**6.01 – Cells**

**Basic Cell Terminology**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- study of internal and external body structure
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- study of the functions of those structures and how they work
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- study of disease processes
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- basic structural unit of living things
   1. Come in many shapes and sizes
   2. Each type of cell has a unique function
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- small units within the cell responsible for a specific function
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – holds the cell together
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- fluid part of the cell that allows the internal structure of the cell to move
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- brain of the stem, usually in the center of the cell
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- contained within the nucleus, formed from the genetic material
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- makes energy for use by the cell (‘powerhouse’)
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- make proteins
   6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- digest good and proteins

**Cell Functions-**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process in which substances found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concentration areas will be moved to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concentration areas
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process in which smaller particles combine to form larger particles
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process in which larger particles are broken down into smaller particles
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process in which a substance moves from areas of high concentration to low concentrations
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process in which a cell takes a particle in
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ECF)- fluid found outside the cell
   1. Example: blood
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- maintenance and balance of body processes
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- movement of a substance along a diffusion gradient across cell membranes
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process by which dead cells and waste materials are eaten or removed from the body

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- all of the chemical reactions within the body that break down or build new chemicals

**Cell Division**- the process by which a cell splits into two or more cells

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- type of cell division which allows for growth and regeneration of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells (somatic cells)
   1. Each daughter cell is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the original cell
   2. Phases of Mitosis
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- the cells are in their normal state
         1. The nucleus and nuclear membrane are distinct
         2. Chromosomes are in a thread like mass inside the nucleus
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Chromatin forms and begins to take an X shape
         1. Centrioles begin to move toward opposite poles creating fibers between them
         2. Chromosomes begin to condense
         3. Nuclear membrane is less distinct
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- spindle fibers are formed at the center of the cell. Chromosomes begin to attach to the fibers between the centrioles in the center of the cell
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- chromosomes split and move to opposite poles as the spindle fibers shorten
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- divides to create 2 or 4 new cells. Nuclear membrane begins to reform
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- cell division for breeding and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells (gametes)
   1. Each daughter cell is unique, and has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of chromosomes of the parent cell
   2. Male gametes (sperm cells) unite with female gametes (egg cells) at fertilization to provide a full complement of chromosomes for the offspring
   3. Phases of Meiosis I
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-
         1. Chromosome begin to condense
         2. Chromosomes similar in structure pair and cross over
            * Cross over provides increased genetic diversity
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- spindle fibers are formed at the center of the cell. Chromosomes begin to attach to the fibers between the centrioles
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- chromosomes split and move to opposite poles
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- chromosomes reach opposite ends of cell Nuclear membrane reforms
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- cell division occurs producing 2 identical cells
   4. Phases of Meiosis II
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Chromosome begin to condense
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- spindle fibers are formed at the center of the cell. Chromosomes begin to attach to the fibers between the centrioles.
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Centromeres divide and sister chromatids move to opposite ends of the cell as spindle fibers shorten.
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- chromosomes reach opposite ends of cell. Nuclear membrane reforms
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- cell division occurs producing 4 cells with half the chromosomes of the original parent cell

**Cell Organization**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- group of cells that are alike in structure
   1. Perform specific functions
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- study of tissues
   3. 4 types of tissue
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- covers the body’s surface and lines the internal organ structures and protects structures. Ex: skin, epicardium
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- holds and supports body structures. Ex: tendons, ligaments
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- allows movements of body parts
      4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- respond to stimulus and cause a reaction in the body
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- group of similar tissues that perform a specific function Ex: liver, kidney, etc
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- group of organs working together to perform body functions

**Disease and Injury**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- invasion of a foreign substance causing disease
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- protective response by the body to an injury. Results in pain, swelling, and redness
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- external forces that damage tissue. Emergency management prevents complications such as blood loss or infection
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- localized area of rapid cell division
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- not cancerous
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- cancer causing tumors. Large nucleus, abnormal spindle, frequently cells appear clumped.

