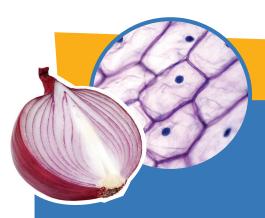
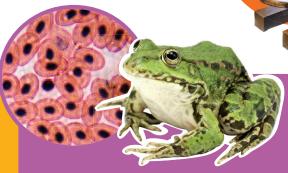


## **CELLS**

In the 1600's, a new invention called the microscope became wildly popular. People marveled at the incredible things they could view through a microscope that are too small to be seen without one.

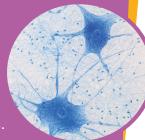


In 1665 Robert Hooke observed a plant under a microscope. He thought it looked as if the plant were made of tiny rooms, or cells. We still call these small parts "cells" today!



Animals' bodies are also made of many tiny cells. The picture above shows the blood cells that carry oxygen from the frog's lungs to the rest of its body.

These brain cells have been colored blue to make them easier to see. Brain cells help the frog control its muscles and react to sights and sounds.





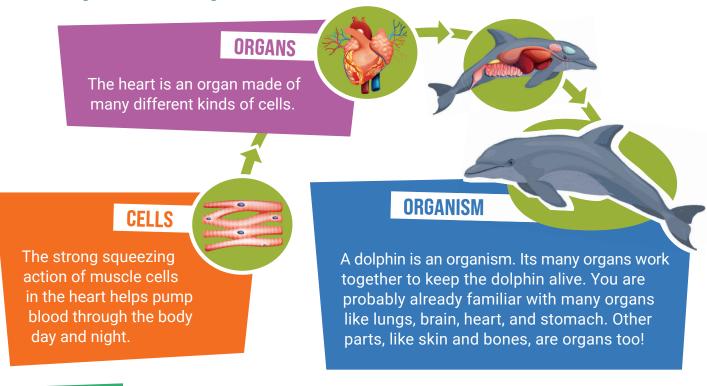
One of the greatest surprises to people using early microscopes was that every living thing seemed to be made of cells—plants, animals, even the green muck in a pond.

Using a microscope to look at pond water, we can see the cells of many kinds of algae.

Most scientists agree that all living things are made of cells, because so far every living thing that has been observed by humans has been made of cells.

## **LIFE IS MADE OF CELLS**

A living thing is called an **organism**. Organisms are all made of one or more cells. The bodies of plants, fungi, and animals are organized into groups of cells that work together called **organs**.



## **PRACTICE**:

For the cells described below, write the name of the organ each likely belongs to. Choose from the organs named above.

- 5 These cells are tough—protecting you from bacteria and sunburns.
- These cells create powerful acids that can break down foods.
- 7 This cell sends messages when you remember something.
- 8 These cells use minerals to build material that is as hard as stone.









material that is as hard as stone.

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