



Specialised Cells **Match and Draw**

Draw **one** line from each specialised cell to the correct description of how it is adapted to its function.

sperm cell

These cells have a large surface area and thin walls to allow them to absorb water and minerals from the soil.

nerve cell

These cells have a long flagellum (tail) and many mitochondria to release energy for movement, allowing them to swim to fertilise an egg cell.

muscle cell

These cells contain filaments of protein that slide over each other. They have many mitochondria to release energy for the cell to contract.

root hair cell

These cells form sieve tubes to allow the continuous transport of dissolved sugars around the plant.

xylem

These cells have a long, thin axon with branching dendrites at either end, allowing them to transmit electrical impulses around the body.

phloem

These cells are strengthened with lignin and form hollow tubes to transport water from the roots to the leaves.