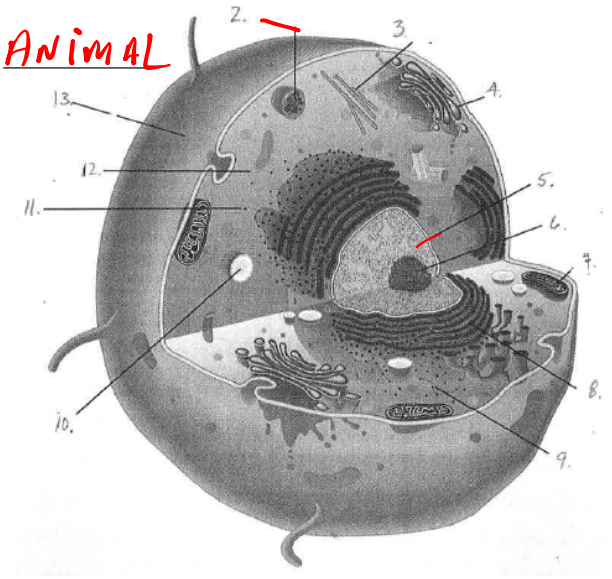
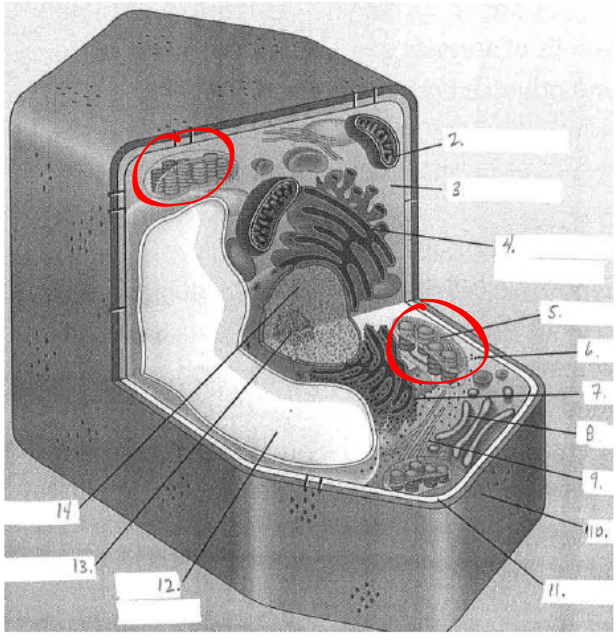
1. Type of Cell? ANIMAL



#	Structure	Function (4 words or less)
2	LYSOSOME	BREAKS DOWN WASTE MOLECULES
3	SPINDLE FIBERS	GIVES CELL STRUCTURE/TRANSPORTATION
4	GOLGI APPARATUS	MODIFIES + PACKAGES PROTEINS
5	NUCLEUS	CONTROL CENTER
6	NUCLEOLUS	RIBOSOME BEGIN TO BE MADE
7	mitochondrion	RELEASES ENERGY FROM FOOD
8	ROUGH E.R.	TRANSPORTS MOLECULES
9	RIBOSOME (ATTACHED)	ASSEMBLE PROTEINS
10	VACUOLE	STORES H_2O + NUTRIENTS
11	RIBOSOME (FREE)	
12	CYTOPLASM	GIVES SHAPE, HOLD ORGANELLES
13	CELL MEMBRANE	REGULATES WHAT ENTERS/LEAVES

Type of Cell? PLANT



#	Structure	Function (4 words or less)
2	mitochrondrion	"
3	Cytoplasm	"
4	ROUGH E.R.	"
5	CHLOROPLAST	MAKES FOOD FROM SUN
6	RIBOSOME (FREE)	"
7	RIBOSOME (ATTACHED)	"
8	GOLGI APPARATUS	"
9	SPINDLE FIBERS	"
10	CELL WALL	PROTECTS + GIVES STRUCTURE
11	CELL MEMBRANE	"
12	VACUOLE	"
13	NUCLEOLUS	"
14	NUCLEUS	"

Sheldon Science Sketch Criteria®

1. Use **pencil** for any sketched data (ink may be used for labeling)
2. Draw within a **large** field of view (FOV) (approx. 5-8cm is a good diameter for the FOV)
3. Do high **quality** work; sketch your area of interest perfectly. Make it look exactly as it appears under the microscope. The remainder of the FOV must be sketched to provide context, but the quality of the sketch may be quite rough.
4. **Label** your observations with as much of the following information as possible:
   a. Title of the object of interest
   b. Use a ruler to draw label lines
   c. Include total magnification of the FOV
   d. Include size (in µm*) of your object of interest.
   e. Label on the right-hand side of the drawing, if possible

*see table below for compound scope scales (note: 1mm = 1000µm)

Objective	FOV total Magif.	FOV size (mm)
Scan	40x	5.0 = 5,000 µm
* Low	100x	2.0 = 2,000 µm
High	400x	0.5 = 500 µm