

# Brainpop - Cell Specialization

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

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

Watch the Brainpop on cell specialization, then fill in the blanks using the words provided in the word bank below each paragraph. You can also use Chapter 4 to help you.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ basic types of cells, prokaryotic and eukaryotic. Prokaryotic cells don't have any \_\_\_\_\_ around their nuclear material. They're \_\_\_\_\_-celled organisms that can live on their own. Eukaryotic cells are what we're made of. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ of hereditary material (DNA) that's surrounded by a membrane and \_\_\_\_\_ the life of the cell. Plant and animal cells are both \_\_\_\_\_.

controls    eukaryotic    membrane    nucleus    single    two

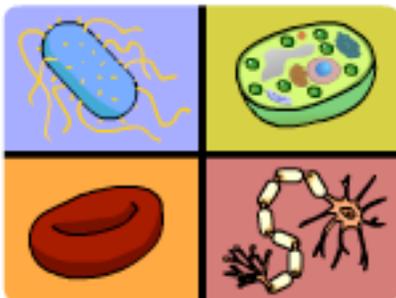
Cells come in all \_\_\_\_\_ shapes and sizes. The size and shape of a cell can sometimes tell you something about its \_\_\_\_\_. One nerve cell in your leg can be a meter long! Those little "fingers" on each end, called \_\_\_\_\_, let \_\_\_\_\_ jump from one nerve synapse to the next. A red blood cell is about one-tenth the size of a \_\_\_\_\_ on your computer screen. It's a tiny \_\_\_\_\_ disk that can move through even the narrowest blood vessels. A plant xylem cell is long and hollow with holes in it so it can \_\_\_\_\_ water and minerals through the plant.

dendrites    different    flexible    job    period    signals    transport

Plant and animal cells are pretty similar inside but there are two major \_\_\_\_\_. Plant cells can make their own \_\_\_\_\_ and animal cells can't. Plant cells' green color comes from green organelles called \_\_\_\_\_. Chloroplasts trap light energy and enable plants to conduct \_\_\_\_\_. Animal cells are surrounded with a flexible \_\_\_\_\_. Plant cells have a membrane too, but outside of that, they protect themselves with a stiff outer \_\_\_\_\_. Both plant cells and animal cells work in \_\_\_\_\_. When you take a tiny piece of a plant, there are tons of cells clustered together in that piece working \_\_\_\_\_. The same is true for a piece of an animal.

cell membrane    chloroplasts    differences    food    photosynthesis    teams    together    wall

You saw the image below in the Brainpop. Why do cells come in so many different shapes and sizes?



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Now click on the icon for CHALLENGE, then select REVIEW and answer the following:

1. Which statements about cell specialization are true? Choose more than one answer by writing TRUE on the line next to the statement. If the statement is not true, leave the line blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ all cells are surrounded by a cell membrane
- \_\_\_\_\_ all cells within an organism are similar shapes and sizes
- \_\_\_\_\_ cells in eukaryotic organisms tend to work alone
- \_\_\_\_\_ genetic material can be found in every kind of cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ human beings have eukaryotic cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ prokaryotic organisms usually contain thousands of cells

2. On the photograph of plant cells, drag the terms into the correct spot on the image. Write down the four terms you used in order starting with the one on top.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. On the diagram of cell types, drag the terms into the correct spot on the image. Write down the four terms you used in order from top to bottom.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Put the facts in the appropriate sections of the Venn diagram:

converts sunlight to food    external food supply    flexible cell membrane    genetic material in nucleus  
stiff outer wall    works together with many cells

