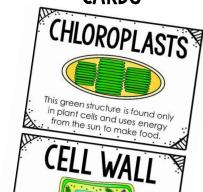
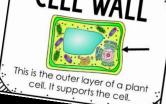
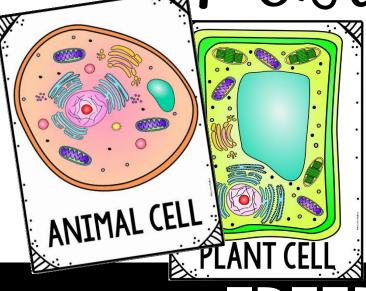
PLANT AND ANIA CELLS

Posters

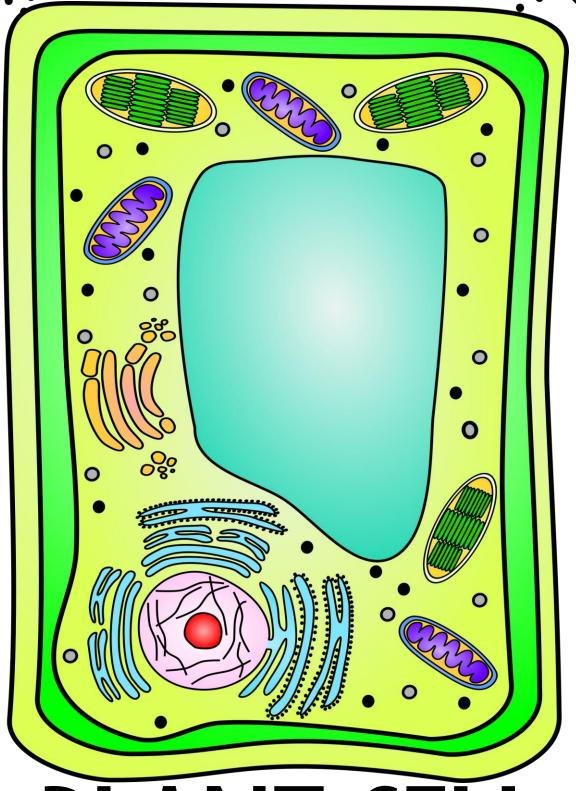






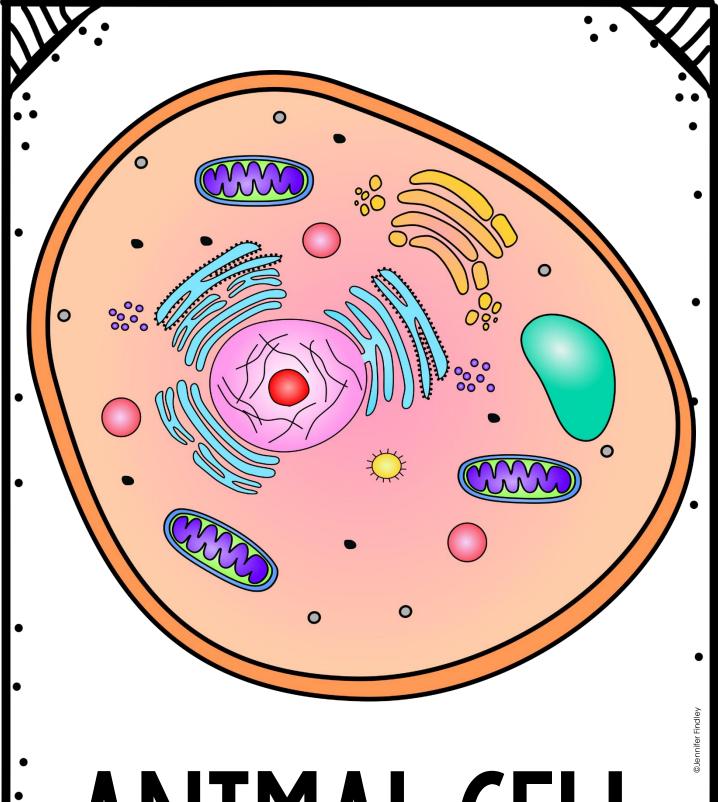


FREEBIE!

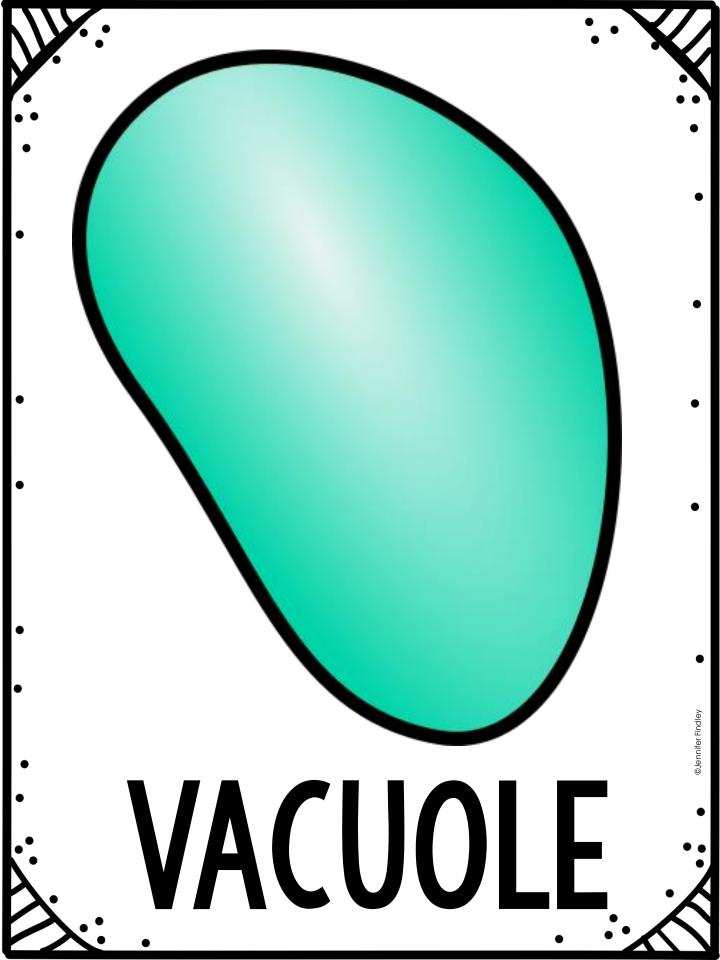


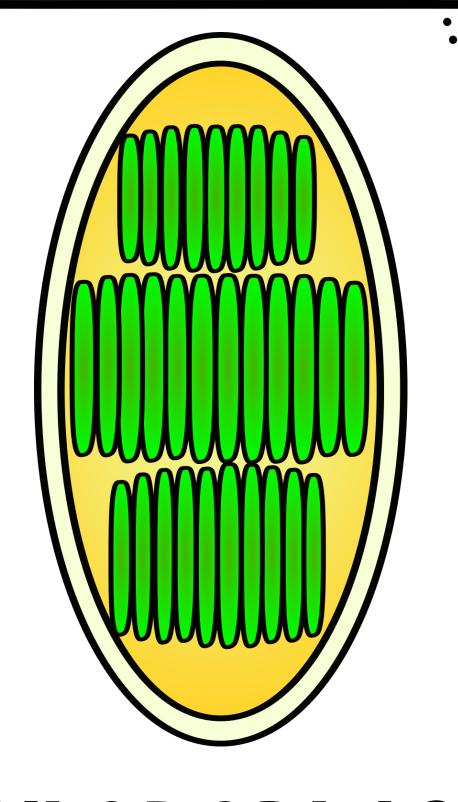
PLANT CELL

©Jennifer Findley



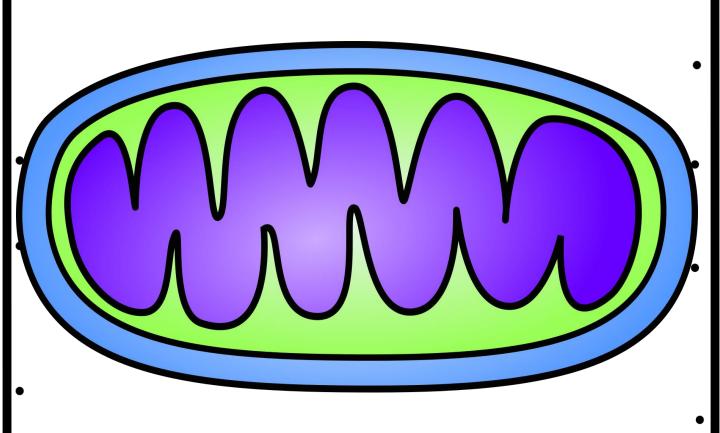
ANIMAL CELL



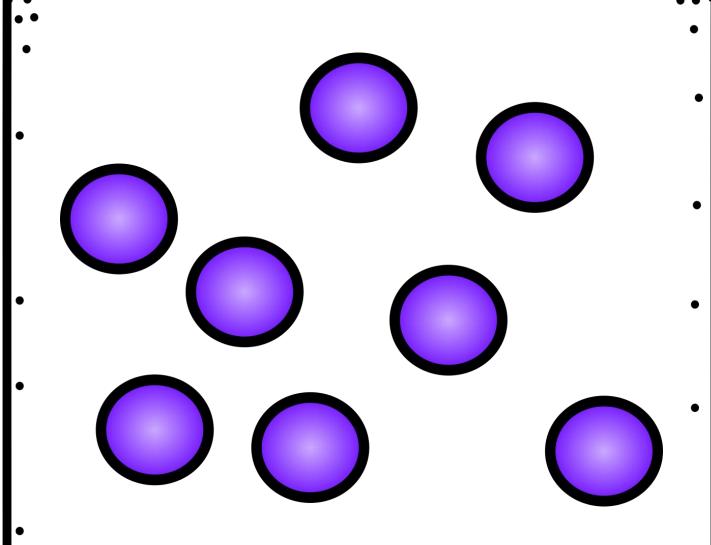


CHLOROPLAST

©Jennifer Findley

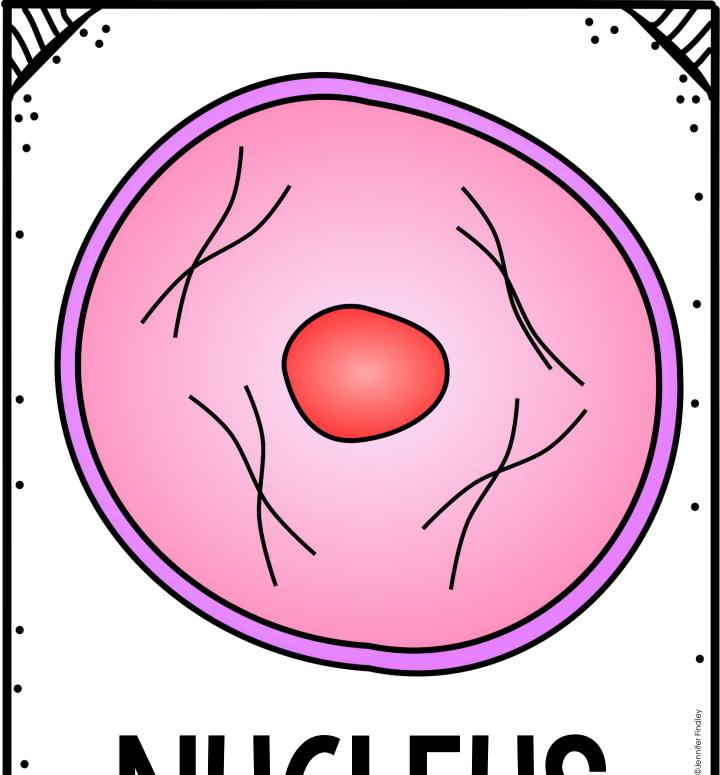


MITOCHONDRIA

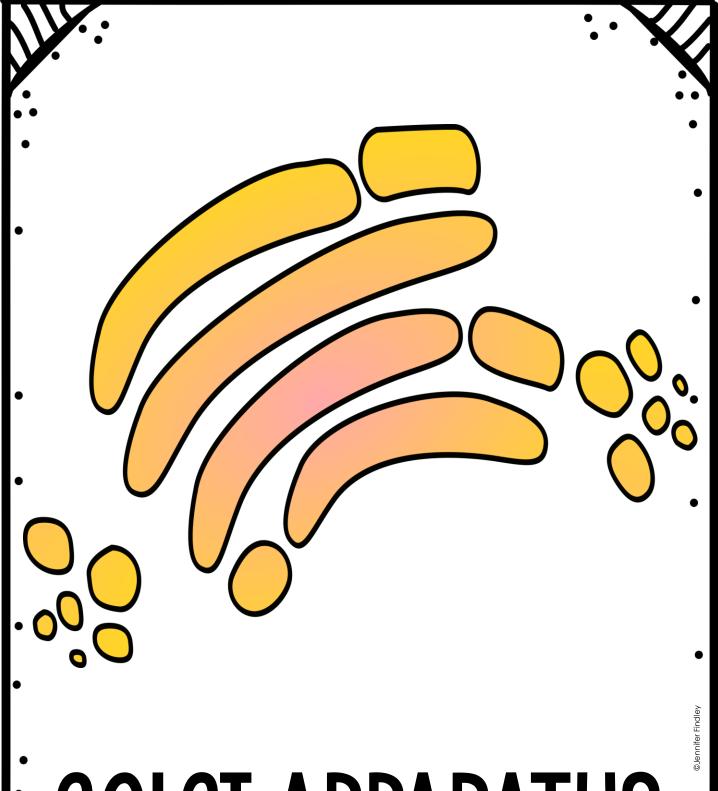


RIBOSOMES

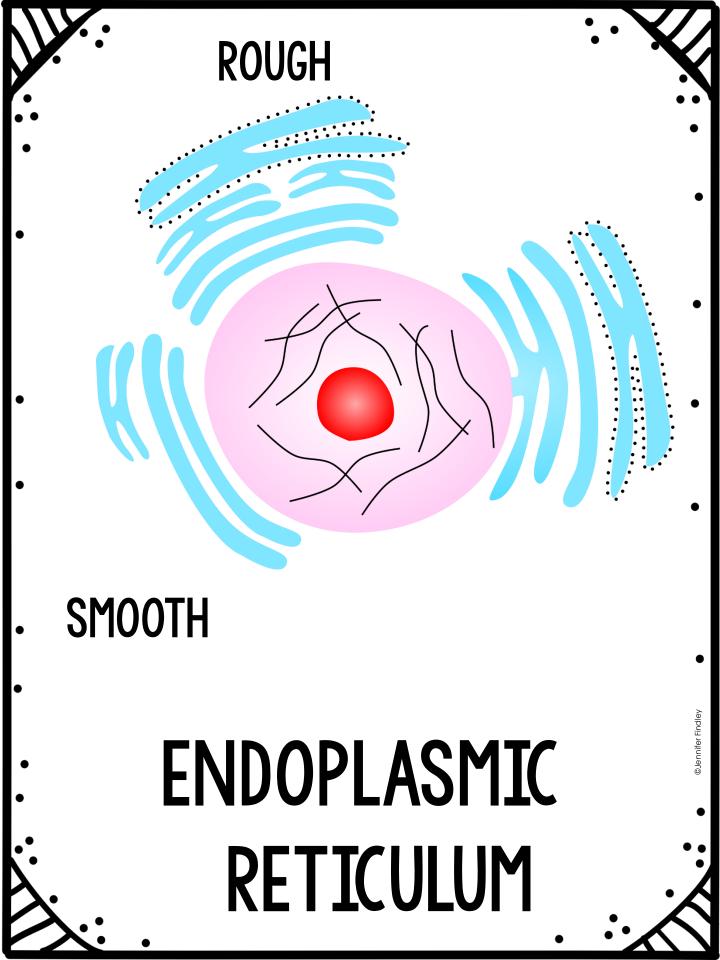
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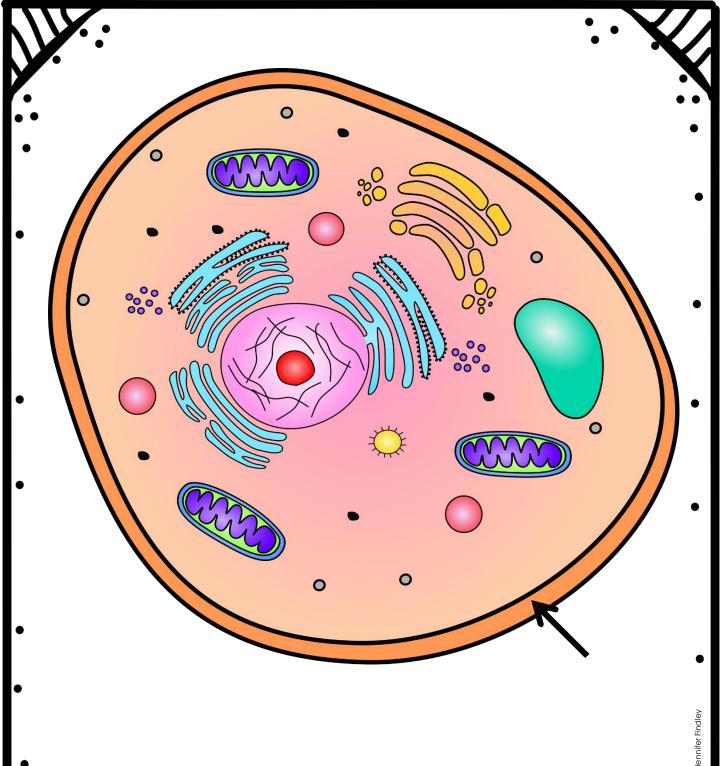


NUCLEUS

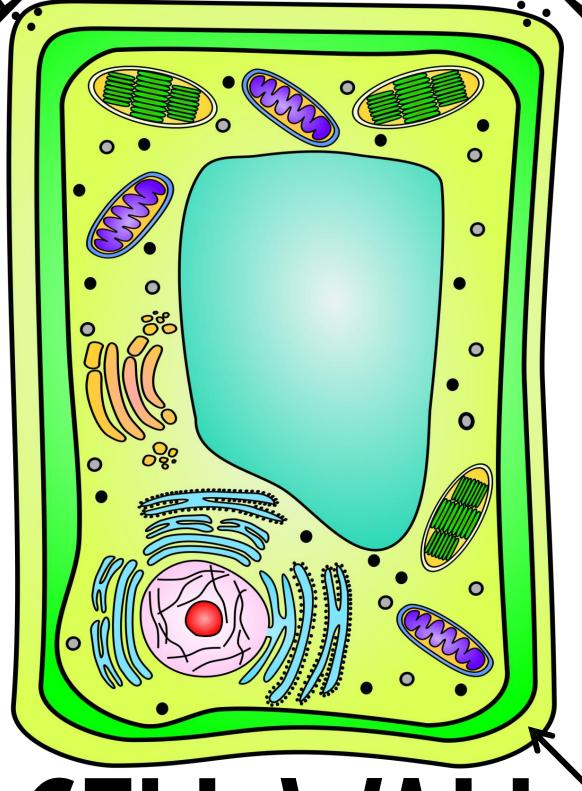


GOLGI APPARATUS



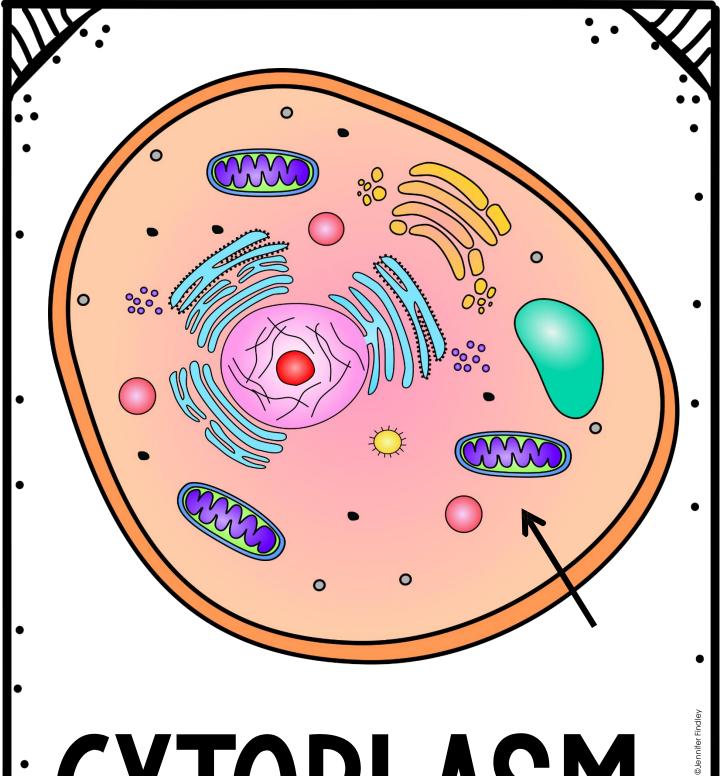


CELL MEMBRANE

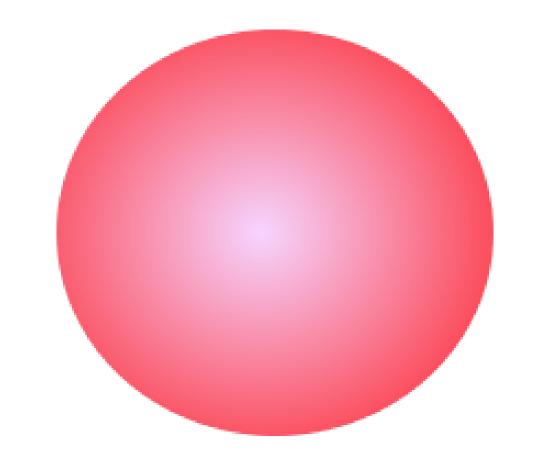


CELL WALL

©Jennifer Findley



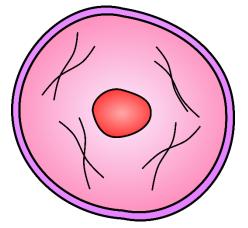
CYTOPLASM



LYSOSOMES

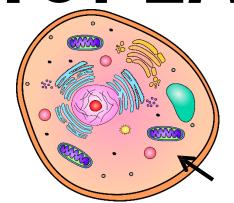
VOCABULARY: CARDS

NUCLEUS



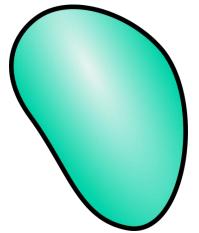
This is the "brain" of the cell. It controls the cell's activities.

CYTOPLASM



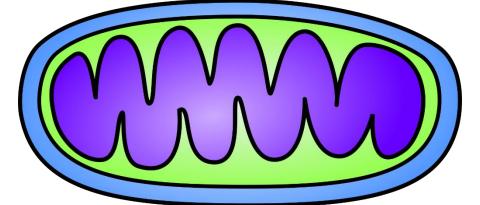
This is the jelly-like substance that holds and protects the cell's organelles.

VACUOLE



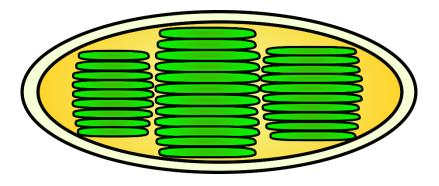
This is a large sac that holds food, water, and waste.

MITOCHONDRIA



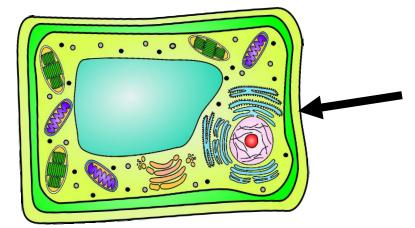
These structures are known as the powerhouse of the cell because they release energy.

CHLOROPLASTS



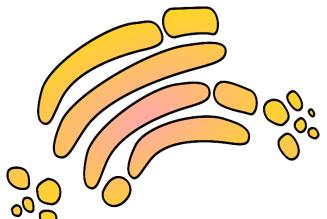
This green structure is found only in plant cells and uses energy from the sun to make food.

CELL WALL



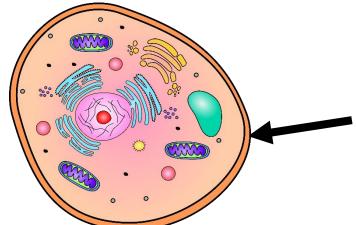
This is the outer layer of a plant cell. It supports the cell.

GOLGI APPARATUS

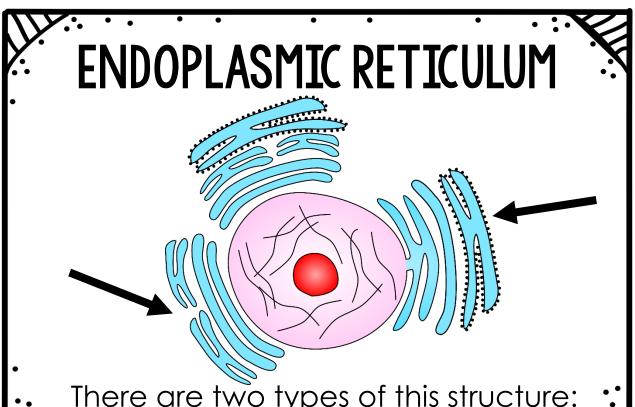


This structure packages and moves proteins through the cell.

CELL MEMBRANE

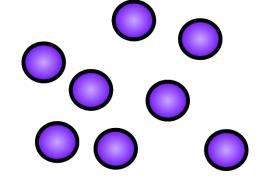


This is the outer layer of an animal cell, and it controls movement in and out of the cell.



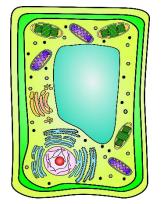
There are two types of this structure: a smooth and a rough one.

RIBOSOMES



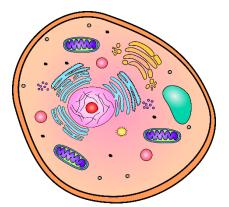
These organelles build or synthesize proteins for the cell.

PLANT CELL

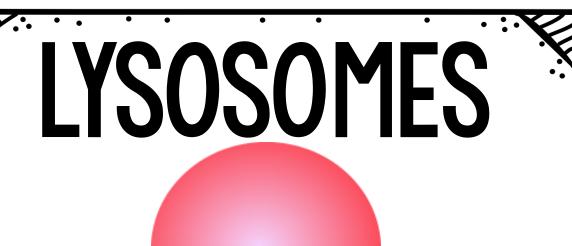


These cells are the basic building blocks of life in plants.

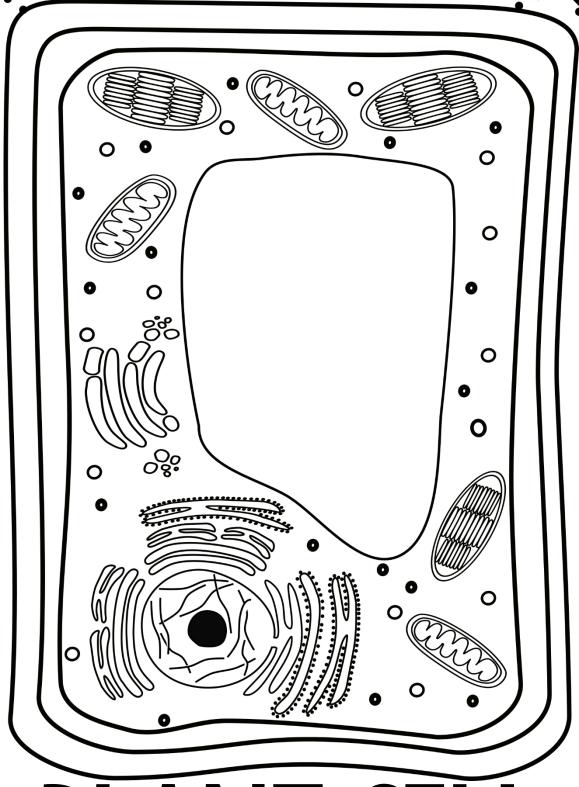
ANIMAL CELL



These cells are the basic building blocks of life in animals..



These organelles use enzymes to digest or break down biomolecules.

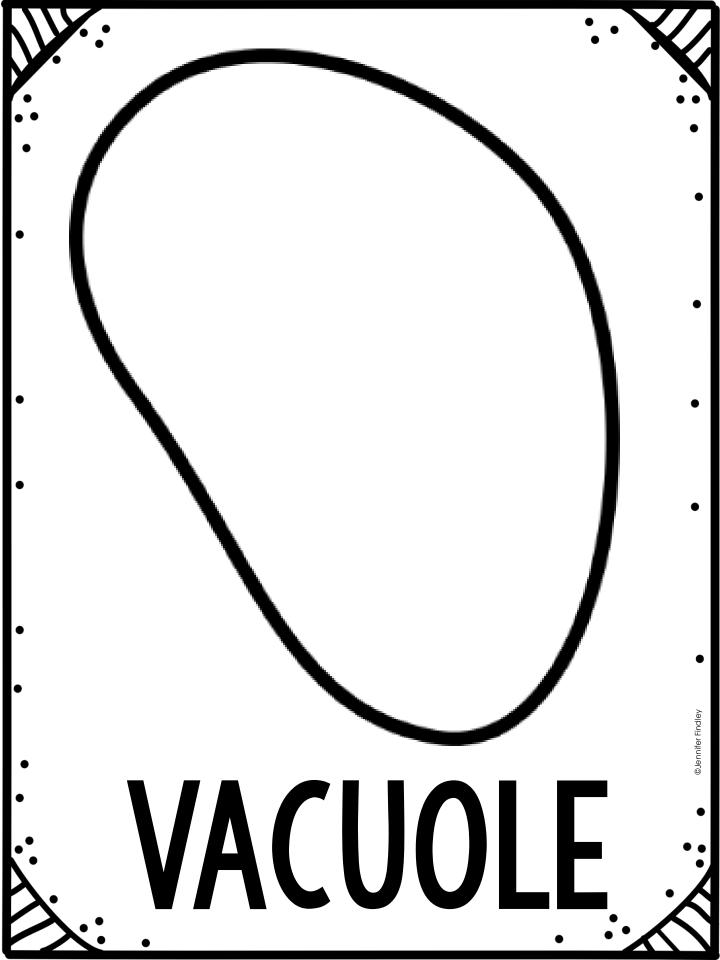


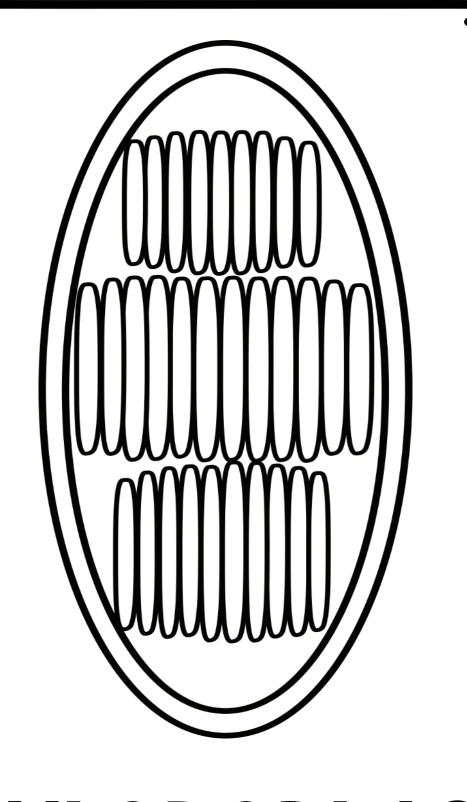
PLANT CELL

©Jennifer Findley



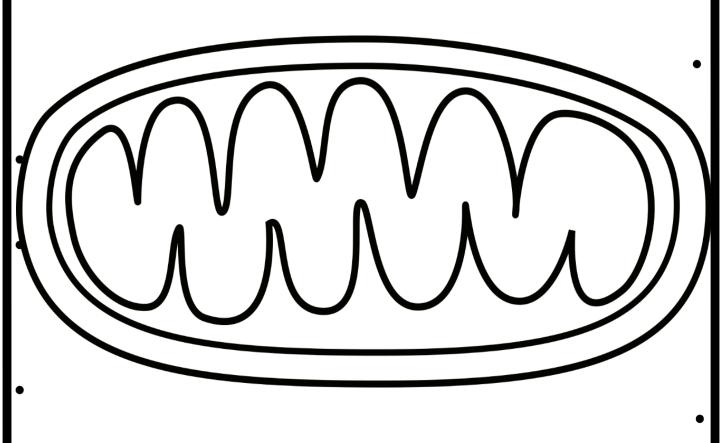
ANIMAL CE



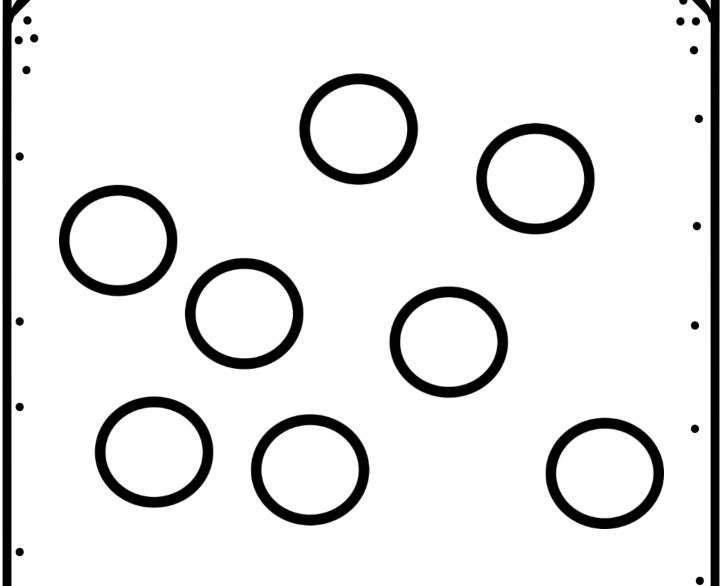


CHLOROPLAST

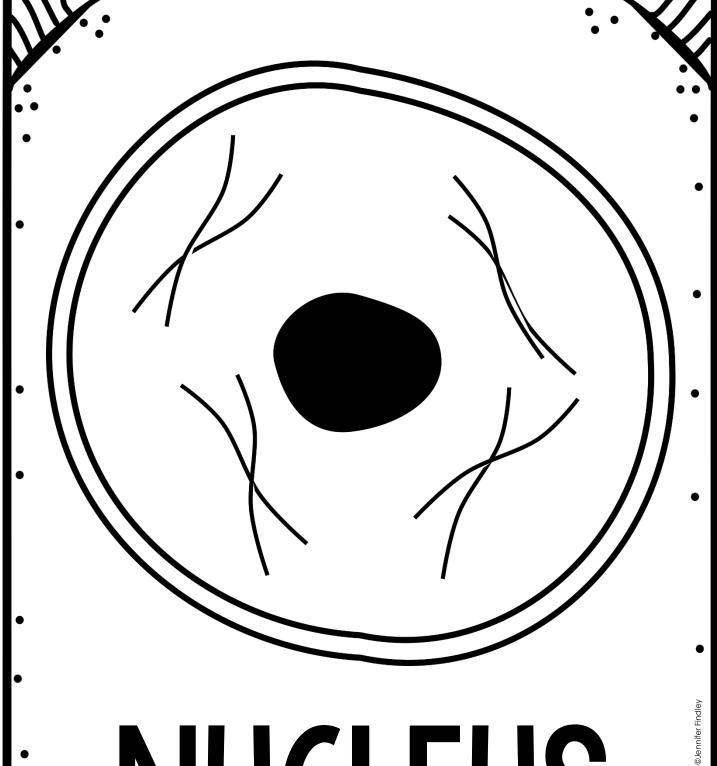
©Jennifer Findley



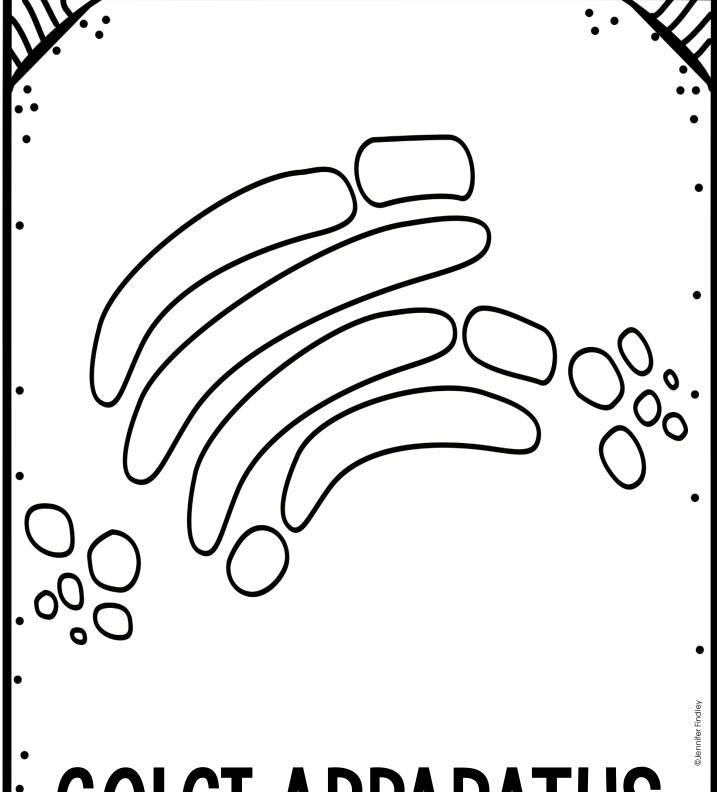
MITOCHONDRIA



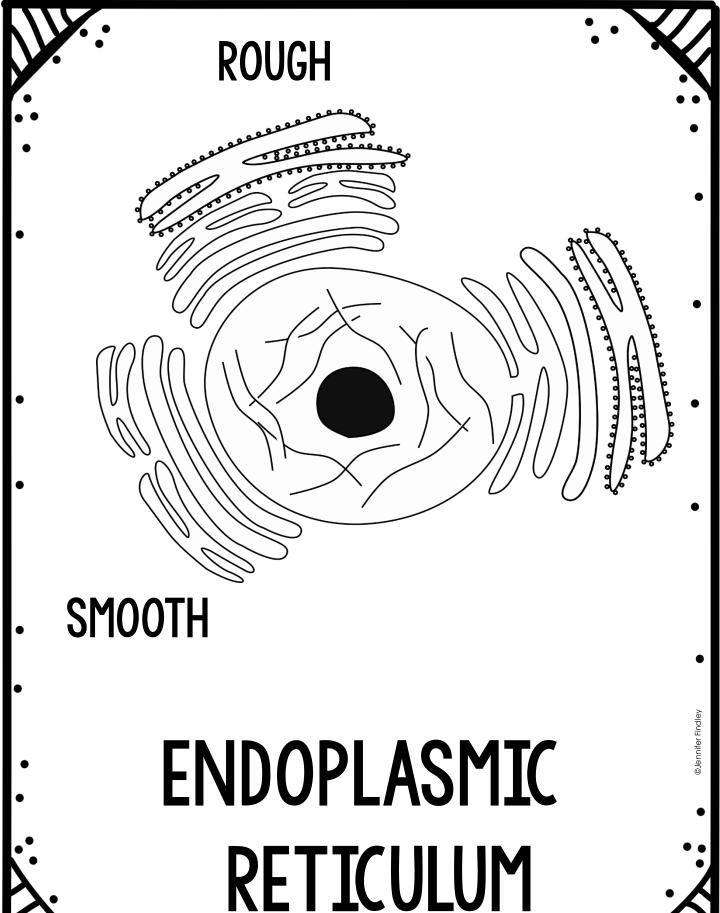
RIBOSOMES

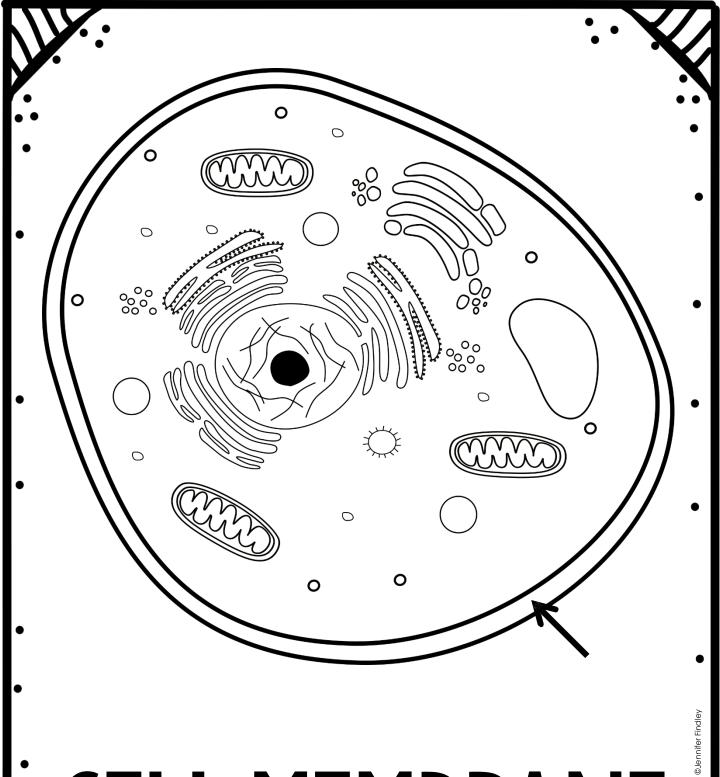


NUCLEUS

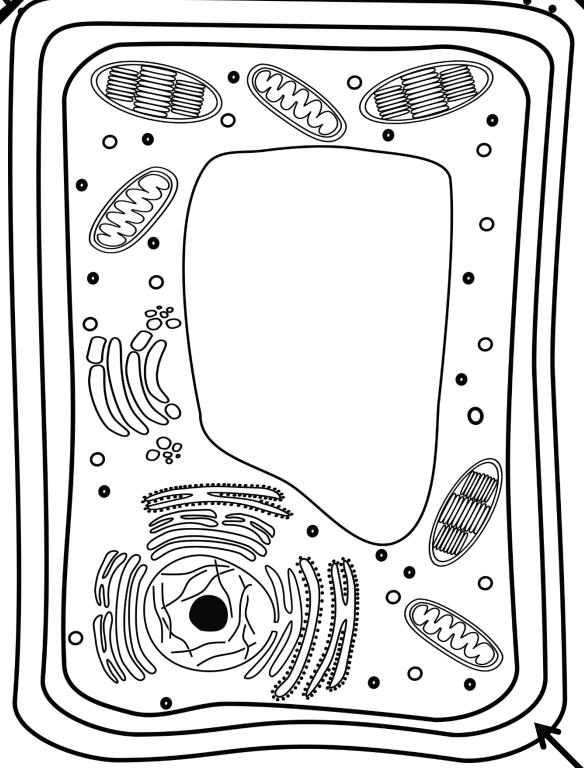


GOLGI APPARATUS



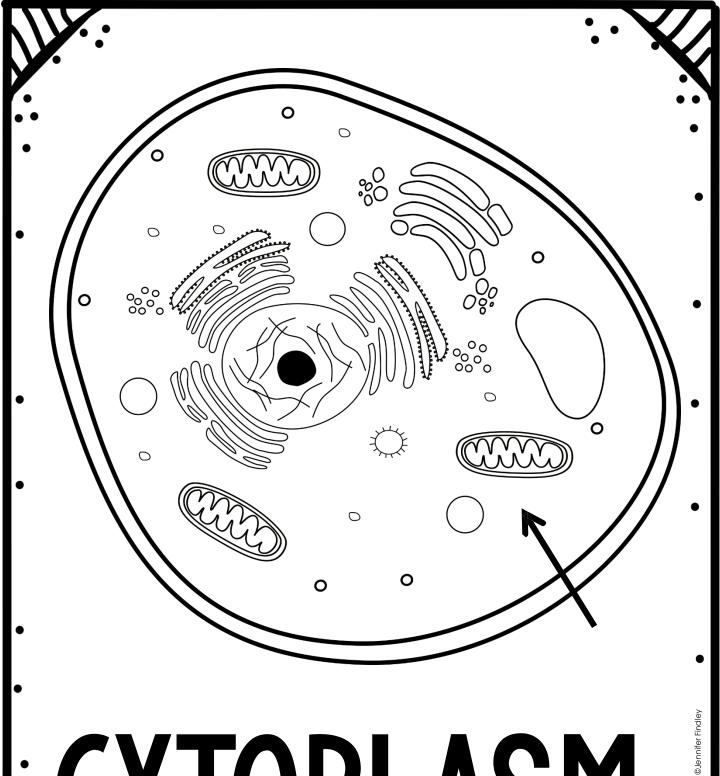


CELL MEMBRANE

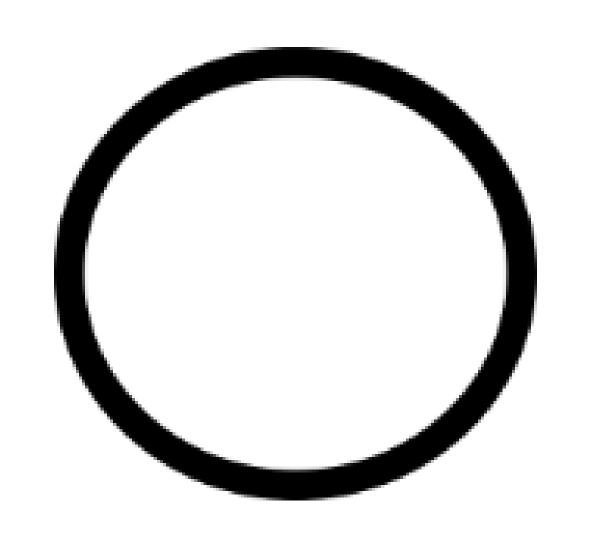


CELL WALL

©Jennifer Findley



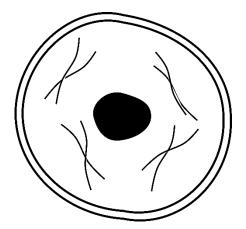
CYTOPLASM



LYSOSOMES

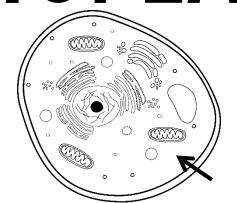
VOCABULARY: CARDS

NUCLEUS



This is the "brain" of the cell. It controls the cell's activities.

CYTOPLASM

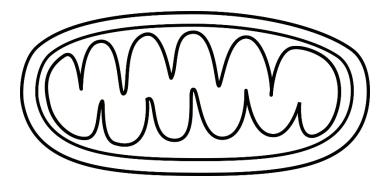


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VACUOLE

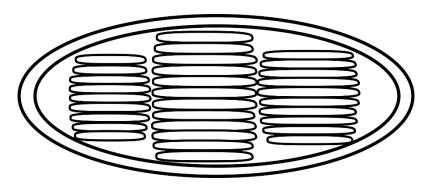
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MITOCHONDRIA



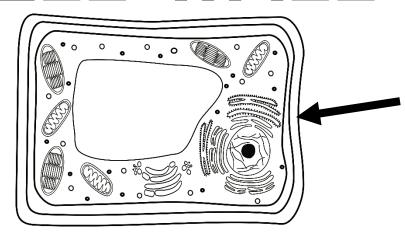
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CHLOROPLASTS



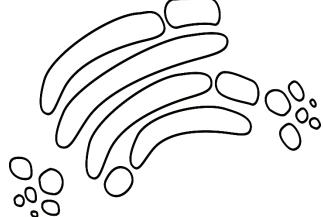
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CELL WALL



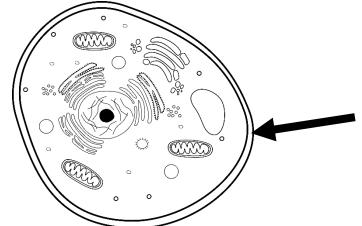
This is the outer layer of a plant cell. It supports the cell.

GOLGI APPARATUS



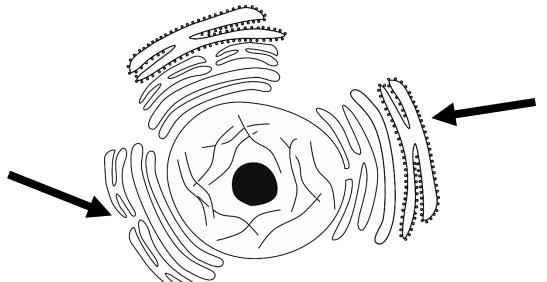
This structure packages and moves proteins through the cell.

CELL MEMBRANE



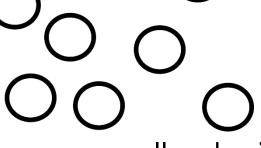
This is the outer layer of an animal cell, and it controls movement in and out of the cell.

ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM



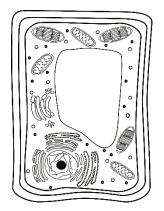
There are two types of this structure: a smooth and a rough one.

RIBOSOMES



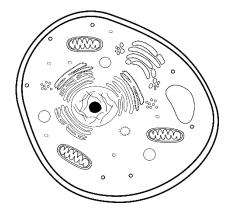
These organelles build or synthesize proteins for the cell.

PLANT CELL

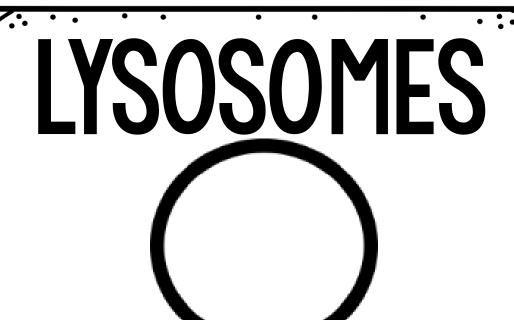


These cells are the basic building blocks of life in plants.

ANIMAL CELL



These cells are the basic building blocks of life in animals..



These organelles use enzymes to digest or break down biomolecules.

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