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## Webliography

Web Address: http://evolution. about. com/od/Overview/a/Types-Of-Cells. htm   
Description: According to this we bite, a cell is a basic unit of living organisms. All living organisms have cells. While others are simple unicellular, others are made up of many cells. There are basically two distinct types of cells: prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. They are fond in different types or organisms. Each type of cell is made up of different organelles. These are specialized in performing different roles. Basically, prokaryotic are the simplest group of cells on earth. Unlike the eukaryotic cells, they are found in single celled organisms such as bacteria and amoeba. These are mostly hydrothermal organisms which only breed asexually through binary fission. Making, they do not need the fusion of male and female ones to be able to produce an offspring which is identical to the parent. This is due to the fact that the splitting of the cell occurs after a successful copying of the DNA.   
As already highlighted, prokaryotic cells have different organelles which perform different roles in the body of the living organism. They include cell membrane for the protection of the inner parts of the cell; cytoplasm which provides a cite for metabolic activities; ribosome for manufacturing proteins; nucleoid for holding the DNA and cell wall for a selective transmission of substances across the cell. They enable the cell to perform the basic duties which are essential for the survival of the organism (Nelson, D. L & Cox, M. M., 2005). Therefore, even if such organisms are unicellular, they are still able to make a good use of these prokaryotic cells to make life better in whatever ecosystem they are. They can undergo locomotion, feeding and reproduction. These are essential activities which enable them to adapt to and be useful in their ecosystem.

## Site Author: Heather Scoville

Web address: http://www. slideshare. net/sth215/eukaryotes   
Description: According to this site, eukaryotic cells are found in more complex organisms which include animals and plants. As a complex organism, human being has this type of cell which enables it to perform a series of multiple activities. As multi-cellular organisms, eukaryotic cells are able to perform specific roles in the body. This specialization is accomplished through the differentiation process.   
Unlike the prokaryotic cells, this type of cell has more organelles. These include the cell membrane used for protecting the inner parts of the cell; cytoplasm which provides a cite for metabolic activities; ribosome for manufacturing proteins; nucleus for holding genetic information (DNA); nucleolus for the formation of ribosome; golgi apparatus for the sorting and transportation of proteins; mitochondria for creating energy; vesicles for the transmission of proteins; Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum for assembling proteins and the making lipids (Nelson, D. L & Cox, M. M., 2005).   
According to this site, other eukaryotic cells contain lysosomes which are used for digesting wastes; cell vacuoles for the storage of water; Chloroplasts for photosynthesis; centrioles for mitotic cell division and cell walls for the selective transmission of substances across the cell. The specialization of these organelles makes the cells be able to carry out specific roles. This makes life be easier for these organisms. They can therefore be in a position of breeding both asexually and sexually. This site gives invaluable information about eukaryotic cells. It is very resourceful and should be used by anyone planning to know much about eukaryotic cells.   
Site Author: Site Last Edited: This site was last edited on 06/17/2013.

## References

Nelson, D. L & Cox, M. M. (2005). Lehninger Principles of Biochemistry (4th Ed.). New York:   
W. H. Freeman.