Comparing plant and animal cells lab answers

The purpose of this laboratory is to learn how to prepare a moist hill, learn appropriate coloring techniques and examine human cheek cells and onion skin cells. Can we help with your mission? Let's do your duty! Professional writers in all topic areas available will meet your deadline. Included free audit and editing of copies. The hypothesis is expected that all cells, regardless of whether the plant or animal, will be integrated into large groups. Also, most of the main organelles will be visible through the microscope in total magnification of 400X. Finally, that individual cells will be about 0.05mm in length/diameter. Microscope material (with 40X, 100x and 400x zoom) microscope slides cover the slips of the iodine-drip medicine stain of the methylene blue dental cells stain towels onion paper skin procedure for the onion skin cell peel off a small section of onion skin putting onion skin in the middle of the slide place two drops of water on the onion skin. This so-called wet mount starting from one edge, gently drop the lid slip on the onion skin gently tap the slide with a pencil to remove any air bubbles place a drop of iodine at the edge of one of the slip cover. Touch the edge opposite the lid with a paper towel to draw the spot under the slide and place the slide on the stage under low power. Use the coarse adjusted handle to focus rotating the nose piece to medium energy. Use a fine adjustment handle to focus. Notice what you see repeating step 8, but this time switch to high power and draw what you see (use a pencil) after drawing your chart, rotate the nose piece back to low energy. Remove the slide and get rid of a piece of onion, wash the slide and cover the slip of the cheek cell take a clean toothpick and gently scrape inside your cheek preparing a wet mount as in steps 2-6. Instead, the blue analyzer used methylene as dye notes when observing the onion skin cell, we noticed that the cells were taken on a brick-like structure and inside the cells, small dots (nuclei) can be seen. When we first looked at the microscope, the total magnification of the microscope was 40X so there were about a hundred rows of rectangular cells (see chart provided), but as we changed the magnification, the number of cells in the field of vision decreased. When we looked at onion skin cells in a total of 400X, we noticed that the nucleus of the cells looked clearer and larger and were able to study the cell by understanding more than we were when we first used the magnification. The organos that we were able to see in this type of cell were the nucleus, the cytoplasm, and the cell wall. Unlike onion skin cells, cheek cells were more prevalent than each other and all had a circular shape. When we looked at the cheek cells in the total magnification of 40X, we noticed that the cells were isolated and spread (see the chart provided). At the total 400X zoom, we were only able to One cell at a time, due to the fact that the cells were separated from each other. The organos that were visible in this type of nucleus, cytoplasm and cell membrane were. Apart from the actual cells, we were able to see air bubbles inside both the onion skin cell slice and the cheek cell slice. Read: Chromatography Lab AnswersConclusion Moreover, the hypothesis mentioned is somewhat correct and incorrect. He stated that all the cells would be together in a large group, but the statement was incorrect. The plant cells were only together in a large group. However, the animal cells were isolated, proving the statement wrong. Another incorrect statement is the estimate of length/diameter. It was expected that both cells were about 0.05mm in length/diameter. Although it looked like a slightly smaller cell, according to calculations (the diameter of FOV / #times the object can fit across The FOV), the approximate length/diameter of the cells (plant and animal) was 0.13mm. The correct statement was in the expected hypothesis that most important organelles are visible through a microscope. The important organos that can be seen are the cell wall (of plant cells), the cell membrane, the nucleus, and the stuplasm. These bites can be seen due to the fact that they are the largest bites in the cell and also because of the dye that brought them. The final statement in this hypothesis was that the overall picture would not be clear enough for further details. This was the correct statement because, unlike the nucleus, cytoplasm and cell membrane/cell wall (for plants only), the observers could not see any other organelle; Generally, onion skin cells (plant cells) are rectangular and always with other plant cells and cheek cells (animal cells) circular and monosalis from each other. Smaller organelles cannot be seen with traditional microscopes. Applications knowing that certain cells are different from other cells are important in our world for many reasons. Cell is the simplest unit of life and knowing it will help us to answer many different questions. If someone knows about the cell and how it works you can find a way to counterviruses and diseases, thus creating a drug and a way to treat the virus or disease. Without cell knowledge, we won't know how to get our energy, how to use our five senses or even how we exist. We should know about the cell because it helps us understand that each cell has an individual function to meet it and these cells let us do what we can do now. Discussion of the cheek cell, an example of an animal cell, generally has a circular, oval shape. Due to the fact that the cheek cell was not in groups or blocks, the order of this type of cell is unknown. From previous laboratories, the cells were pushed together perfectly, and Cell fitted next to another cell completely and so on. The structure of the animal cell is the most prominent in the cells of the human cheek. The onion skin cell, an example of a plant cell, generally contains a rigid rectangular shape. Onion skin cells were placed next to each other (length touch length, width touch width) and formed a checkered pattern. Also, like a cheek cell, onion skin cells were pushed together so that there were no spaces between them. Two differences between the cheek cell and the onion skin cell are that onion skin cells contain palastomets and cell wall organophiles, while the cheek cell is not the general shape of the rectangular onion skin cell and the general shape of the cheek cell is oval. Name_____ problem: How are both plant and animal cells? How are they different? Procedure: In this laboratory, you will display the cells from your cheek (animal cells) and cells from Elodia, a water station. The careful observation should reveal the similarities and differences between cells. Cheek cells gently scrape toothpicks on the inside of your cheek and spiral into a drop of methylene blue cell smudge (otherwise they will be clear and hard to see). You are looking for light colored blobs with dark spots in them. The perfect circles with black outlines are airbubbles. Don't draw these cheek drawings, making sure that you draw your cells to scale - that is, the size of your drawing should reflect the size that you display in the microscope. On high strength drawing, determine NUCLEUS, cell membrane, and CYTOPLASM. Elodia cells cut a small piece of Elodia paper and prepare a wet mount. When you are looking for cells, you should find much more than you found with cheek cells, and will resemble a wall of green bricks. The nucleus of these cells will not be visible but you should see many placids in each cell. Plant cells also have a rigid cell wall, outside the cell membrane. On high strength drawing, select CHLOROPLASTS, cell wall, CYTOPLASM, vacuole center. Analysis - A graph of Finn creating a finn diagram of plant and animal cells. Remember, the things that they have in common go to the overlap area, things that are different go in an unoverlapping area. Area.