**Prompt:** Compare and contrast **plant and animal** cells. Include discussing three major **organelles** (cell membrane, cell wall, nucleus, cytoplasm, chloroplasts, mitochondria, or vacuoles).

Organelles make up two kinds of cells, “plant” (cell 2) and “animal” (cell 1), and organelles carry out jobs in each kind of cell. Cell one is an animal cell because everything inside of it belongs in an animal cell, while cell two is a plant cell because it has a cell wall as well as chloroplast inside. Animal cells don’t have a cell wall or chloroplast. Animals don’t have chloroplast because they find food instead of making it inside of them. Animals also don’t have cell walls because animals need to move and a cell wall would be too stiff. Three organelles that you can find in these cells are a vacuole, chloroplast (plant cell) and a nucleus. Based on the charts, the vacuole stores food, water and nutrients. It may also store toxins in the cell. This relates to a food pantry where food is stored. It keeps everything together until it is needed, which is important. Next, we find the chloroplast, which, according to the chart, “uses sunlight to make food.” It also plays a part in the process of photosynthesis. This means the chloroplast is like a kitchen making food for the plant to survive. Again, chloroplast is only found in a plant cell. Last, we have, most importantly, the nucleus. The nucleus directs all the cells activities and tells organells what to do. The text says that the nucleus is also used for structural support. The nucleus is like a boss, telling the people what to do. It is in charge of all of the cell activities. All organelles, including the vacuole, chloroplast and nucleus make up a cell and are important to that cell, each carrying out each of their special jobs that enable the cell to survive.

Restate prompt: Plant and animal cells have similarities and differences, with various organelles.

Restate and respond: Organelles make up two kinds of cells, “plant” and “animal”. Organelles carry out jobs in each kind of cell.