ANSWER ABOUT PLANT AND ANIMAL CELL

1. LABEL THE STRUCTURE OF ANIMAL AND PLANT CELLS.

ANIMAL CELL

ribosomes

cytoplasm

cell membrane

lysosome

microtubules

nucleus

nucleolus

endoplasmic reticulum

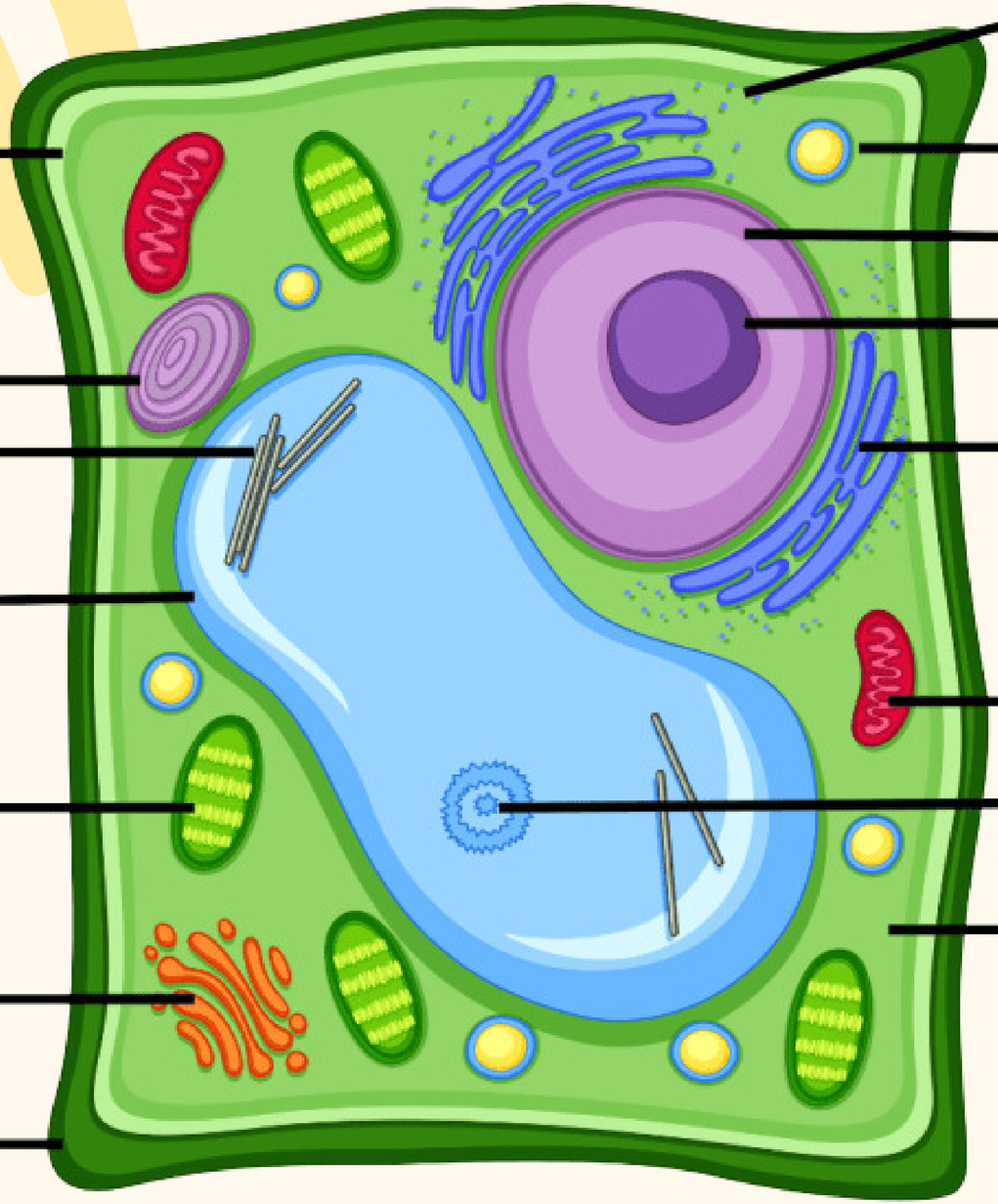
golgi body

centrosomes

mitochondrion

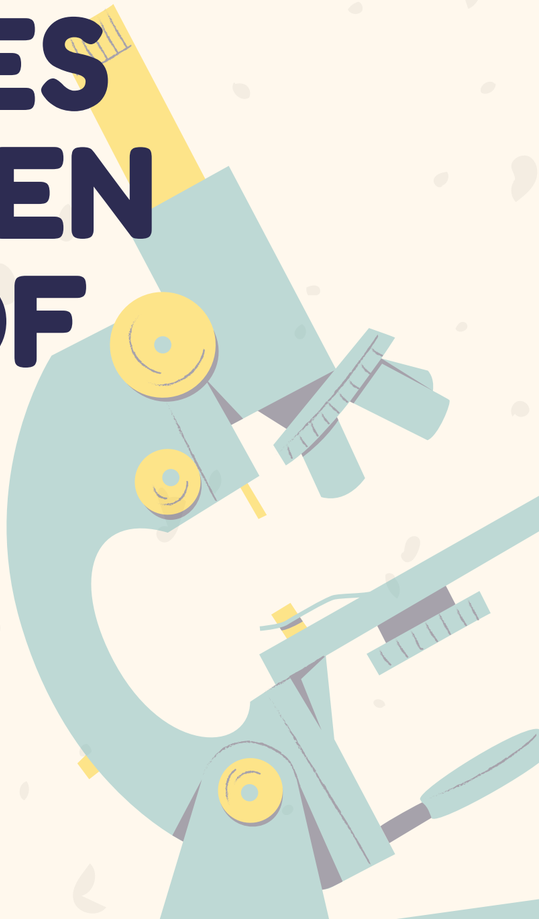
cell wall

PLANT CELL

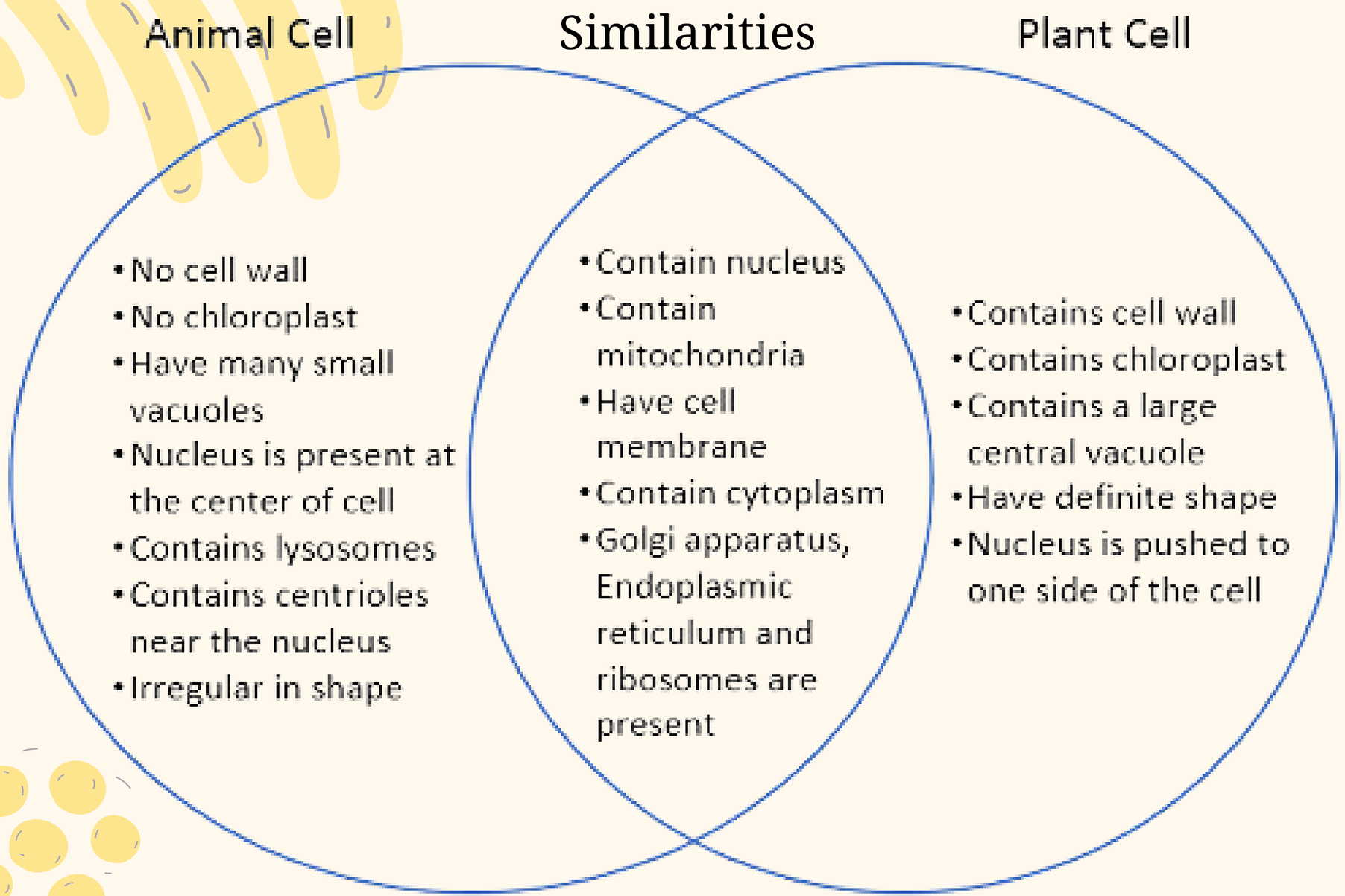


ribosomes
cell membrane
peroxisome
nucleus
nucleolus
amyloplast
raphide crystal
endoplasmic reticulum
vacuole
mitochondrion
chloroplast
druse crystal
cytoplasm
Golgi apparatus
cell wall

2. CREATE A VENN DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CELL STRUCTURES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS.



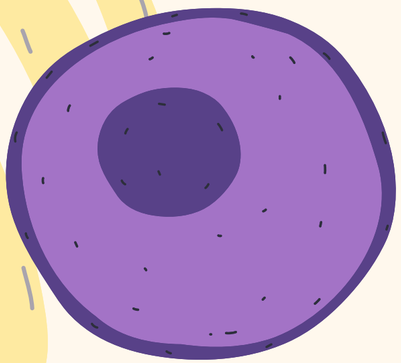
Venn Diagram of Animal and Plant Cells



3. GIVE A FUNCTION FOR EACH ANIMAL AND PLANT CELL STRUCTURE.

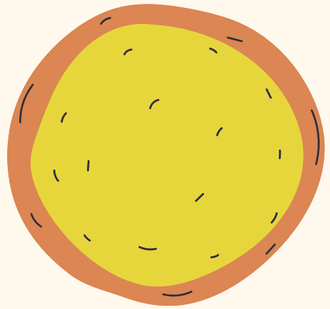
Nucleus

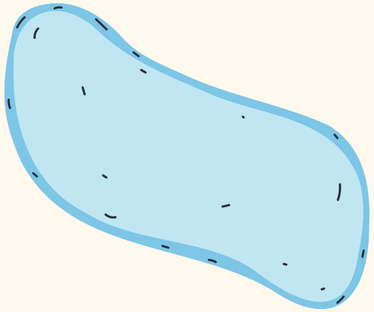
This circular organelle is located in the cell's centre. It regulates all of the animal cell's activity.



Lysosome

Lysosomes are organelles that help the cell break down certain compounds.



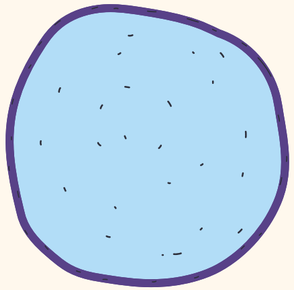


Vacuole

Vacuoles helps in the maintenance of water balance in animal cells.

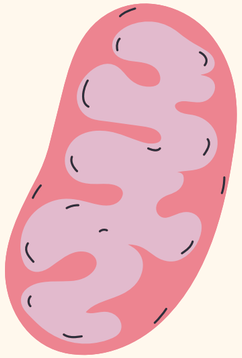
Cell Membrane

A cell membrane is found in all animal cells. The cell membrane protects the internal components.



Golgi Apparatus

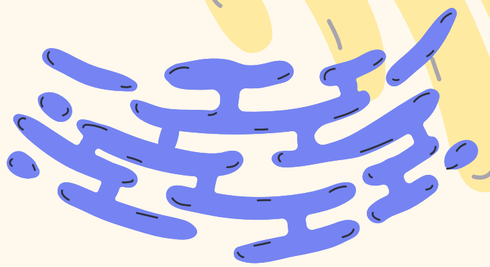
This component is in charge of the processing and packaging of proteins and lipid molecules within the animal cell.



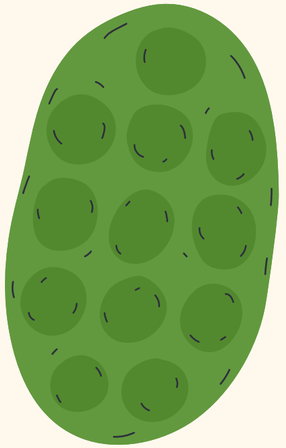
Mitochondria

It serves as the animal cell's power source.

Endoplamic Reticulum

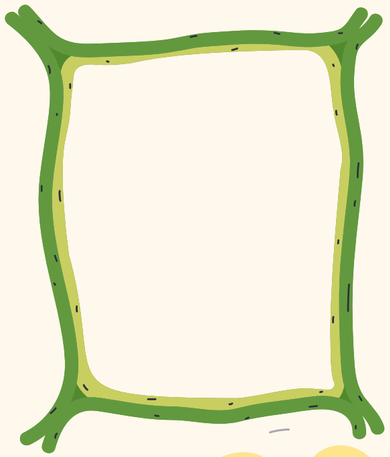


- The endoplasmic reticulum is a cell-based network of membranes that supports the transit of proteins and other molecules synthesised by ribosomes.
- It comes in two kinds: smooth endoplasmic reticulum and rough endoplasmic reticulum.



Chloroplast

Chloroplasts generate energy through photosynthesis and oxygen-release mechanisms.



Cell Wall

The rectangular form of the plant cell is due to the protective part inside the cell.