CELLS

Cells are the basic building blocks of all living things.

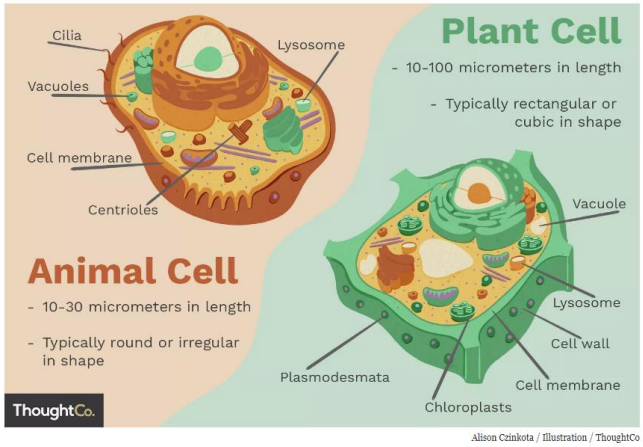
EUKARYOTIC AND PROKARYOTIC

Difference	**Eukaryotic**	**Prokaryotic**
Cell Type	**Multicellular**	**Unicellular**
Example	**Animals and Plants**	**Bacteria and Archaea**
Nucleus	**Present**	**Absent**
Lysosome and Perisosome	**Present**	**Absent**
Mitochondria	**Present**	**Absent**
Endoplasmic Reticulum	**Present**	**Absent**
Ribosomes	**Larger**	**Smaller**
Chloroplast	**Present**	**Absent**
Golgi Apparatus	**Present**	**Absent**
Cell Wall	**Found in plant cells and fungi**	**Has complex structure**
Vacuole	**Present**	**Present**

UNICELLULAR AND MULTICELLULAR

Unicellular	**Multicellular**
• Made of one cell	• Made of more than one cell
• Simple body organization	• Complex body organization
• Single cell performs all life functions (eat, produce, rid wastes, move)	• Specialized cells perform different life functions (i.e. Nerve cells)
• Includes eukaryotes and prokaryotes	• Includes only eukaryotes
• Example – amoeba, bacteria	• Example - humans

PLANT CELL VS. ANIMAL CELL



Alison Czinkota / Illustration / ThoughtCo

Organelle	Plant Cell	Animal Cell
Size	10 – 100 micrometers in length	10 – 30 micrometers in length
Shape	rectangular or cubic	round or irregular
Cilia	present	absent
Plasmodesmata	present	absent
Chloroplast	present	absent
Cell Wall	present	absent
Centrioles	absent	present
Lysosome	present	present
Vacuoles	present	present
Cell Membrane	present	present

Animal cells and **plant cells** are similar in that they are **both eukaryotic cells**.