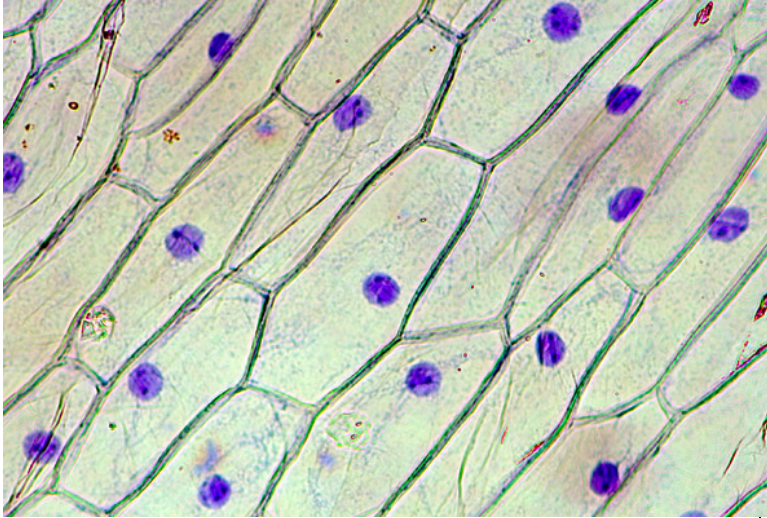


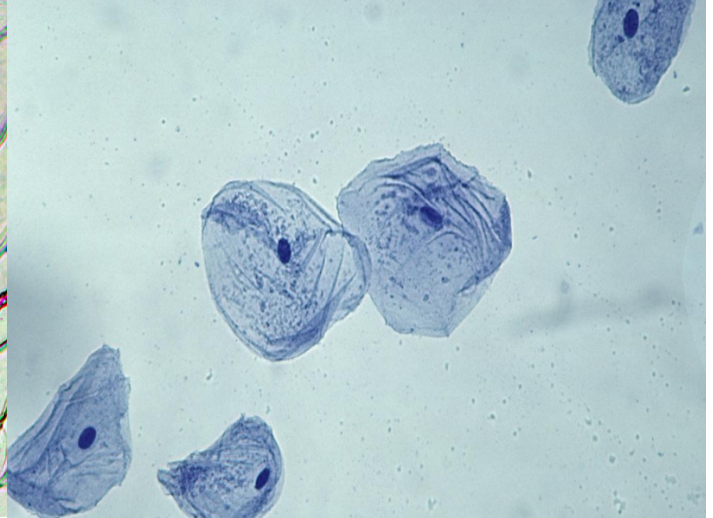
Observe each micrograph and complete the Micrographs Tasks.

Onion Cells: Eukaryote, Size: 250 μ m



<http://www.microbehunter.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2009/onion1.jpg>

Human Cheek Cells: Eukaryote, Size: 60 μ m



https://aos.iacpublishinglabs.com/question/aq/1400px-788px/general-shape-cheek-cell_48e19b794260ed17.jpg?domain=cx.aos.ask.com

Bacterial Cell: Prokaryote, Size: 0.5 μ m

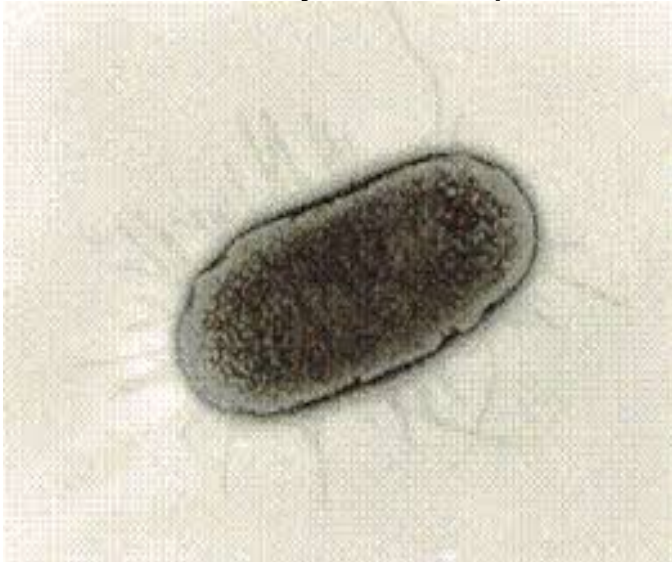


Image credit: <https://www.utopiasilver.com/bacteria-resistance/>

Amoeba: Eukaryote, Size: 400 μ m



<http://www.microscopy-uk.org.uk/mag/imgsep01/amoebaproteus450.jpg>

Micrographs Tasks

1. Draw an outline of the outer border of each cell according to scale.
To further explore the scale of cells and cell parts, visit the following link:
<http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/cells/scale/>

What do you notice about the outer borders of these 4 cell types?

2. Look at the border of the Bacterial cell.
 - a. What is unique about it?
 - b. Why do you think it might be important to the cell?
3. Look at the border of the Amoeba.
 - a. What is unique about it?
 - b. Why do you think it might be important to the cell?
4. The onion cell and cheek cell micrographs both show multiple cells.
What is a major difference between the way the onion cells and cheek cells are arranged?
5. Look at the measurements on each micrograph.
Based on that information, list the cells in order from smallest to largest.
6. Look inside one cheek cell and locate the dark oval.
 - a. Do all of the cheek cells share this same characteristic?
 - b. Do all of the other cell types also share this characteristic?
7. What do all cells have in common?
8. What do some cells have in common?
9. What is unique to one cell type?