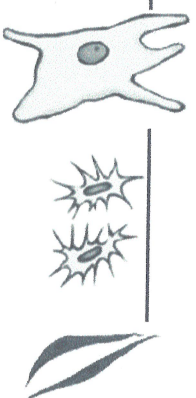


What's in Your Cells?

Cross-Curricular Focus: Life Science



Living things eat, grow, get rid of waste products and reproduce. All living things are made of cells. In even the tiniest unit of any living thing, there is a cell. Cells have special structures called organelles. The organelles help cells do the work of moving materials around, dividing to make more cells and making proteins for the body's needs.

Cells get energy through a process called **cellular respiration**. During this process, cells convert sugar (called glucose) and oxygen into water and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the gas we breathe out. This whole process releases energy for the cell to use. The energy is stored as ATP. The cell keeps ATP in storage, like "back up power." It can be taken out to be used as needed. By storing ATP, the cell always has the energy it needs.

Living things can have just one cell or many. Single-celled organisms include things like bacteria, yeast, and some types of algae. They do the same things that living things do. However, they must do it all within just one cell. Multi-cellular organisms have billions of cells that work together to provide for the organism's needs.

Plant and animal cells both have **organelles**. Some types of organelles are the same in both plant and animal cells. Other types of organelles, however, are only found in plant cells or animal cells.

All cells have a control center called a nucleus. The nucleus stores a special molecule called DNA. The organism's traits are controlled by the coding found in its DNA.

All cells have a cell membrane that surrounds the cell to protect it and control what goes in or out. Materials can move through the membrane by **diffusion** or **osmosis**. Diffusion is when materials move in or out of a cell from a place of high concentration to one of low concentration. Osmosis is a special kind of diffusion that allows water to pass through the membrane. However, in osmosis, many other materials are not allow to pass through. Plant cells have an extra layer called a cell wall that surrounds each cell's membrane. The cell wall is much stiffer to help the plant's stems stand up and support leaves and flowers.

Cytoplasm is a thick gelatin-like fluid that fills the space between a cell's nucleus and its cell membrane. Organelles float in and are supported by the cytoplasm. Ribosomes are organelles that make proteins. Lysosomes, which are found mostly in animal cells, break apart nutrients. The Golgi apparatus (GOAL-gee ap-a-RAT-us) prepares proteins be sent to various parts of the body. Vacuoles are like bags of fluid that cells use to store things until they are needed or until they can be disposed of. Mitochondria generate energy for the cell. The endoplasmic reticulum, or ER, is a system of tubes and passages for transporting materials. Chloroplasts, which are found only in plants, allow food to be made using sunlight and carbon dioxide. All the organelles work together to make sure that the cells, and ultimately the living organism, can do all the things that are necessary for survival.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) Contrast a plant cell with an animal cell. How can you tell them apart?

2) List two types of organelles.

3) Predict what might happen if a cell lost its ability to perform cellular respiration.

4) What are the processes in which materials move through a cell membrane?

5) What is the control center of a cell?

The Water Cycle

Cross-Curricular Focus: Earth Science



Water on Earth can be found in three different forms, or states. These states are solid, liquid and gas. When it is frozen, it is solid ice. When it is liquid, it is liquid water. When it is a gas, it is water vapor. The water cycle is the set of processes that water goes through as it changes from one state to another.

When the heat of the sun shines on the water in oceans, lakes, rivers and streams, the water evaporates, rising up into the air as water vapor. As it moves higher into the sky, it cools. The cooled water vapor begins to form liquid drops, which gather together as clouds. This process is called condensation. Little by little, more microscopic drops of water join together in the cloud. Finally, the cloud becomes so heavy that the drops start to fall. Any form of water that falls from the sky is called precipitation.

Precipitation will take on different forms. The form depends on the conditions that exist inside the clouds and the condition of the air the water travels through on its way to the ground. Drops of liquid water fall as rain, the most common form of precipitation. If the drops of water fall through air that is warmer than water's freezing point, they will remain as rain. Sometimes cold temperatures inside clouds produce ice crystals that melt in warmer air on their way down, ending up as rain as well.

If raindrops fall through air that is below the freezing point of water, they form tiny frozen drops known as sleet. If the air inside the cloud and the air on the way down are both below the freezing point, ice crystals will form and fall as snowflakes. There is a lot of variation in snow, depending on how cold it is when it falls. Warmer temperatures mean "wetter" snow, while colder temperatures mean drier, fluffier snow.

Perhaps the most interesting form of precipitation is hail. Hail forms when windy conditions combine with freezing temperatures. Drops of frozen rain begin to fall, and are then repeatedly caught up by the wind and pushed back up through the clouds where they gather more and more layers of ice. When they become too heavy for the wind to lift, they fall to the ground as hail.

No matter what form the precipitation takes, much of it will become runoff and find its way back to the sea. Most of the rest will join surface water in lakes and streams or soak into the ground and become groundwater. Some will spend some time atop tall mountains as ice and snow.

All water awaits its turn to participate once again in each state of the water cycle. Water continually changes from one state to another. The water cycle never ends.

Name: _____

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) How does the water cycle ensure that we have water?

2) What are the three stages of the water cycle?

3) Describe the conditions that are necessary for snow to fall.

4) How does precipitation return to the water cycle?

5) What is your favorite form of precipitation? Why?

