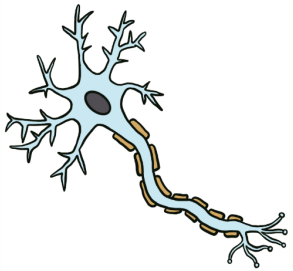
RED BLOOD CELL

This cell is found in blood.

Its function is to transport oxygen around the body.

There is no nucleus and a biconcave shape to increase surface area.

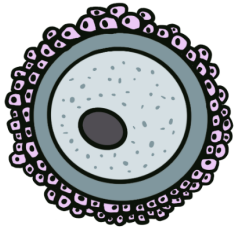


NERVE CELL

This cell is found in nerve fibres.

Its function is to carry electrical signals to the brain and body.

It is long, with branched endings called dendrites to receive the impulses.



EGG CELL

This cell is found in the ovaries and contains female DNA.

Its function is fertilisation with a sperm, then it uses its store of food for growing into an embryo.

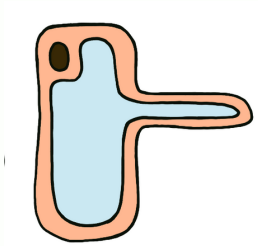
It is protected by a thick membrane and outer cells.

SPERM CELL

This cell is found in the testes.

It contains male DNA for fertilising with an egg cell.

It has a long tail used for swimming and the head contains enzymes that help fuse with the egg cell.

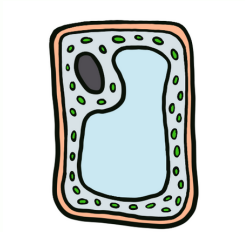


ROOT HAIR CELL

This cell is found in the roots of plants.

Its function is to absorb water and minerals from soil.

It grows long and thin to increase surface area. It has a large vacuole for storing water.



PALISADE CELL

This cell is found in plant leaves.

Its function is to use sunlight to make food for the plant (photosynthesis).

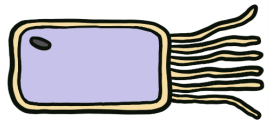
It contains lots of chloroplasts for photosynthesis take place.

MUSCLE CELL

This cell is found in muscles.

Its function is to use energy to shorten and lengthen so the animal can move.

It contains lots of mitochondria as they need energy.



CILIATED EPITHELIAL CELL

This cell is found in air passages to the lungs.

Its function is to help protect the lungs by trapping bacteria and dust in mucus.

It has tiny hairs called cilia that sweep the mucus back up to the throat or nostrils.