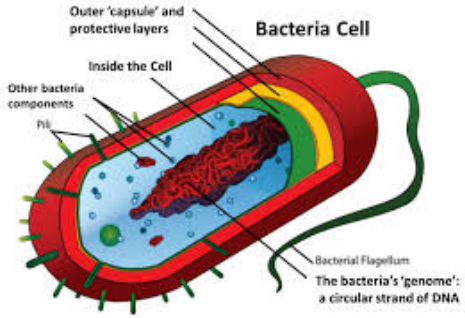
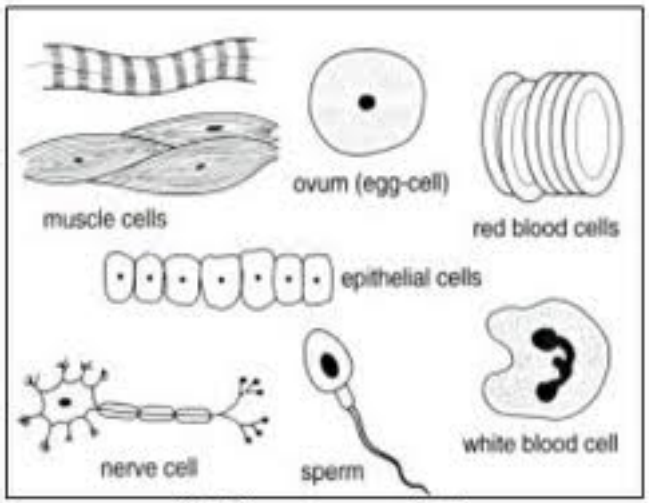
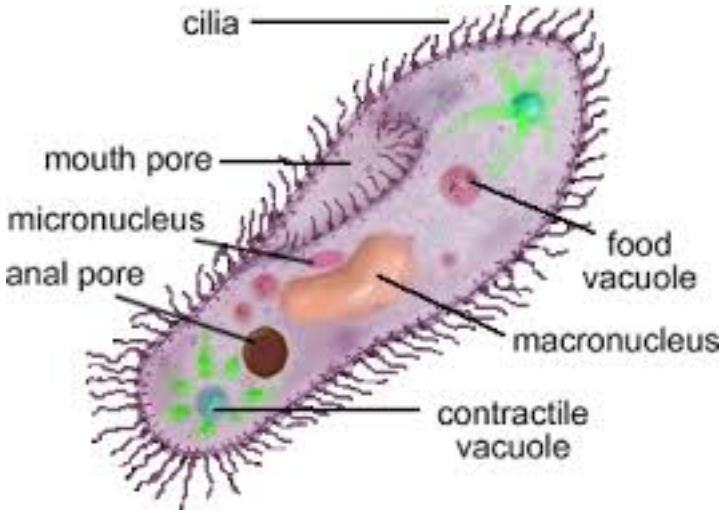
Types of Cells



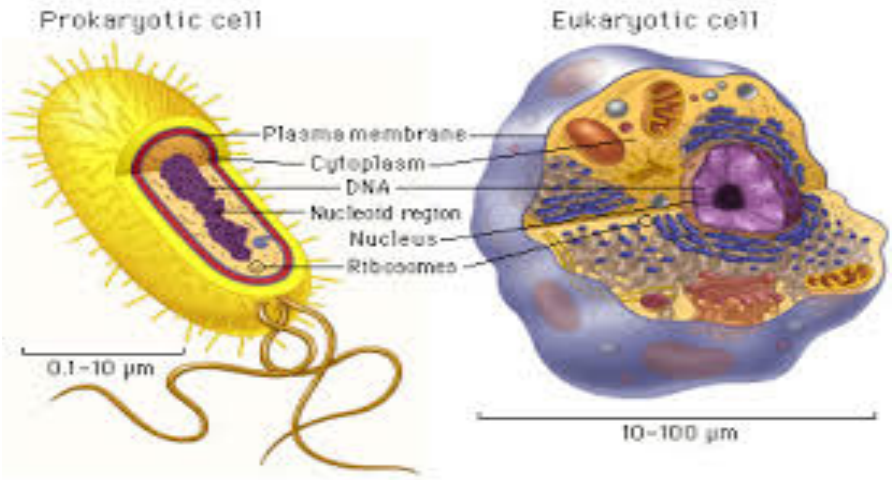


Different types of cell



Types of Cells

- Prokaryotic are cells with no nucleus (bacteria)
- Eukaryotic are cells with a nucleus (everything else including animal, plant, fungi, and single-cell organisms).

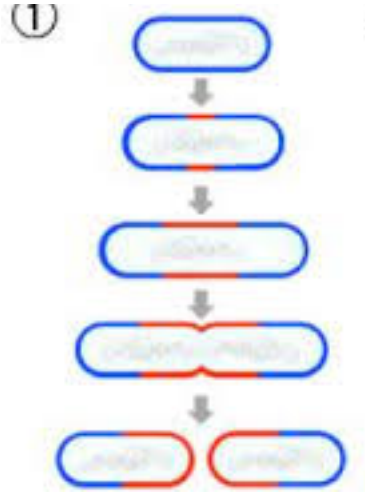


Bacteria

- They have no nucleus (prokaryote) and are very small.
- You could fix about 1000 bacteria in 1 mm.

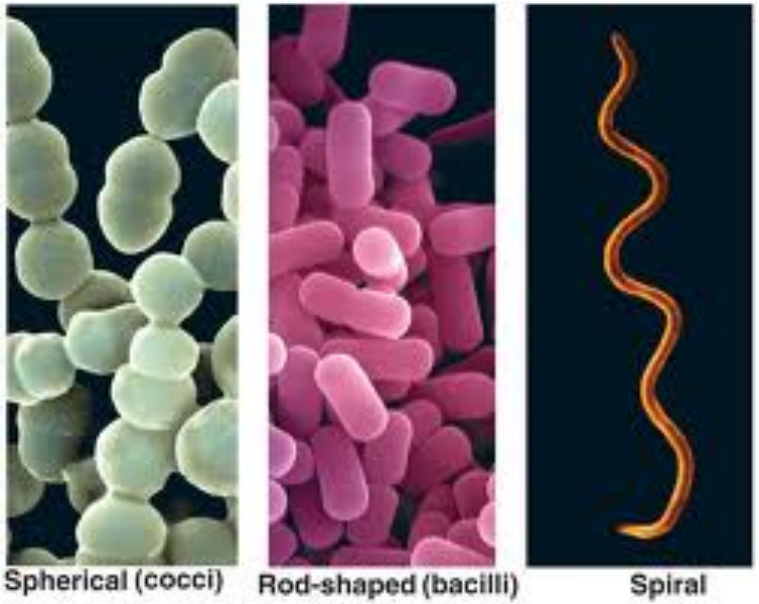
Bacteria Reproduction

- Reproduce primarily through binary fission – one bacteria splits into two identical bacteria
- They can reproduce very quickly



Shapes of Bacteria

- Bacteria can be identified by the main body shapes:, coccus, bacillus, and spiral

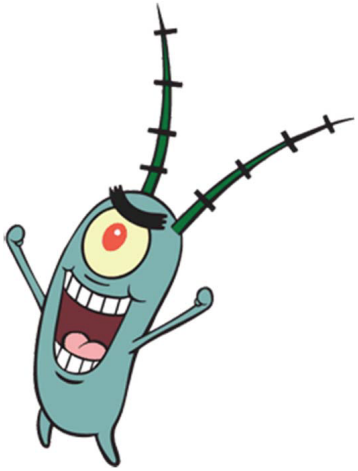


Bacteria and Us

- Help break down food inside our digestive tract
- Can cause diseases such as food poisoning and strep throat
- Are used in food production

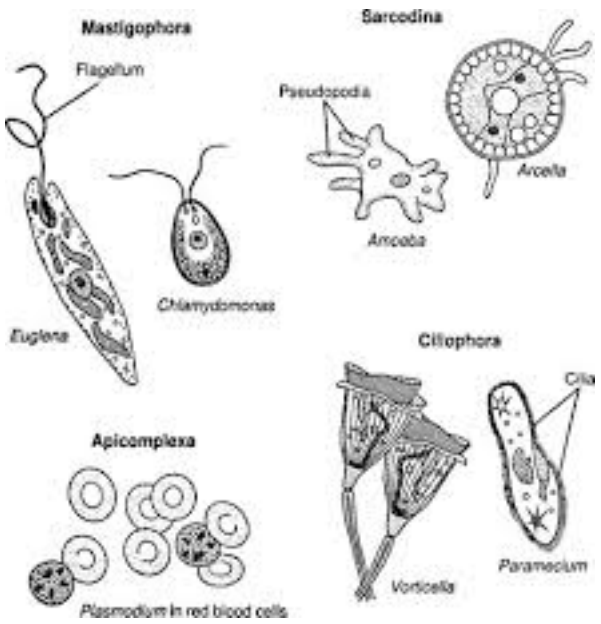
Protista

- Protista are single-cell organisms (like bacteria) but they have a nucleus.
- they live in wet or moist habitats and are a major component of plankton.
- There are many different types of protista



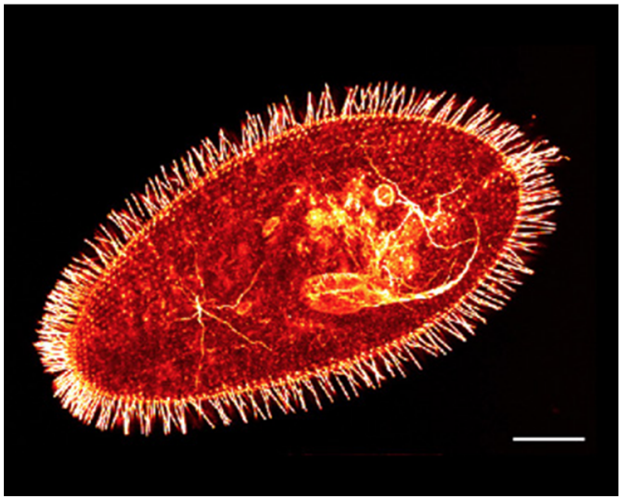
Protozoa

- Category of protista that are animal-like
- They are consumers and many can move.
- Two types of protozoa are paramecium and amoeba



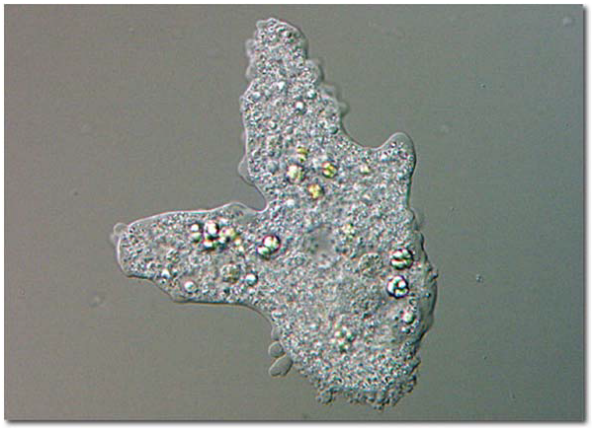
Paramecium

- Fast protozoa that can be up to .35 mm long
- They are fast and use cillia (tiny hairs) to move around
- They can also bend their bodies



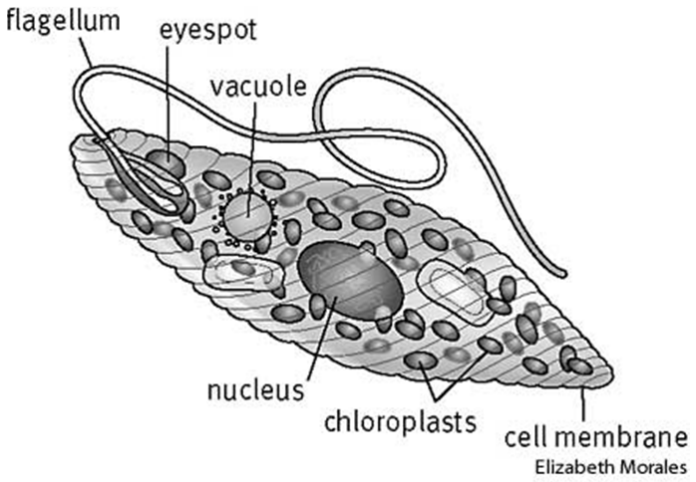
Amoeba

- Move by changing shape including sending out a pseudo-foot (false foot)
- eat by forming a vacuole around their food



Euglena

- Euglena are protista but are not protozoa
- They are both plant and animal-like
- They can produce their own food through photosynthesis but also can be a consumer



Euglena

- They have an eye-spot for detecting light
- They also have a flagellum – a tail-like part – to help them move around.

Multicellular Organisms

- All other types of organisms have more than one cell that work today
- Each of these organisms (plant, animal, fungi) have they own special types of cells.