**Ch. 1 L.1 Notes**

5.2.1 Recall the cell as the smallest unit of life and identify its major structures (including cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, and vacuole).

1. An organism is any living thing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organisms. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are made of cells.

The *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* is the smallest unit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material having major structures within it allowing it to live.

Some kinds of organisms are just one cell. This single cell is the organism’s entire body. These are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms.

Many organisms are made of more than one cell. These are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms.

5. Cells vary in size, but all cells contain these major parts, called organelles:

*a. Cell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

The soft, flexible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ covering of a cell that controls what comes in and out of a cell.

*b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

The gel-like fluid that fills most of a cell. The other organelles are found in the cytoplasm.

*c. Nucleus*

A small structure that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everything the cell does.

*d. Vacuole(s)*

Are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spaces in the cell.

They can hold water and other nutrients that the cell needs.

They can also store \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the cell can get rid of it.

*e. Mitochondria*

Parts of cells where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made

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*e. Mitochondria*

Parts of cells where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made

**ANSWER KEY Ch. 1 L.1 Notes**

5.2.1 Recall the cell as the smallest unit of life and identify its major structures (including cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, and vacuole).

1. An organism is any living thing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examples of organisms. (accept any plant or animal). All organisms are made of cells.

The *cell* is the smallest unit of living material having major structures within it allowing it to live.

Some kinds of organisms are just one cell. This single cell is the organism’s entire body. These are called unicellular organisms.

Many organisms are made of more than one cell. These are called multicellular organisms.

5. Cells vary in size, but all cells contain these major parts, called organelles:

*a. Cell membrane*

The soft, flexible outside covering of a cell that controls what comes in and out of a cell.

*b. Cytoplasm*

The gel-like fluid that fills most of a cell. The other organelles are found in the cytoplasm.

*c. Nucleus*

A small structure that controls everything the cell does.

*d. Vacuole(s)*

Are storage spaces in the cell.

They can hold water and other nutrients that the cell needs.

They can also store wastes until the cell can get rid of it.

*e. Mitochondria*

Parts of cells where energy is made