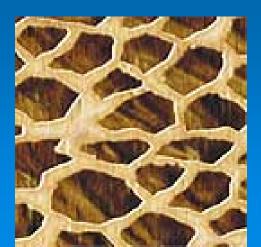
Cell Theory

Chapter 7.1

Early Discoveries

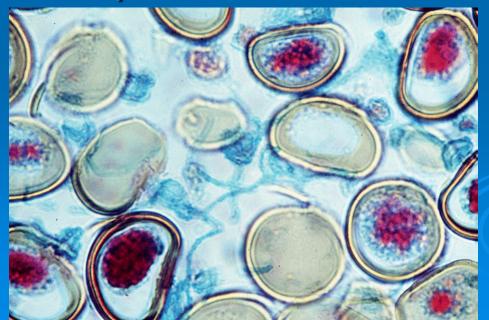
- > Anton van Leeuwenhoek
 - Used microscope to discover tiny organisms in pond water
- Robert Hooke
 - Used microscope to look at plant tissue
 - Discovered cells





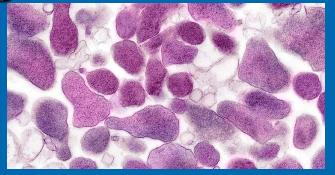
Cell Theory

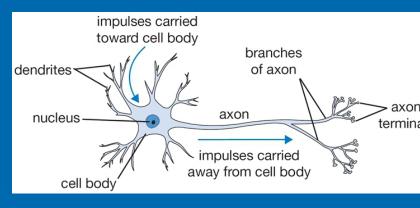
- > All living things are composed of cells.
- Cells are the basic units of structure and function in living things.
- > New cells are produced from existing cells.



Cell Basics

- Smallest bacteria 0.2 micrometers
 - 1 million micrometers = 1 meter
- Longest cell, neuron
 - 1 meter long
- Largest free living cell, giant amoeba – 1000 micrometers







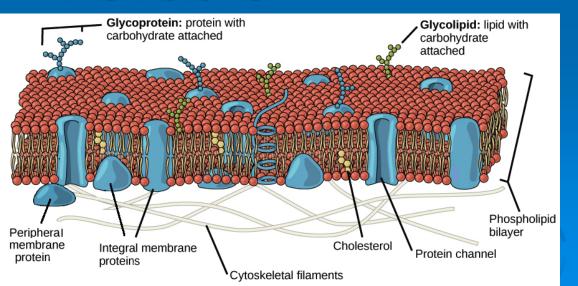
Cell Basics

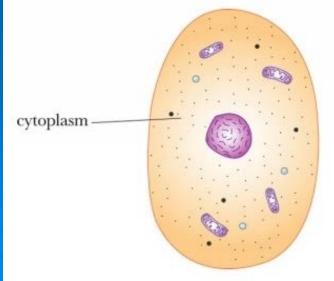
➤ Largest cell — yolk of an ostrich egg



Cell Basics

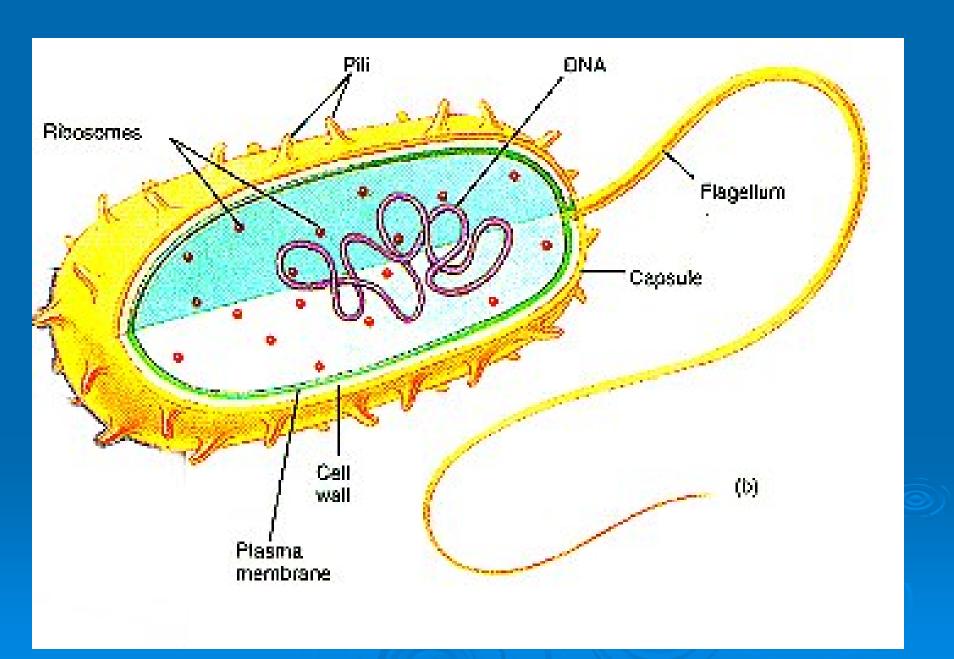
- > Cell membrane
 - Semi-permeable allows certain molecules to pass through
 - Made of lipid
- Cytoplasm The material inside the cell membrane





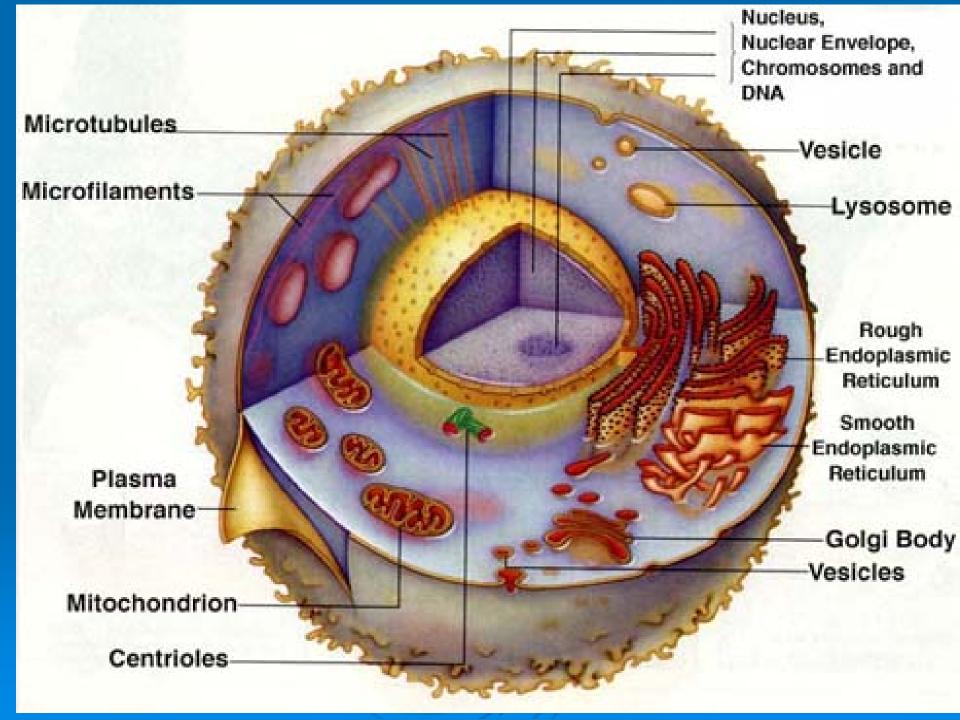
Prokaryotic Cell

- Simplest cells
- Bacteria are prokaryotes
- > No nucleus
 - DNA floats freely in cytoplasm
- Cell enclosed by
 - Cell Membrane allows particles to pass in and out
 - Cell wall provides shape and protection



Eukaryotic Cells

- YOU are a eukaryote!
- > All plants, animals, fungi
- Nucleus contains DNA
- Organelles specialized structures that carry out important functions in the cell
- Enclosed by a cell membrane
- Some also have a cell wall

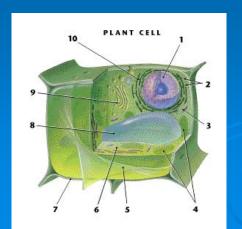


Prokaryotes vs. Eukaryotes

Bacteria	Plant, Animal, Fungi, Protists
always unicellular	often multicellular
no nucleus	Has nucleus
DNA is circular, without proteins	DNA is in chromosomes, with proteins
No membrane-bound organelles	membrane-bound organelles
binary fission	by mitosis or meiosis
reproduction is always asexual	reproduction is asexual or sexual

Plant Cells vs Animal Cells Plant cells

- Cell Wall for support and protection
- > Cell membrane
- Chloroplasts for photosynthesis
- Large vacuoles



Animal Cells

> No cell wall

- > Cell membrane
- No chloroplasts
- > Small vacuoles

