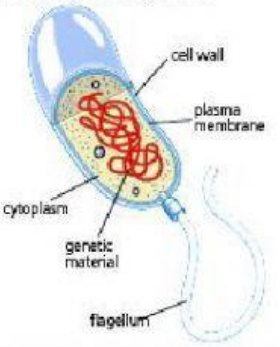
Cell types

We can classify cells into two types according to their structures: **prokaryotes** and **eukaryotes**. Eukaryote cells differ according to whether they are found in **animals** or **plants**.

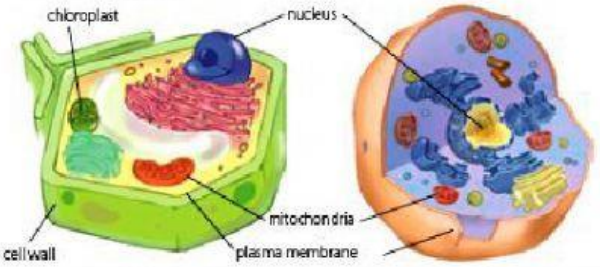
Prokaryote cell

- Size: 0.5 – 10 µm.
- Genetic material can be found in the cytoplasm.
- Its plasma membrane is covered by a cell wall.
- It has very small organelles.



Eukaryote cells

- Size: 10 – 150 µm
- Genetic material is contained in the membrane that forms the cell nucleus.
- Cytoplasm contains specialised structures that carry out particular jobs. These are called cellular organelles.



Plant	Animal
They have a cell wall covering the plasma membrane. They contain chloroplasts.	They do not have a cell wall. They do not have chloroplasts.

1. Write an "X" where it corresponds in the following table:

Characteristics	Prokaryote	Plant eukaryote	Animal eukaryote
It doesn't have a nucleus.			
It contains chloroplasts.			
It can have a cell wall.			
They are the smallest cells.			
They have organelles in the cytoplasm.			
The genetic material is found in the cell nucleus			
They are bigger.			
They have very small organelles in the cytoplasm.			

LIVEWORKSHEETS

2. Review what matter is made of, and the bioelements and biomolecules. Then, write the name of the biomolecule or bioelement it refers to:

	It is in charge of TRANSPORTING substances
	THEY STORE ENERGY (Ex. fats)
	INSULINE is one of them, KERATIN, Collagen, Haemoglobin…..
	Organic matter is mainly made of this element
	They provide INSTANT ENERGY
	Such as DNA and RNA (genetic information)
	Prefix. Related to LIFE
	MATTER only present in living things. ONE WORD
	MATTER present in both living things and non living things. ONE WORD
	Inorganic matter needed to form bones, shells and other structures. TWO WORDS
	When atoms join together they form……

LIVEWORKSHEETS