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Cell membrane analogy prezi

This lesson focuses on cell membranes. We will go to what the cell membrane is and see many similarities to help it understand further, then you can test your knowledge with a short quiz. What is cell membrane? Cells are the basic units of life. They actually had the names of the cells because, under the microscope, they look like small rooms. Much like room to build a building, cells talk to our bodies and every other living. Cells are, in fact, essential to something considered alive. Each type of cell in our body is slightly different and performs a specific job. For example, cardiomyocytes, or heart cells, keep green and heart pumped on their own. To perform these particular tasks, cells need to be protected from the environment, which is the act of a thin, movable barrier called cell membranes. Let's find some similarities of cell membranes to better understand this important cell protector. We will only write a custom essay for you specifically for \$13.90/page! Order now class analogy let's go back to the idea of a cell as a room and, in particular, a classroom. When in a classroom, students need to be undisturbed and ready to learn, and noisy children should be put out to walk through the hall on their way back from lunch. The centuries-old solution is to put walls. Walls keep the safety of the classroom and all parts inside the classroom like teachers and working students. In this way, the walls are like cell membranes. But we're not fencing in class forever. Windows and doors let people come and go, and it is also an important part of the cell membrane. The cell membrane is selectively cross-crossable, meaning that it only features certain things inside and outside the cell as needed. Students come to class late, and students need a sip of water to go out. Administrators come, and maybe some insects fly out the window. The cell only facilitates the things it needs and gets rid of things that don't need it. Circus Tent Analogy Next, let's use something more fun to compare cell membranes: a circus! The circus is a fantastic place with all the parts swirling inside work. Cotton candy vendors, trapeze artists, jugglers and much more. Each of these players are consistent with parts that work inside the cell. The circus cell membrane is the flexible tent that separates it from the outside. Like classroom walls, the tent keeps out wildlife as well as people that didn't buy tickets. Salespeople at the door monitor patrons and only let them in if they prepare their tickets, just as the plasma membrane selectively lets the substances in the cell. Garbage, like garbage, can also leave the circus, as the waste leaves the cell. This time on the water balloon analogy, let's get a bit more into how the plasma membrane moves. Inside the cell Made of thick goo called cytoplasm. This is Mainly made of water, in which some salt and sugars are mixed. This is where all parts of the cell hang. Since it is made of water, a water balloon easily lends an analogy. In this example, water is like cytoplasm. The thin plastic cover of the balloon is the cell membrane. Unless you actually throw the balloon, the plastic shifts with it. It is like a membrane, which is flexible, moving with the cell when it has to move. Ocean analogy Although the ocean is incredibly vast and a cover that is not visible to the human eye, it parallels the cell membrane well. First of all, the ocean is fluid. If the boats are not tied down, they swim on the sea, traveling with the present. Although the cell membrane is a difficult barrier, it is actually quite fluid. Fats, or phospholipids, which make the membrane drift around like the sea. Proteins and carbohydrates also float along the phospholipid sea, drifting until they are anchored to membranes. Fish, coral and plants in the sea correspond to the inside parts of a cell. The ocean is made of water, just like inside our cell, and boats and buoys dotting the surface of the sea make a great example of the mosaic nature of the membrane. Large cell membranes are formed from several small parts including lipids, carbohydrates and proteins. In our ocean analogy, boats and buoys are lipids, carbohydrates, and proteins. Summary in summary summary, cells are the basic units of life. They are covered by a thin, fluid, and flexible barrier called cell membranes. Cell membrane protects the cell through selective permeability, only giving certain things inside and outside the cell like a door in an orbit. Like water balloons, the cell membrane is flexible, moving along the inside of the cell. It is made up of a mosaic of substances such as lipids, proteins and carbohydrates, which flow freely such as floating on an ocean. You can use a lot of similarities. Cell membranes maintain the traffic of things that are going on in the cell. It also keeps stuff in or out. You could say that this screen works like a door. Perhaps a better analogy is that the cell membrane is like a boundary (between countries). Cell membrane (like border guards) controls the time and outside traffic of the cell. A fun answer might be to compare it to a club bouncer, that allows some people in and blocks the entrance of others. Another analogy to a cell membrane is that it is like a sieve. That's because it lays into small particles (like water) while preventing large particles that can cause cell damage out. Outside.

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