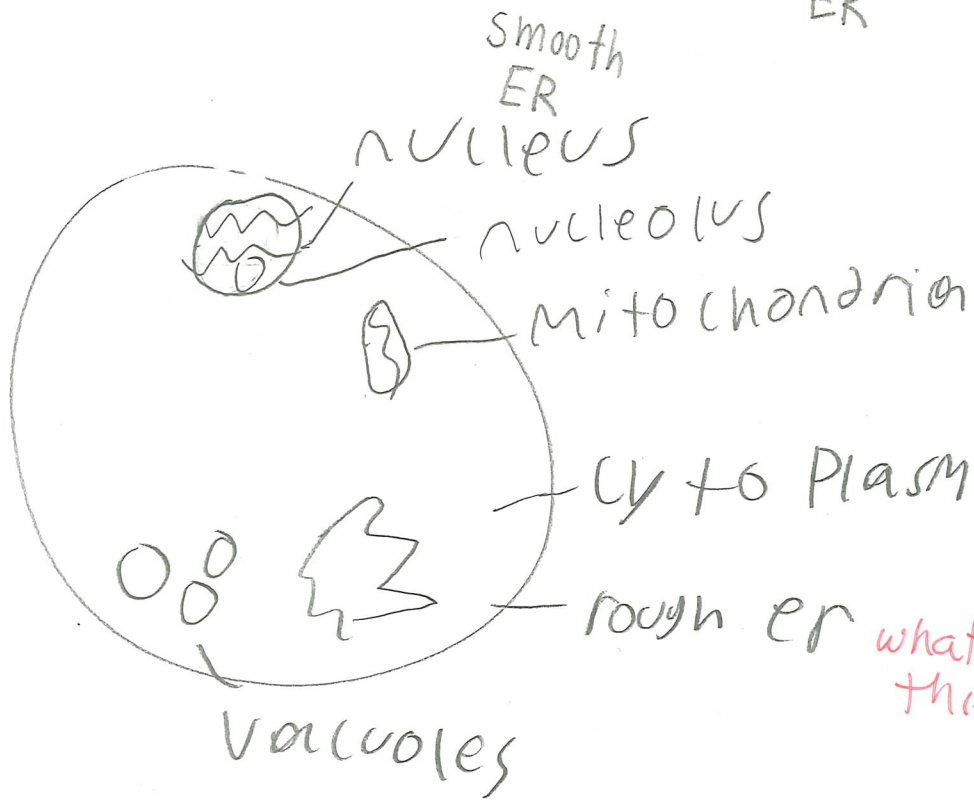
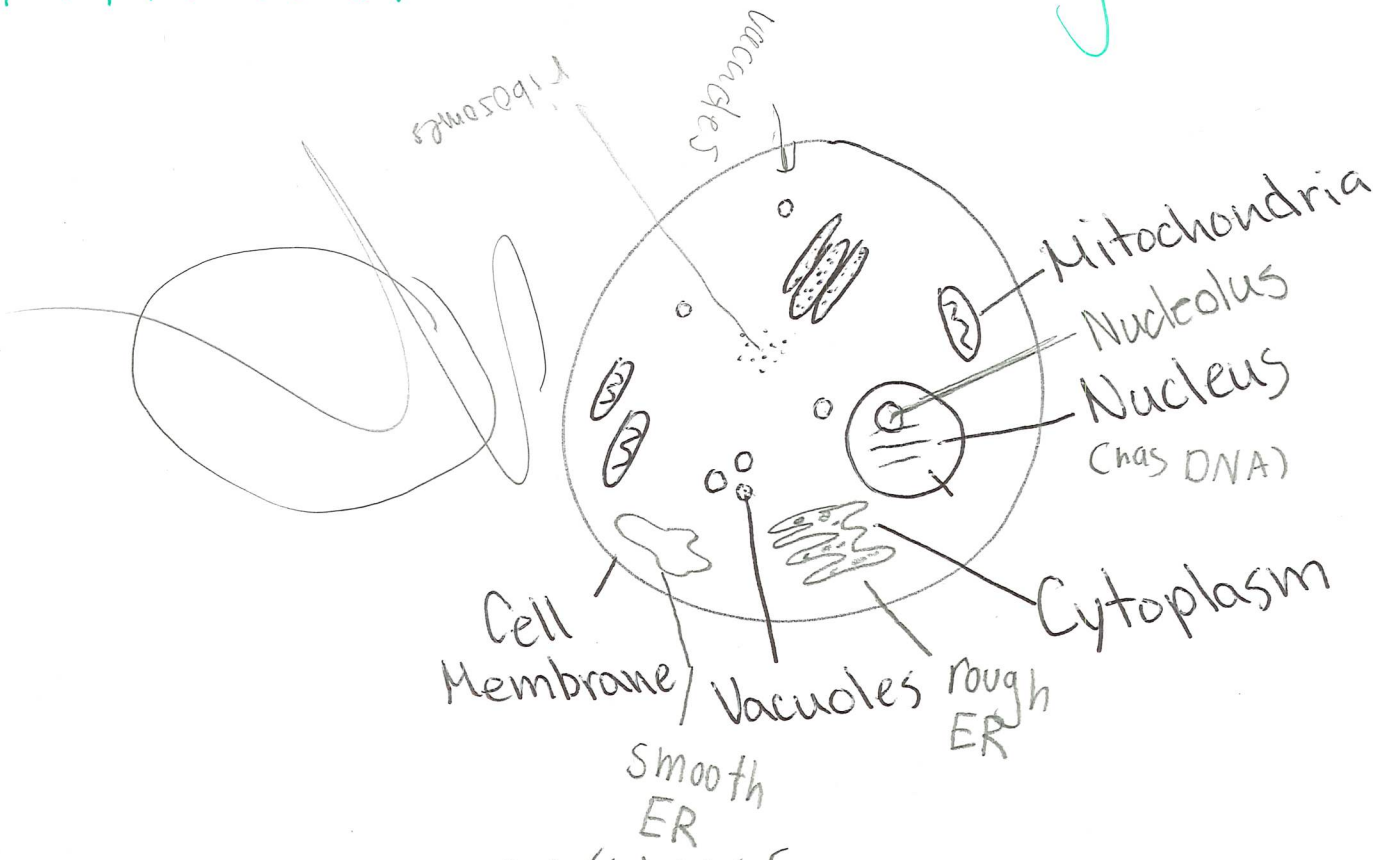
- light

- process



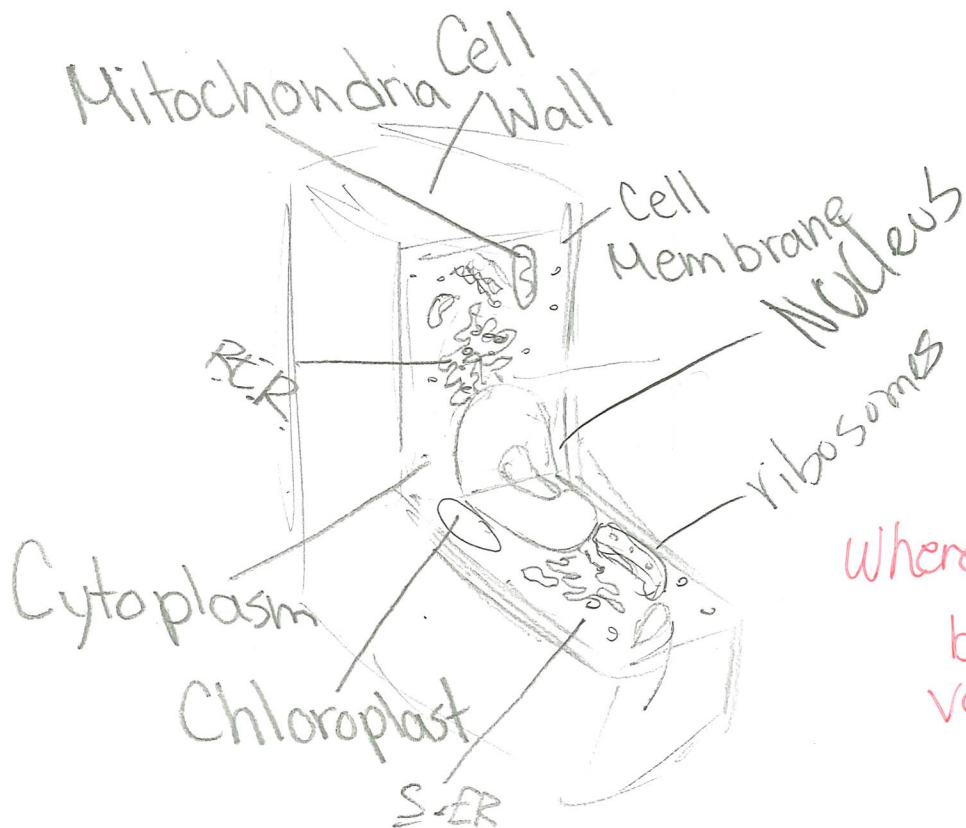
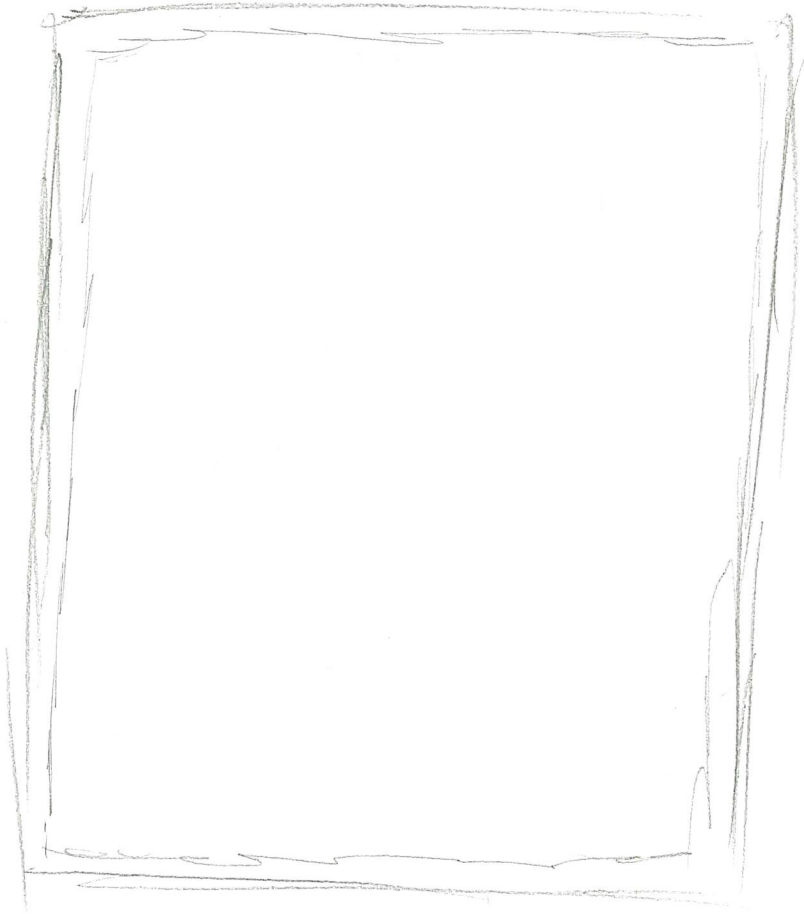
Yes
NO

Animal Cell diagram



what is this pointing to?

Plant Cell diagram



Where is the
big
vacuole?

Cell Organelles - function

nucleolus
Nucleoid → produces ribosomes

Nucleus - DNA - what does it do?

Mitochondria - produce energy

ribosome - makes protein

cell membrane - controls what gets in and out

cell wall - protection layer

cytoplasm - jelly like thing in cell which keeps organelles in place

chloroplasts

cell envelope

cell membrane: it controls what enters and leaves the cell

chlo
- animal cells

plant cells

bacteria

vacuole?

- Golgi Body

- LYSOSOMES - get rid of waste

- ribosomes - produce protein

- rough endoplasmic reticulum

- smooth endoplasmic reticulum

• Cilia

- Flagella

~~Plan~~

Characteristics of Life

- Reproduce
- Produces waste
- Needs energy
- Responds to stimulus
- grows and changes

CELLS

see how

- reproduce
- Produces Waste
- Needs energy
- responds to stimulus
-

Prokaryotic vs. Eukaryotic

Euk. are surrounded by cell membranes) - so are prokaryotes

bacteria are example of ~~euk.~~ prokaryote

pro. are surrounded by cell wall

→ Euk = ~~Bacteria~~

→ Prokaryotic = ~~Animal and plant cells~~

Eukaryotic = organelles with membrane around them and nucleus!

Prokaryotic = organ?

Pro = tail?

Euk - is more complex

pro = alone (unicellular)

U = multiple

nucleus

membrane-organelles