

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Cell Essay Corrections

Directions: Below is an essay written by a student. However, this student has made many errors. Read the essay and correct each statement by crossing out incorrect words/ phrases and/or writing in the correct words where appropriate. The first correction has been done for you.

(1) All living ~~and nonliving~~ things are made of cells. (2) Cells are large units that can be seen with a microscope. There are many different kinds of cells, including prokaryotes and eukaryotes. (3) Plants and animals are classified as prokaryotes because they lack DNA enclosed in a nucleus. (4) Bacteria are bigger cells, known as eukaryotes. Cells have tiny parts in them that have specific jobs. (5) These tiny parts are called organs and they work together to help the cell function correctly. (6) Plant cells and animal cells have all of the same organs.

(7) Plant cells have an extra rigid layer of support surrounding each cell, which is called a cell membrane. (8) In the center of a plant cell is a really huge lysosome where much of the plant's vitamins are stored. (9) Plant cells also have mitochondria that make the plant green through the process of cellular respiration. Plant cells are cool because they can make their own food. (10) Because of this, they are called heterotrophs.

(11) Animal cells also have a thick, rigid cell wall surrounding each cell. (12) The cell wall controls what exits and enters the cell. (13) Animal cells are square in shape. (14) Animal cells are much bigger than plant cells.

Plant and animal cells also have a great deal in common. (15) They both contain an endoplasmic reticulum, ribosomes, and chloroplasts. The main control center of both types of cells is the nucleus.

Finally, bacteria cells are slightly different from plant and animal cells. (16) To start with, they are much bigger and more complex. (17) They can also have tail-like structures called flagella that help them obtain sunlight. (18) Bacteria cells contain their DNA, or genetic information within their ribosomes, or the gel-like substance that holds the cell together. As you can see, while cells might be microscopic, they have a lot going on inside them!