

03

(b)

Ribosomes - These synthesize a variety of proteins in the cell.

Mitochondria - Also known as power house of the cell and provides energy to the cell.

Endoplasmic reticulum: It is involved in producing lipids and protein manufacturing.

Plastids (chloroplasts): This organelles are involved in synthesis and storage of food.

Golgi bodies - Also known as Golgi apparatus, involves the modification of proteins.

Lysosomes: They break down the organic materials and help in digestion.

Vacuole:- Stores excess water, waste products and food.

These all organelles work to carry out life processes in living beings and very much necessary for whole world.

02

6 Lysosomes are membrane-bound organelles responsible for the transport and degradation of intracellular and extracellular cargo. Lysosome mobility is a combination of active transport and diffusion. Active, ATP-dependent, transport is driven by motor proteins, kinesin and dynein, moving the lysosome along microtubules. Lysosome also undergo periods of diffusion. So, I think transportation is possible through lysosomes.

Q3

@

Photoplasm can prevent the cell

from shrinking. cytoskeleton's

elements are also can prevent

the cell from shrinking. Passive

transport are also helps in this

case to ~~not~~ prevent that. The

real reason is to shrink a cell

is A hypotonic solution has

increased solute, and osmotic movement

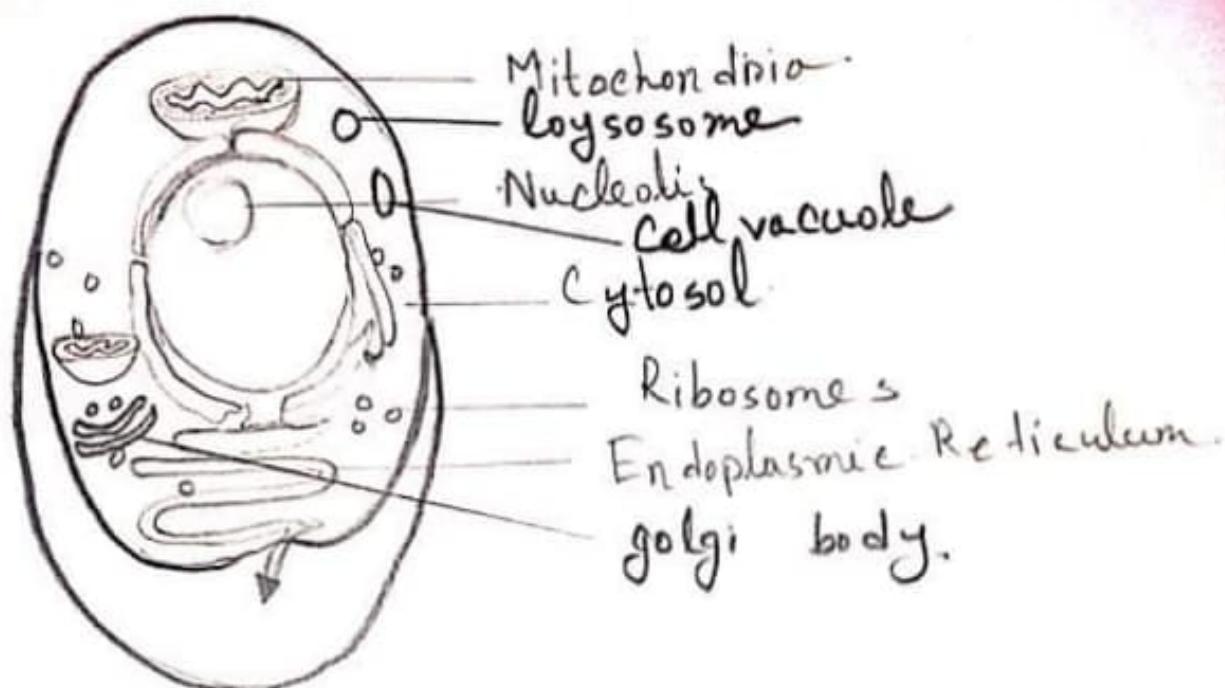
of water outside causing the cell

to shrink. Then, photoplasm can

solve the problem of shrinking

of a cell.

Eukaryotic cell



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Prokaryotic cell

