Before you print:

You have TWO choices here.

You can use page 2 and 3 where the animal and plant cell are already labeled;

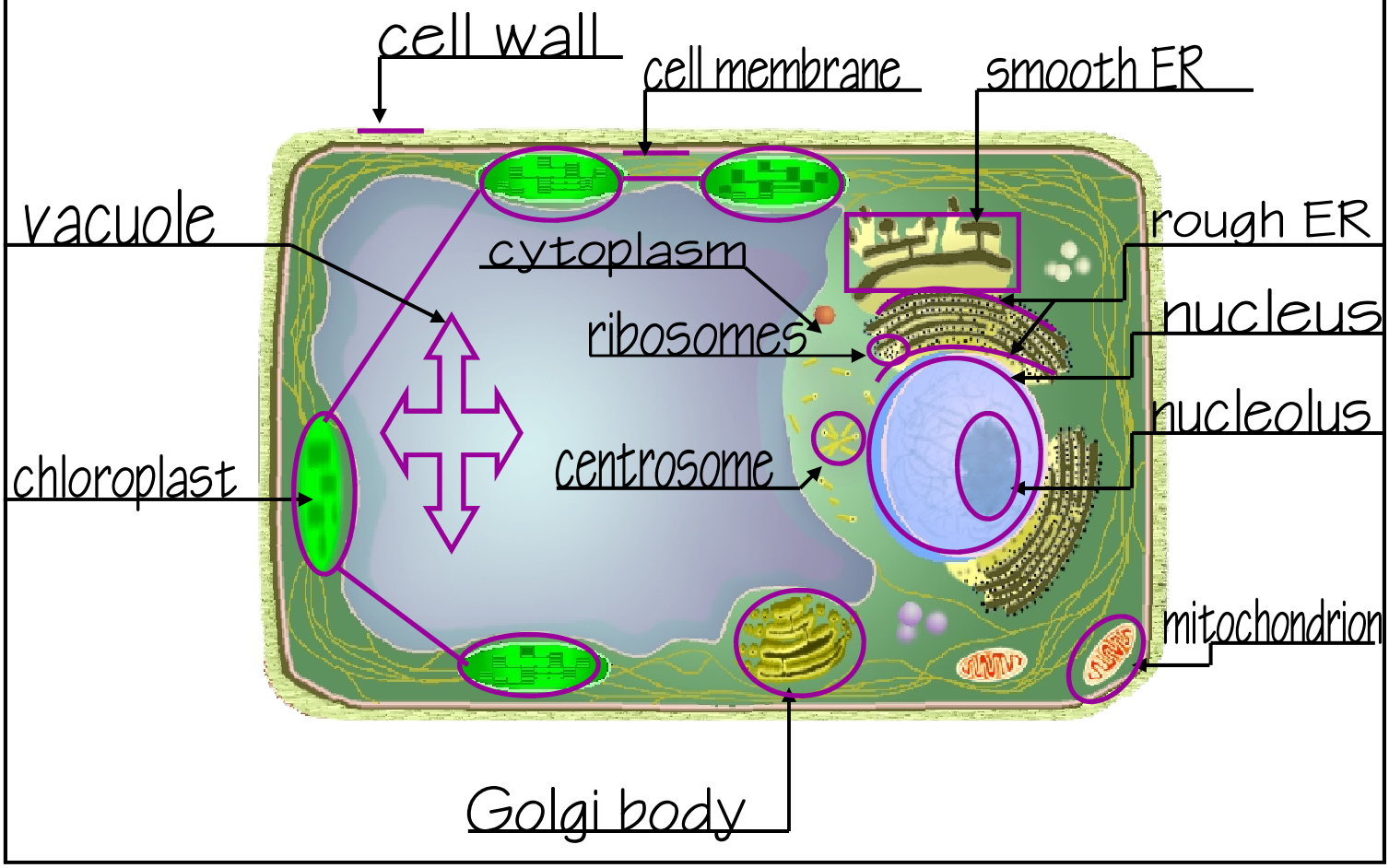
Or you can choose pages 4 and 5 where your child labels each cell. Use the definition to help them decide how to label each organelle AND use Cells Alive interactive animation to learn and label.

http://cellsalive.com/ Click on "Interactive - Cell Models" on the left side.

Fold each book in half and place labels on page 6 on front of the cell books.

ORGANELLE:	FUNCTION:
cell membrane	semi permeable membrane allowing some substances to move in and out of the cell
cell wall	· helps the plant stay upright · bonds with other cell walls to form the structure of the plant · is made of cellulose
chloroplast	· contains chlorophyll · performs photosynthesis
cytoplasm	is a gel-like substance that fills the cell
smooth & rough ER (endoplasmic reticulum)	transports proteins to other parts of the cell; rougher ER is dotted with ribosomes; smooth ER has no ribosomes
mitochondrion	converts nutrients to energy; power center of the cell

ORGANELLE:	FUNCTION:
nucleus	control center of the cell and where DNA is contained.
nucleolus	small round body inside the nucleus where ribosome synthesis occurs
vacuole	· membrane bound sac · area used for storage like water, pigments and sugars
Golgi body	proteins and lipids are stored and changed to suit the need of the cell.
centrosome	produces microtubules; plant cell centrosome is simpler and does not have centrioles
ribosome	makes new protein



PLANT CELL

Image: www.cellsalive.com ©Quill Graphics

ORGANELLE:	FUNCTION:
cell membrane	semi permeable membrane; also known as the plasma membrane; the outer limit for the cell.
cytoplasm	is a gel-like substance that fills the cell and in which the organelles are suspended
smooth & rough ER (endoplasmic reticulum)	transports proteins to other parts of the cell; rougher ER is dotted with ribosomes; smooth ER has no ribosomes
mitochondrion	converts nutrients to energy
lysosome	destroys old organelles and dangerous substances

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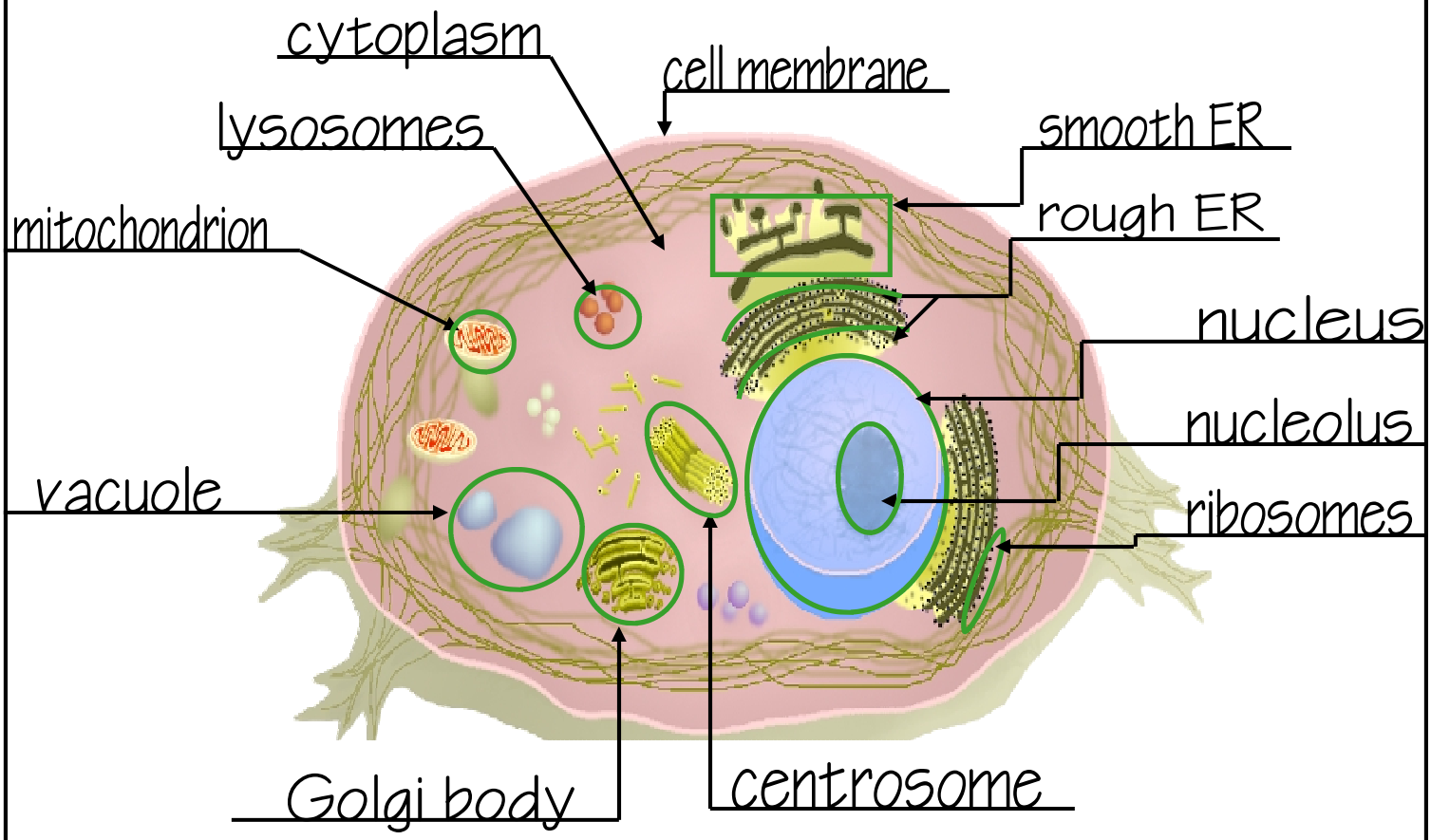
nucleolus	small round body inside the nucleus where ribosome synthesis occurs
vacuole	· membrane bound sac · storage chambers where nutrients, water, and waste products are temporarily kept
Golgi body	series of stacked membrane sacs that stores proteins and lipids (*fats*) and that are changed to suit the need of the cell
centrosome	produces microtubules; in animal cells the centrosome is actually a pair of organelles called centriole
ribosome	makes new protein



ANIMAL CELL

Image: www.cellsalive.com ©Quill Graphics

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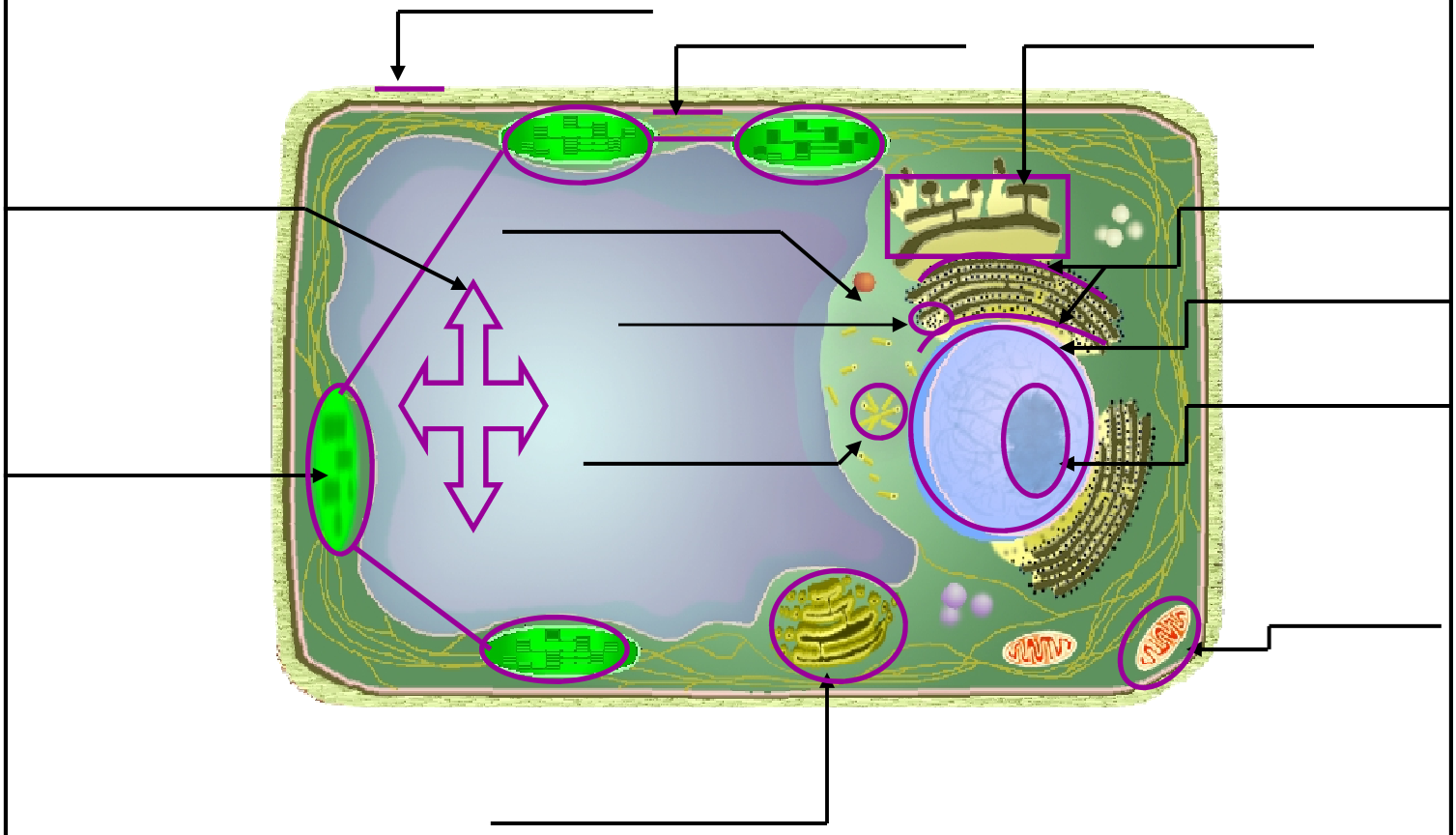

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Image: www.cellsalive.com ©Quill Graphics

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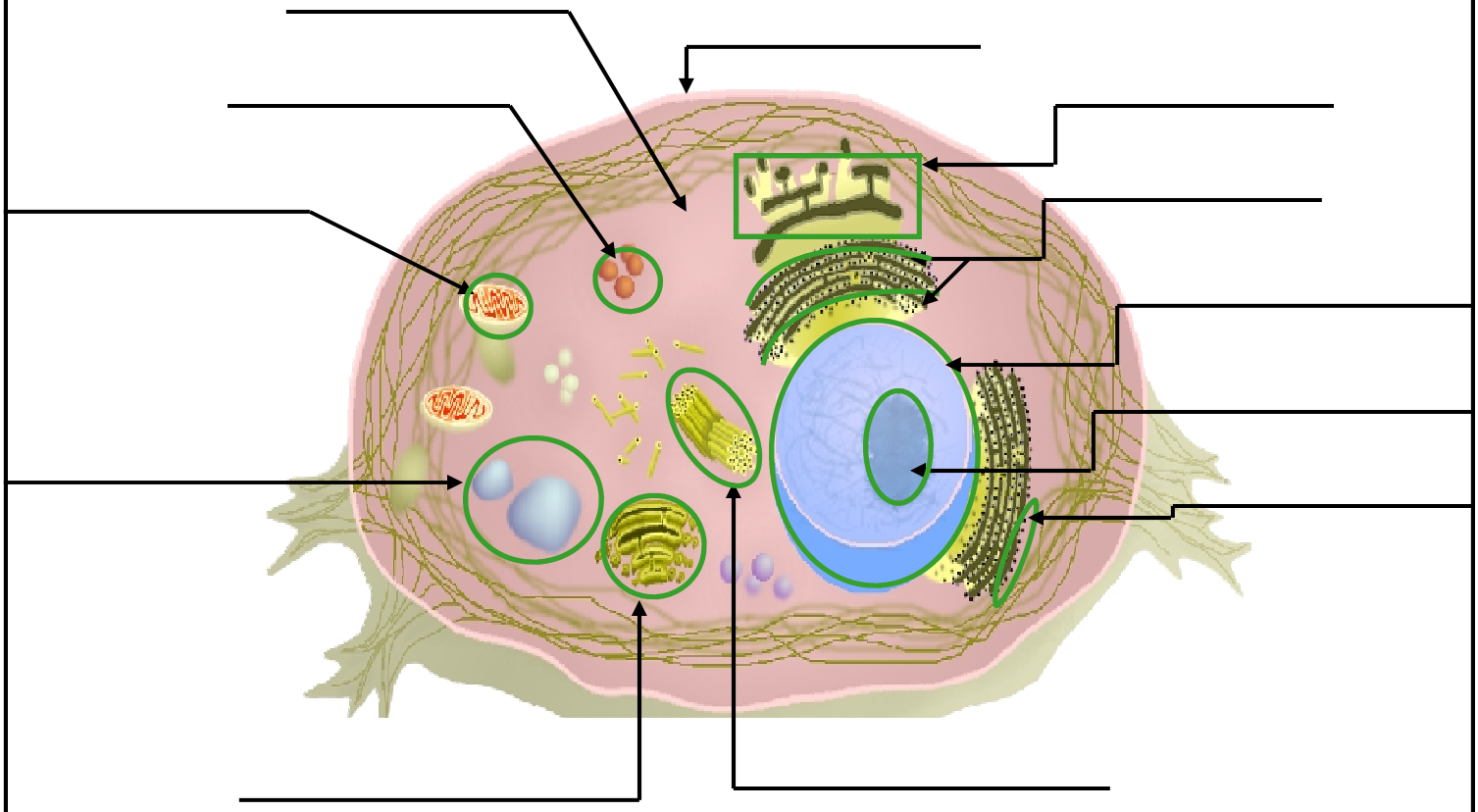
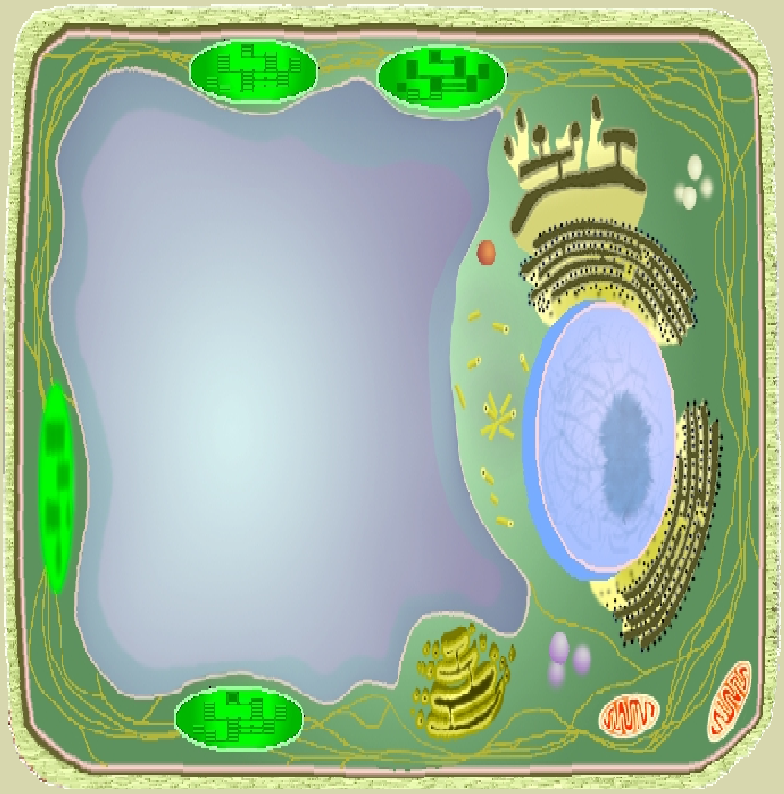
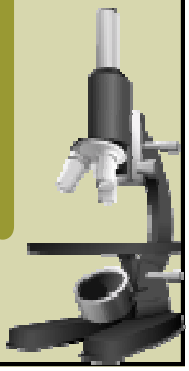


ANIMAL CELL

Image: www.cellsalive.com ©Quill Graphics



Plant Cell



Animal Cell