

## Evidence 2: Cell Structure & Function

## Option 1: Matching Manipulative

You may work with ONE partner or on your own. Sort the cards to match the name of the organelle, the function of the organelle and the picture of the organelle. When you have finished take a picture on your phone or laptop to show your teacher when you defend this assignment. Mix the cards up and try again. Repeat until you can do it quickly. ☺ **Filling in the table at the end is OPTIONAL!!**

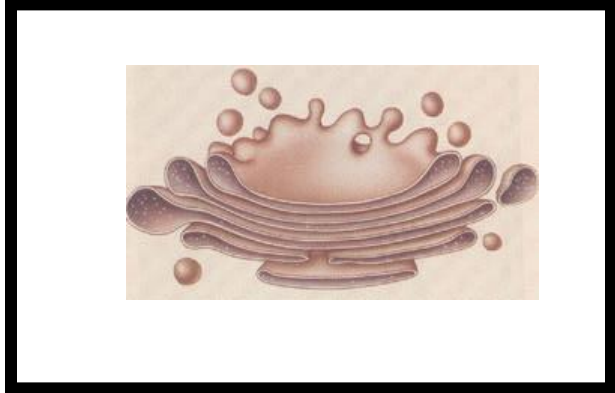
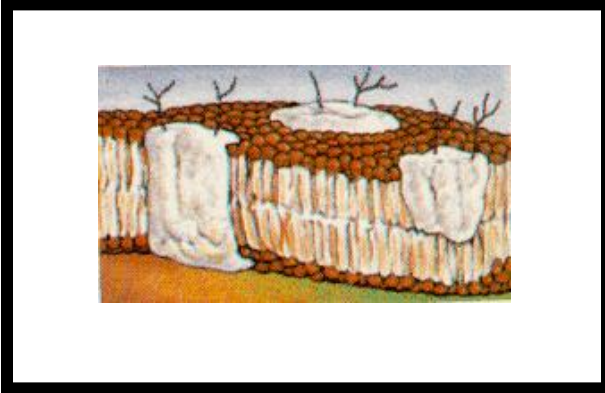
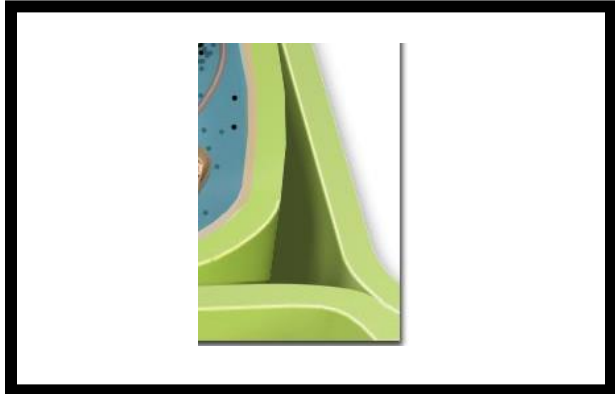
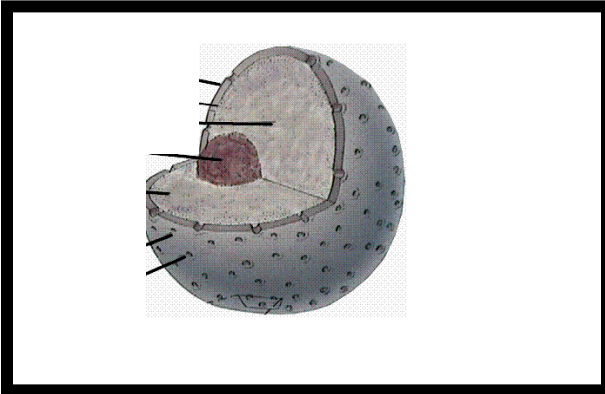
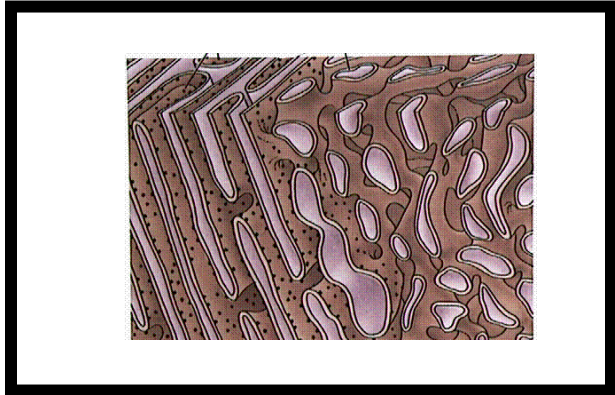
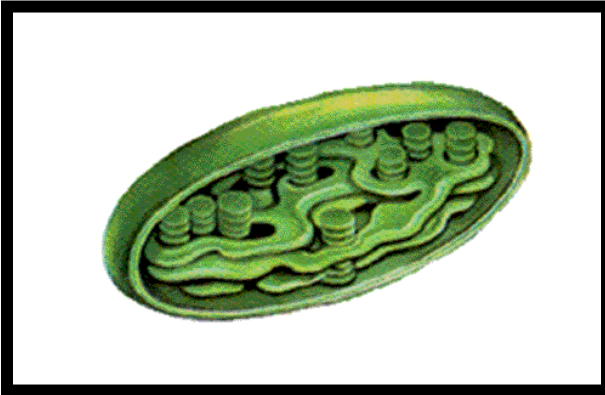
CELL/PLASMA MEMBRANE	CONTROLS THE CELL'S ACTIVITIES, CONTAINS GENETIC MATERIAL THAT CODES FOR PROTEINS.
CELL WALL	SURROUNDED BY CHROMATIN, WHERE RIBOSOMES ARE MADE.
NUCLEOLUS	DOUBLE MEMBRANE OF PHOSPHOLIPIDS AND PROTEINS THAT SELECTIVELY REGULATES WHAT ENTERS AND LEAVES THE CELL.
NUCLEUS	PROVIDES SUPPORT AND STRUCTURE TO PLANT CELLS AND BACTERIAL CELLS.

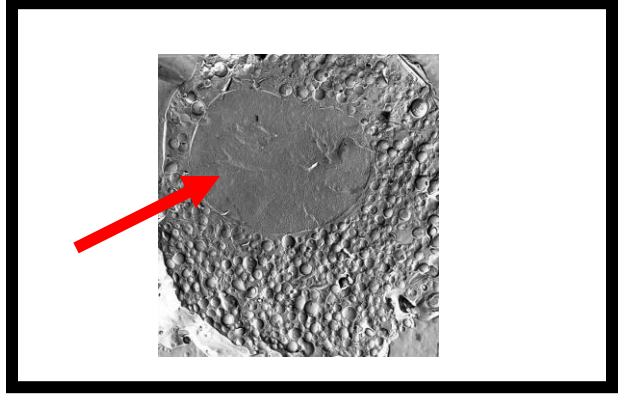
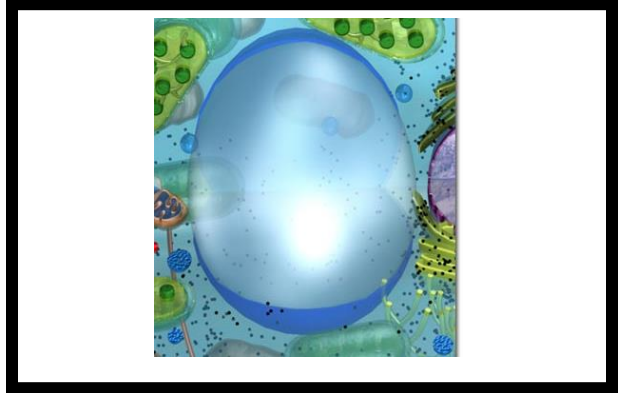
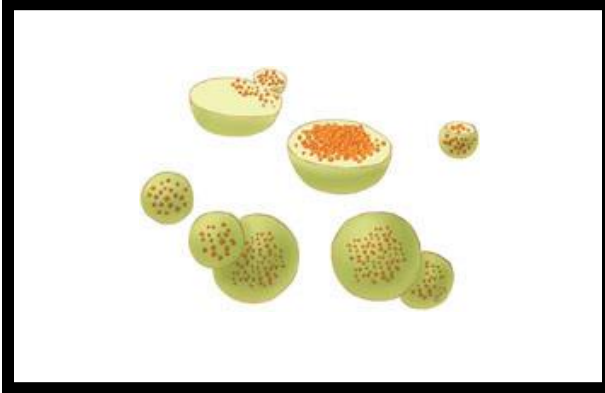
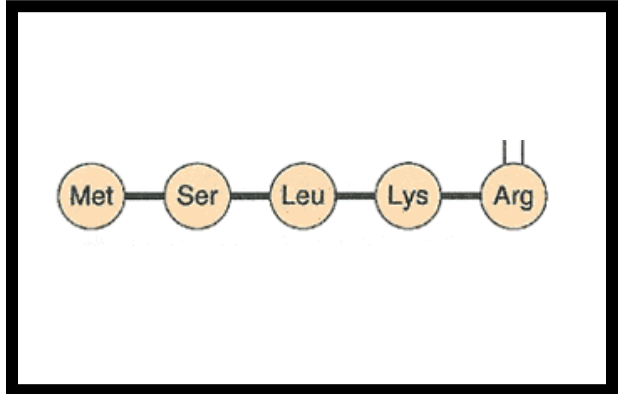
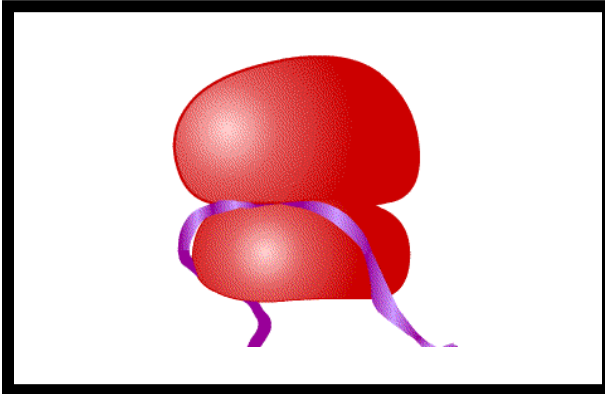
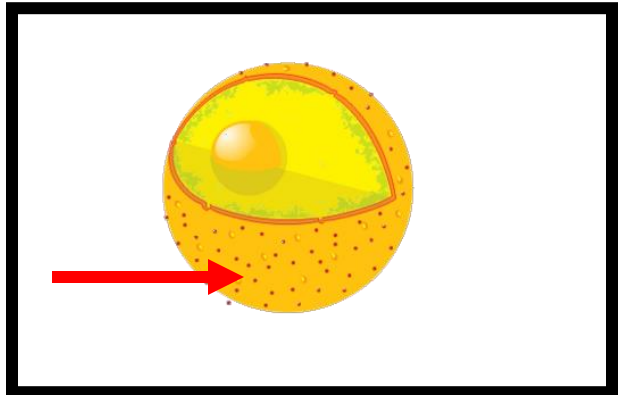
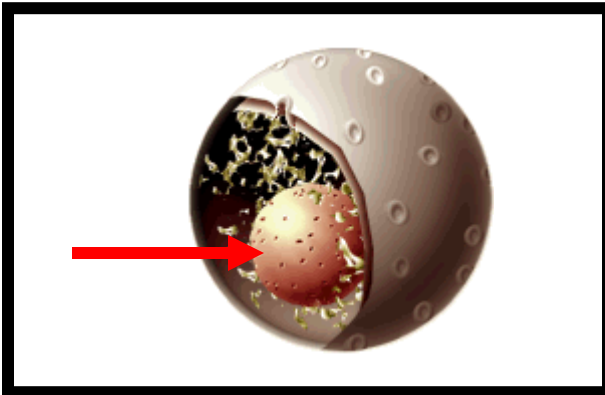
<p>NUCLEAR MEMBRANE/ENVELOPE</p>	<p>ENZYME CONTAINING SAC- LIKE STRUCTURES THAT DISSOLVE OLD CELL PARTS, BACTERIA, AND OTHER WASTE PRODUCTS.</p>
<p>ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM</p>	<p>PROVIDES SHAPE TO THE CELL AND ALLOWS FOR ORGANELLE MOVEMENT.</p>
<p>GOLGI BODY</p>	<p>TWO SUB-UNITS MADE OF RNA AND PROTEINS. TRANSLATION TAKES PLACE HERE TO MAKE PROTEINS.</p>
<p>CYTOSKELETON</p>	<p>MADE OF MICROTUBULES, REPLICATE DURING ANIMAL CELL DIVISION TO AID IN CELL REPLICATION. MICROTUBULES BECOME SPINDLE.</p>

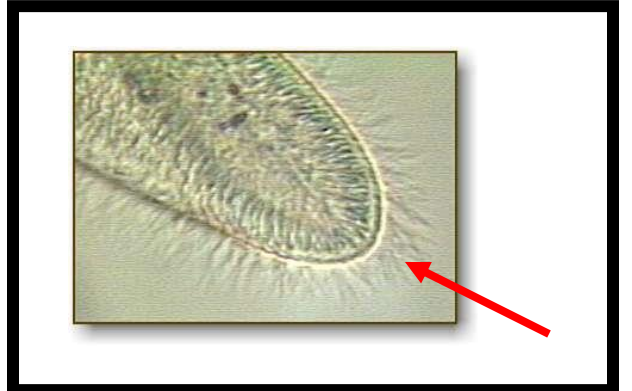
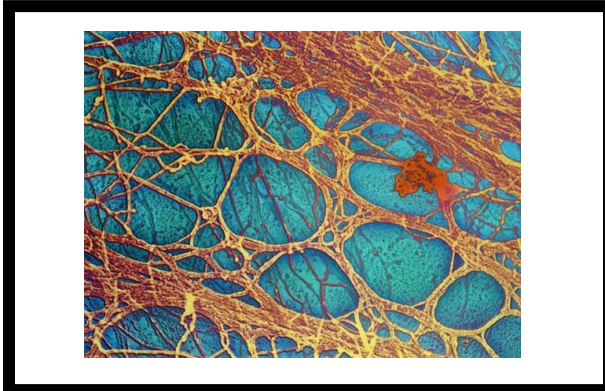
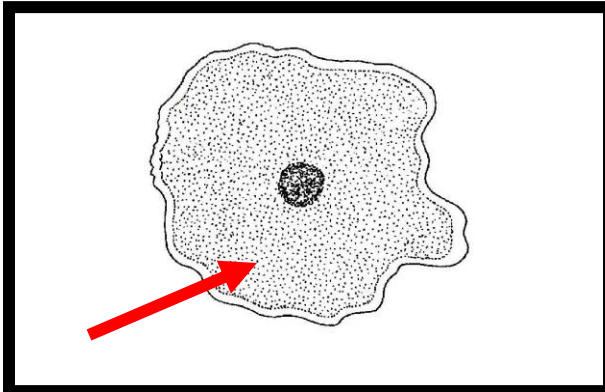
RIBOSOME	SHIPS AND TRANSPORTS PROTEINS THROUGHOUT THE CELL. SMOOTH AND ROUGH EXISTS.
PROTEIN	SURROUNDS THE NUCLEUS AND CONTAINS PORES FROM WHICH IT COMMUNICATES WITH SURROUNDING CELL.
LYSOSOMES	MODIFIES AND PACKAGES MACROMOLECULES LIKE PROTEINS IN THE CELL STORING THEM IN ITS VESICLES FOR LATER SHIPMENT.
VACUOLE	SMALL STORAGE SACS IN ANIMAL CELLS FOR STORAGE OF WATER, SALTS, ETC.

VESICLE	DOUBLE OUTER MEMBRANE WITH INNER THYLAKOID MEMBRANE. IN PLANTS. CONTAINS CHLOROPHYLL AND CONVERTS SOLAR ENERGY INTO CHEMICAL ENERGY.
CYTOPLASM	LARGE STORAGE SAC FOR SALTS, WATER AND SOME WASTE MATERIAL FOUND IN PLANT CELLS.
CHLOROPLAST	PRODUCT OF CELL ACTIVITY, USED TO BUILD CELL STRUCTURES.
MITOCHONDRION	SHORT HAIR-LIKE EXTENSION OF CELL MEMBRANE USED FOR MOBILITY.

<p>CENTRIOLES</p>	<p>LONG HAIR-LIKE EXTENSION OF THE CELL MEMBRANE USED FOR MOBILITY.</p>
<p>CILIUM</p>	<p>JELLY LIKE MATERIAL IN CELLS THAT SUPPORTS ORGANELLES, MADE MOSTLY OF WATER</p>
<p>FLAGELLUM</p>	<p>DURING CELLULAR RESPIRATION CHEMICAL ENERGY IS CONVERTED INTO MECHANICAL ENERGY FOR CELLULAR USE IN THIS ORGANELLE.</p>









Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Fill in the table below (THIS IS OPTIONAL!) if it will help you remember this material better:**

<i>Name of Structure</i>	<i>Function of Structure</i>
	Long hair-like extension of the cell membrane used for mobility.
Cell/Plasma Membrane	
Nucleolus	
	Double outer membrane with inner thylakoid membrane. In plants. Contains chlorophyll and converts solar energy into chemical energy.
Nucleus	
	Jelly like material in cells that supports organelles, made mostly of water
Endoplasmic Reticulum	
Golgi	
	During cellular respiration chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy for cellular use in this organelle.
Cell Wall	
Ribosomes	
	Small storage sacs in animal cells for storage of water, salts, etc.
Lysosome	
	Short hair-like extension of cell membrane used for mobility.
Ribosome	
	Provides shape to the cell and allows for organelle movement.
Centrioles	
Protein	
	Surrounds the nucleus and contains pores from which it communicates with surrounding cell.