

Every living thing on the planet is made of cells. These cells are what make our skin, our organs, and even the plants we find in the garden. If it's living – it has cells. It is impossible to see cells with our bare eyes. Biologists must use a microscope to see cells. Humans have trillions of cells in our bodies, each one very small – smaller than even a speck of dust.

Plants also have cells because they are living organisms too. The cells of plants look somewhat different than human cells. That's because plants have different needs than humans, including the need to perform a process called photosynthesis (the process by which plants make their own food). Nevertheless, both plants and animals have many cells that make up their being.

One notable exception to the concept of many cells are single-celled organisms. An example of this is a prokaryote. A prokaryote could be bacteria, for example. Single-celled organisms are far more simple than multi-cellular organisms, but we know they can still affect us. This is why, even if they are only a single cell, we must wash our hands to stay free from harmful bacteria.

1. Describe one way the text mentioned animals and plants are similar.
2. According to the text, how are we different than bacteria?
3. Explain how humans grow and develop. Consider the question that was asked at the beginning of class, how does our skin adapt to accommodate the growth of our bones?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

