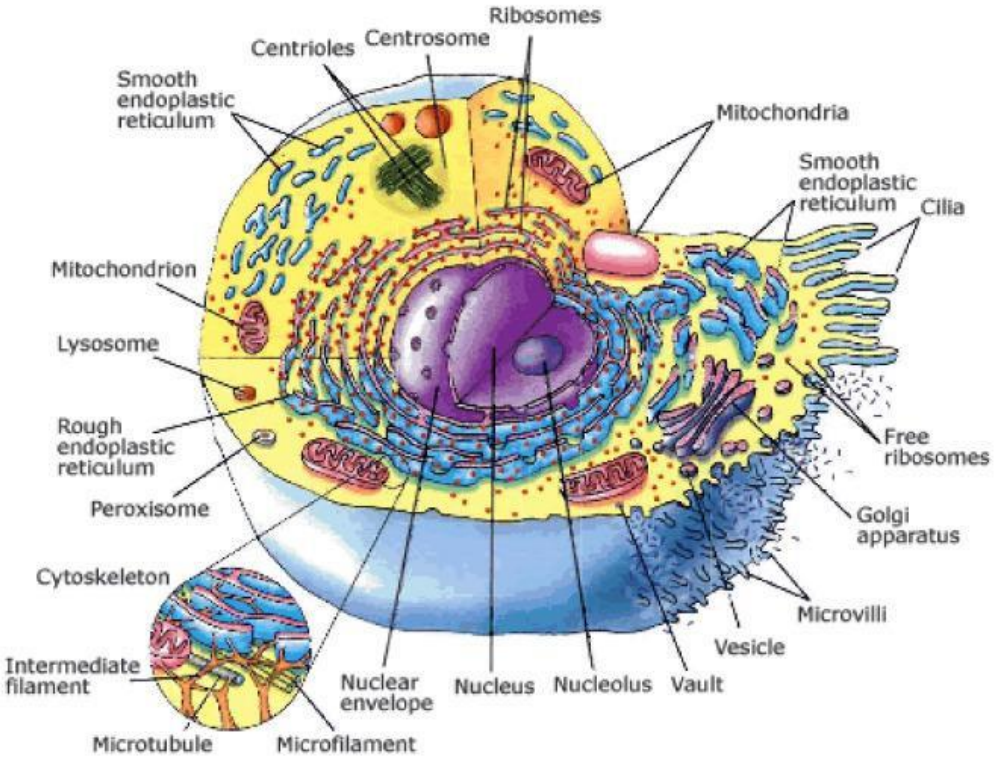
The Cell

1. Introduction to the Cell

A **cell** is the **basic unit of life**, and all living things have cells. In the human body, cells work together to keep us **healthy**. In addition, cells change and grow over time. However, they always follow simple patterns that help the body function.



2. Parts of the Cell

A cell has many **organelles**, and each part has a special role. For example, the **nucleus** controls the cell, and the **cell membrane** protects it. Also, the **cytoplasm** is a soft, jelly-like material inside the cell. In contrast, the **mitochondria** produce energy, so they act like small "power stations."

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3. How Cells Work

Cells follow a clear **sequence**. First, they receive **signals** from the body. Then, they use nutrients to produce energy. As a result, cells can repair tissue or fight infection. Because cells react quickly, they help keep the body safe. Therefore, a weak or damaged cell may cause problems in tissues.

4. Cells in Daily Life

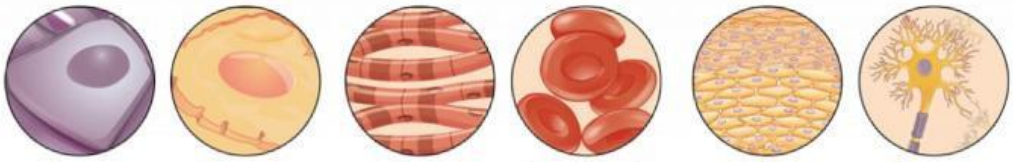
In daily life, cells change as we eat, sleep, and move. For instance, when a person eats healthy food, cells can work **better**. On the other hand, poor nutrition makes cells work **worse**. Many people believe that strong cells always prevent every illness; however, that is only an **opinion**, not a **fact**.

5. A Short Narrative: A Cell at Work

Yesterday, a tiny cell in the skin received a cut on the finger. Immediately, it sent a message to other cells. Next, nearby cells moved to the area and began to repair the skin. Finally, the cut started to close. This process shows how cells act quickly to protect the body.

6. Summary

Cells are small but important. They work, react, and communicate to keep the human body safe. In conclusion, understanding cells helps us appreciate how the body stays alive



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Now you are going to answer the following activities about the last topics seen at classes.

Read carefully the instructions.

1. Synonyms, Antonyms & Cause-Effect

A. Choose the synonym of the bold word.

1. Cells work **together**.

2. The cytoplasm is **soft**.

B. Choose the antonym.

3. Cells work **better** with healthy food.

4. A weak cell may **cause** problems.

C. Cause-effect: Choose the effect.

5. Because cells react quickly, _____

a) they sleep
b) they help protect the body
c) they get bigger

2. Connectors (addition, contrast, cause-effect, sequence)

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

1. The nucleus controls the cell, _____ the mitochondria makes energy.
   a) but
   b) also
   c) first

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2. Cells grow over time, _____ they follow simple patterns.
   a) however
   b) in addition
   c) because

3. Cells use nutrients, _____ they produce energy.
   a) so
   b) but
   c) next

4. _____ , cells receive signals; then they use nutrients.
   a) However
   b) First
   c) Also

5. Poor nutrition makes cells work worse; _____ healthy food helps them.
   a) in contrast
   b) next
   c) because

3. Fact vs. Opinion

Identify if the statement is FACT or OPINION.

1. The cell membrane protects the cell. _____

2. Cells are the most amazing part of science. _____

3. Mitochondria produce energy. _____

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4. Strong cells always prevent every illness. _____

5. Cells receive signals from the body._____

4. Inference Questions

Choose the best inference.

1. If a cell is damaged, we can guess that…
   a) it works perfectly
   b) it may cause problems
   c) it grows faster

2. If food is unhealthy, cells will work…
   a) better
   b) worse
   c) faster

3. When cells "send messages," they are probably…
   a) sleeping
   b) communicating
   c) leaving the body

4. When the cell repairs a cut, we can infer the body is…
   a) healing
   b) getting sick
   c) stopping

5. If cells react slowly, the body may…
   a) stay safe
   b) have more risk
   c) grow faster

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5. Narrative & Descriptive

Identify if the sentence is NARRATIVE or DESCRIPTIVE.

1. Yesterday, a cell received a cut signal.
   Narrative **Descriptive**
2. The cytoplasm is soft and jelly-like.
   Descriptive **Narrative**
3. Next, the cells began to repair the skin.
   Narrative **Descriptive**
4. The nucleus is in the center of the cell.
   Descriptive **Narrative**
5. Finally, the cut started to close.
   Narrative **Descriptive**

6. Skimming

Choose the main idea of the reading (skimming).

1. What is the whole text mostly about?
   a) How to cure diseases
   b) What cells are and how they work
   c) Why people eat healthy food

2. Which section explains how cells act step-by-step?
   a) Introduction
   b) How Cells Work
   c) Summary

3. Which part tells a short story?
   a) Narrative section
   b) Summary
   c) Introduction

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4. Which paragraph describes organelles?
   a) Parts of the Cell
   b) Summary
   c) Daily Life

5. The text is mainly about…
   a) nutrition
   b) body systems
   c) cells

7. Scanning

Scan the text to find the answer.

1. What protects the cell?

   _____

2. What material is jelly-like?

   _____

3. What organelle produces energy?

   _____

4. What happens after a cell receives a cut?

   _____

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5. What part controls the cell?

_____

8. Reading for Detail

Answer based on specific details.

1. What do cells do first in their sequence?

_____

2. What helps cells work better?

_____

3. What may cause problems in tissues?

_____

4. What did nearby cells do in the narrative?

_____

5. What does the summary say about cells?

_____

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