



CELL
BINGO

CELL BINGO

Georgia Performance Standards:

S7L2. Students will describe the structure and function of cells, tissues, organs, and organ systems.

- a. Explain that cells take in nutrients in order to grow and divide and to make needed materials.
- b. Relate cell structures (cell membrane, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria) to basic cell functions.
- c. Explain that cells are organized into tissues, tissues into organs, organs into systems, and systems into organisms.

INSTRUCTIONS

- Project/Write on the board or print and provide the “Word List” for the entire class to see.
- Provide each student with a “Cell Bingo” sheet.
- Be sure to tell students to make sure all pens/pencils are put away once the bingo sheets have been filled in. Pens/pencils may not be out during the game.
- You can decide weather or not to give students the definitions during the game or if they should already know the definitions before the game.
- You can cut the “Word List” sheets in half and have them laminated to use year after year.
- You can call out words or have a student call out the words.
- Mix the “Word List” into a cup and randomly select words.
- Decide what type of bingo you are playing before the game starts.
 - Examples: Five in a Row, Fill in the Whole Board, Four Corners, “L” Shape



WORD LIST

Cell Membrane	Cell Wall
Nucleus	Cytoplasm
Ribosome	Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
Mitochondria	Golgi Body/Golgi Apparatus
Chloroplast	Nucleolus
Vacuole	Lysosome
Nuclear Membrane	Organelle
Unicellular	Cell
Multicellular	Tissue
Prokaryotic	Organ
Eukaryotic	Organ System
Robert Hooke	Organism
Energy	Microscope
DNA	Cell Theory
Chromosomes	Mitosis

CLUE LIST

Cell Membrane

1. Outer layer of ALL cells. Found in both animal and plant cells.
2. Allows materials to enter and exit a cell. Known as semi-permeable or selectively permeable.
3. Known as the cell's bodyguard.

Cell Wall

1. Tough and rigid outer layer of a plant cell. Found on the outside of the cell membrane.
2. Helps protect and provide shape and structure of plant cells.
3. Made of cellulose.

Nucleus

1. Organelle that directs all cellular activity.
2. Organelle that determines if a cell is prokaryotic or eukaryotic.
3. Known as the boss of the cell.

Cytoplasm

1. Gelatin like fluid material found inside all cells.
2. Holds/Houses all of the cell's organelles
3. Protects organelles and fills empty space between organelles.

CLUE LIST

Ribosome

1. Produces proteins for the cell. Found in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
2. Some found attached to the endoplasmic reticulum and some are unattached.
3. Shaped like little dots.

Endoplasmic Reticulum

1. Transports proteins and other cellular materials throughout the cell.
2. Some are rough and some are smooth.
3. Known as the roads of a cell.

Mitochondria

1. Found in both plant and animal cells. Organelle that releases energy stored in food.
2. Cellular respiration occurs in this organelle.
3. Known as the power house or power plant of a cell

Golgi Body/Golgi Apparatus

1. Found in both plant and animal cells. Organelle that sorts and package proteins and other cellular materials.
2. This organelle's shape is a series of flattened membranes, similar to stacks of pancakes
3. Known as the UPS/FEDEX/Postal Service of the cell

Clue List

Chloroplast

1. Only found in plant cells. Photosynthesis occurs in this organelle.
2. Organelle that contains chlorophyll or green pigment that provides plant cells with their color.
3. Organelle that converts light energy into sugar.

Nucleolus

1. Found inside the nucleus and creates ribosome.

Vacuole

1. Found in both plant and animal cells. Stores excess water and other cellular materials.
2. Animal cells have multiple small ones, but plant cells have one large, central one.
3. This organelle helps prevent a plant from wilting.

Lysosome

1. Organelle only found in an animal cell.
2. This organelle breaks down and recycles cellular waste and old or damaged cell parts
3. Known as the garbage man of the animal cell.

CLUE LIST

Nuclear Membrane

1. Semi-permeable and allows certain things to enter or exit the nucleus.
2. Known as the nucleus' bodyguard.

Organelle

1. Small and specialized units that work together inside a cell.
2. Nucleus, mitochondria, and chloroplast are all examples of.
3. Endoplasmic reticulum, lysosome, and golgi body are all examples of.

Unicellular

1. An organism made up of only a single cell.
2. Bacteria are _____ organisms.
3. This type of organism does not have tissues, organs, or organ systems.

Cell

1. The smallest or most basic unit of life.
2. All cells come from _____
3. Tissues are made up of two or more _____ working together.

CLUE LIST

Multicellular

1. Organisms made up of two or more cells.
2. All plants and animals are UNICELLULAR or MULTICELLULAR.
3. Type of organism that has tissues, organs, and organ systems.

Tissue

1. Two or more cells working together make up.
2. Organs are made up of two or more _____ working together.
3. Four types: connective, muscular, epithelial, nervous.

Prokaryotic

1. Type of cell without a nucleus.
2. All bacteria are made up of this type of cell.
3. Type of cell without most organelles.

Organ

1. Two or more tissues working together make up.
2. Heart, eyes, brain, bones, and lungs are all examples of
3. Organ systems are made up of two or more _____ working together.

CLUE LIST

Eukaryotic

1. Type of cell with a nucleus.
2. Humans are made up of this type of cell.
3. Plant cells and animal cells are both examples of this type of cell.

Organ System

1. Two or more organs working together make up.
2. Digestive, respiratory, nervous, skeletal, and muscular are all examples of.
3. Cells -> Tissues -> Organs -> ?

Robert Hooke

1. Discovered the cell.
2. Study small pieces of cork under a microscope.
3. His discovery lead to the development of the cell theory.

Organism

1. Any living thing.
2. Any thing that displays all six of the following characteristics: movement, response to a stimulus, growth/development, excretion, reproduction, obtain/use energy
3. Humans, trees, fungus, protists, and bacteria are all examples of

CLUE LIST

Energy

1. All organisms require this.
2. All of this originated from the Sun.
3. Animals obtain this by eating other organisms and plants obtain this through photosynthesis

Microscope

1. Instrument used to see things that are not visible to the "naked" eye.
2. Robert Hooke used this tool to discover cells.
3. Simple, compound, and electron are all examples of this.

DNA

1. The blueprint for all of an organism's traits.
2. Found on chromosomes, and inside the nucleus of an eukaryotic cell.
3. The abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid

Cell Theory

1. All organisms are made up of one or more cells.
2. Cells are the basic units of structure and function of life.
3. All cells come from cells.

CLUE LIST

Chromosome

1. DNA is found on this structure.
2. "X" shaped structures found inside the nucleus of an eukaryotic cell.
3. Hereditary material is found on this structure.

Mitosis

1. Cellular process that allows for asexual reproduction, growth and development, and the ability to heal.
2. The phases are prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.
3. Way body cells are produced.

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