Friday 18th February 2022

Animal and Plant Cells

Structure and Function of Animal Cells

* Nucleus – Controls the activities of the cell, and contains the chromosomes needed to build new cells or organisms.
* Cytoplasm – A liquid gel that most of the other sub-cellular organisms are suspended in, and where most of the chemical reactions take place.
* Cell Membrane – Controls how substances such as glucose and mineral ions move in, and how substances such as urea and hormones move out of the cell.
* Mitochondria – Where aerobic respiration takes place, which releases energy for the cell.
* Ribosomes – Site of protein synthesis, which produces proteins for the cell.

Structure and Function of Plant Cells

Plant cells have all of the components that a typical animal cell has, as well as other sub-cellular organisms which are needed for their different functions compared to animal cells.

* Cell Wall – Made of Cellulose, supports the cell and gives it strength.
* Chloroplasts – Only found in the green parts of the plant, they contain chlorophyll, which gives them their green colour, and is responsible for photosynthesis.
* Permanent Vacuole – A space in the cytoplasm filled with cell sap, which keeps the cell rigid to support the plant.