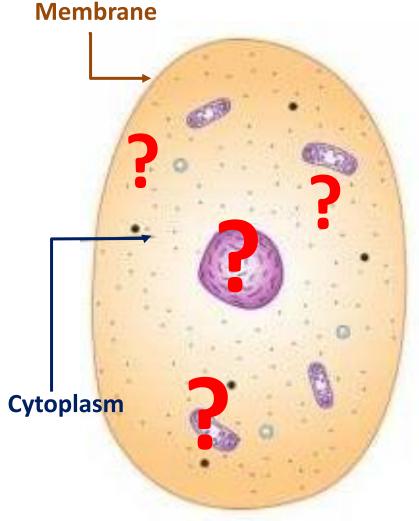
Cell Composition

<u>All cells</u> consist of a cytoplasm enclosed within a membrane.



- All cells have the same basic chemical composition.
- Membrane is made of water insoluble lipids.
- Cytoplasm is a gelatinous liquid composed of a mixture of <u>small molecules</u> (ions, amino acids, sugars and 70-90% water), and <u>macromolecules</u> which are essential to the cell's functions.

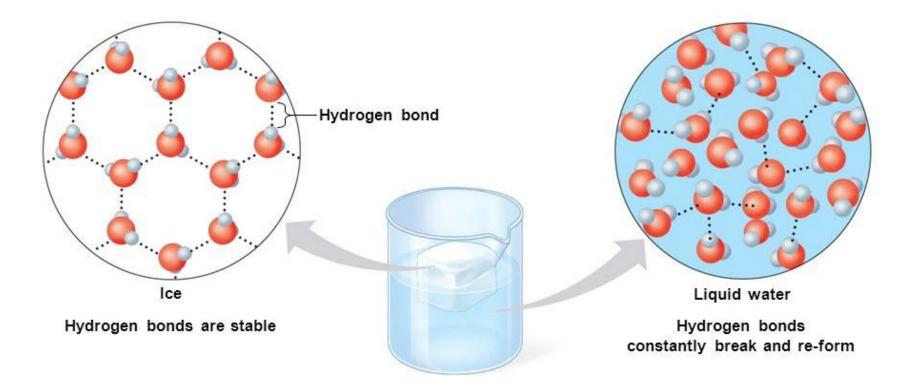
Amazing Water

 Water is the only substance on Earth that <u>naturally</u> <u>exists</u> as <u>solid</u> and <u>liquid</u> and <u>gas</u>.



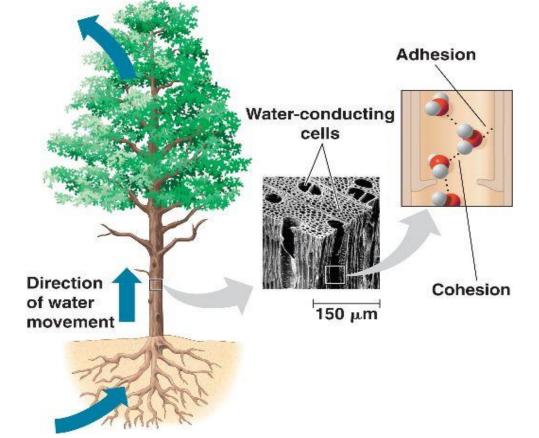
 Water is the substance that is necessary for any form of life as we know it. It is directly involved in many chemical reactions to build and break down important components of the cell.

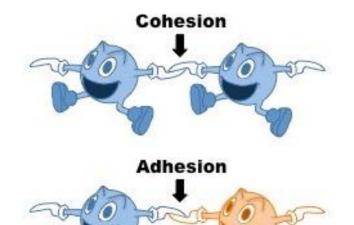
Water is less dense as a solid than as a liquid.



 This means that ice is less dense than liquid water, and therefore it floats. This property is important, as it keeps ponds, lakes, and oceans from freezing solid and allows life to continue to thrive under the icy surface. Water has <u>strong cohesive and adhesive forces</u>: water molecules are attracted to one another and to other materials.

• This is essential for fluid transport in many different forms of life.



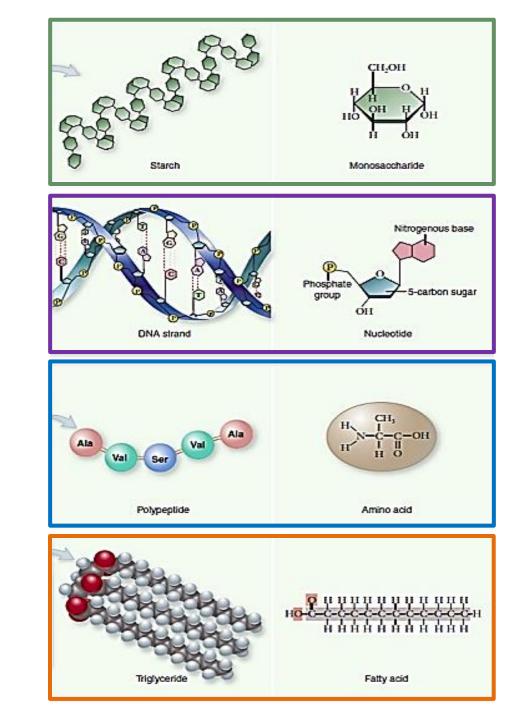


 For example, cohesion and adhesion combined allow nutrients to be transported to the top of a tree against the force of gravity.

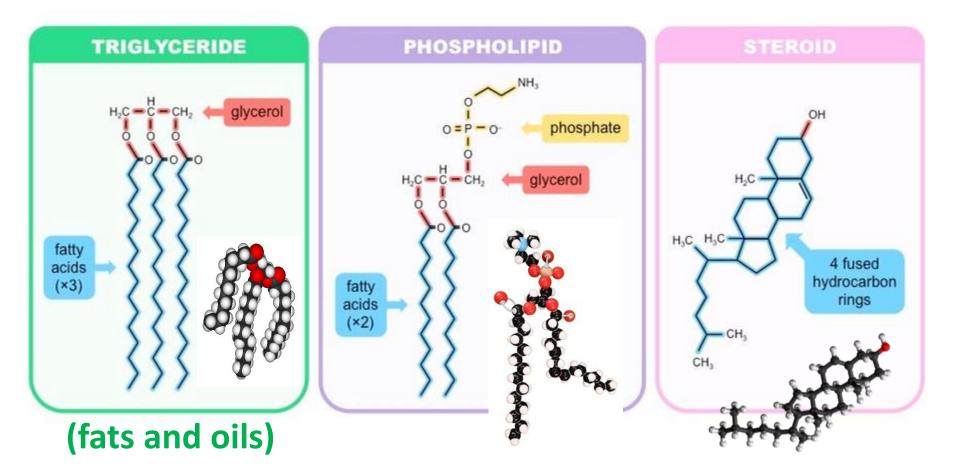
- Carbohydrates
 - Nucleic acids

Four major classes of intracellular macromolecules (large biological molecules)

- Proteins
 - Lipids



Lipids are long chains of hydrocarbon molecules insoluble in water



Lipids are components of cell membranes; they are also involved in energy storage, as well as relaying signals within cells.

