Chapter 3.1-3.3

3.1

Micrometer

 $\,$ - $1/1000\,\mathrm{th}$ of a millimeter, the common unit for professional microscopes Cell

- the basic unit of life

Magnification

- ratio between observed size and actual size

Resolution

- ability to distinguish between 2 adjacent points Compound Light Microscope
- uses a stream of electrons to produce a magnified image Scanning Electron Microscope $\,$
 - 3dimensional view of the surface of an object

All living things are made up of cells as it is the basic unit of life. Microscope technology is the reason that we are able to study cells to this detail.

3.2

Prokaryotic Cells

- cell that lacks a membrane-bound nucleus and organelles ${\tt Eukaryotic}$ Cells
- cell that has a membrane-bound nucleus and membranous organelles $\mbox{\sc Plasma}$ Membrane
- membrane surrounding the cytoplasm that consists of a phospholipid bilayer with embedded proteins $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right)$

Selectively Permeable

having degrees of permeability

Cytoplasm

- contents of a cell between the nucleus and the plasma membrane that contains the organelles $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1$
- small membranous structure in the cytoplasm of eukaryotic cells having a specific structure/function

The plasma membrane forms the outer membrane of the cell to regulate what enters/exits the cell.

Nucleus: through invagination of the plasma membrane Mitochondria and chloroplast: by engulfing the prokaryotic cells

3.3

Fluid-mosaic Model

- $\,$ model for the plasma membrane based on the changing location and pattern of protein molecules $\,$ Diffusion $\,$
- movement of molecules or ions from a region of higher to lower concentration
 Osmosis

- diffusion of water from an area of high to low concentration through a selectively permeable membrane
 Facilitated Transport
- use of a plasma membrane carrier to move a substance in/out of a cell from high to low concentration $\mbox{\sc Active Trasport}$
- $\,$ carrier protein in the plasma membrane that moves sodium ions out and potassium ions in the cell