Generated Educational Content: Explain about the plant

Subject: General | Grade: 10 | Generated: 7/24/2025

(.8M$G 5?&M/>0M%?/K ! µ£•Í•®Í ®¾£µ°Í•³Ç! Hello, dear students!
K6? > (Cell) G ,>0G .G >(G Gd *(G *(G 8*>8 *G!<-*L'G 0 *6A-
M/> *(G -@ 8K > 9H ? 5G H8G ,(G 9H 0 (.G M/> $0 9H? 9
0 $A K6? > (Animal Cell) @ &M-A$ &A(?/> .G K$> 2 > G! ---
Micro-World: Plant Cells vs. Animal Cells** **8B M7M. $ @ K : *>
K6? > ** **¨Á£Í£Á¯¿°Íª Í ª¿°ªžÍš¤Í¤È †°¾¯ÍµË®Í: ¤¾µ° šÆ²Í•³Í Ž¤¿°³
Introduction (*0? / / ...±¿®Á•®Í) Every living organism, whether a
*G!< / †² ®°®Í) or a swift deer (9?0# / ®¾©Í), is made up of tiny, fu
like a house is built brick by brick, our bodies and the bodies of all living things are built cell by cell.
While all cells share some basic structures, plant cells and animal cells have distinct differences
that allow them to perform their unique functions. *M0$M/G @5?$
*G!< 9K /> $G < 9?0#, K6? > (>. K @, .L2? > /K 8G ,(> 9K$
- 0 G ,($> 9H, 5H8G 9@ 9.>0G 60@0 0 8-@ @5?$ @ K G 60
9H d , ? 8-@ K6? > A ,A(?/>&@ 8 0 (> 8> > 0$@ 9H , *>&* K6
K6? > .G 5?6?7M $0 9K$G 9H K (M9G *(G &M5?$@/ >0M/
'µÍµÊ°Á ‰¯¿°¿©®Á®Í, ...¤Á '°Á ‰¯°®¾© †² ®°®Í (Banyan tree) †• ‡°Á
®¾©Í (deer) †• ‡°Á•Í•ŸÍŸÁ®Í, šÆ²Í•³Í Ž©ªÍªŸÁ®Í š¿±¿¯, ...Ÿ¿ªÍªŸÈ ...
šÆ™Í•²Í šÆ™Í•²¾••Í •ŸÍŸªÍªŸÁµ¤Á ªË²µÇ, ¨®¤Á ‰Ÿ²Í•³Á®Í, ...©È¤Í¤Á
šÆ²Í šÆ²Í²¾• ‰°Áµ¾•Í•ªÍªŸÁ•¿©Í±©. ...©È¤Í¤Á šÆ²Í•³Á®Í š¿² ...Ÿ¿ªÍª
ª•¿°Í¨Í¤Á •Ê³Í•¿©Í±© Ž©Í±¾²Á®Í, ¤¾µ° šÆ²Í•³Á•Í•Á®Í µ¿²™Í•Á šÆ²Í•³
µÇ±Áª¾ŸÁ•³Í ‰³Í³©, ...µÈ ...µ±Í±¿©Í ¤©¿¤Í¤Áµ®¾© ª£¿•³ÈšÍ šÆ¯Í¯ ...
Analogy: A Fort vs. A Flexible Vehicle (8>&C6M/: ?2> ,(>. 2
'°Á •ËŸÍŸÈ ®±Í±Á®Í '°Á ¨Æ•¿´Íµ¾© µ¾•©®Í)** Imagine a magnificent
0> 8M%>(> K ?2> / °¾œ¸Í¤¾©¿©Í '°Á •ËŸÍŸÈ). It has strong, rigi
many rooms inside, and a large reservoir for water. This is somewha
5M/8M$ ->0$@/ 690 .G &L!<$@ 9A $G <, 2 @2@ >!<@ @ 2M*(>
(9@ 9H, 2G ?(8G 9@ -@ 8>(@ 8G .A!<(G 0 >(G @ 8M5$ $M0$
@ $09 9Hd 6>(&>0, *M0> @(‡¨Í¤¿¯ ?2G @ 2M*(> 0G (H8G 0>
8A0 M7> G 2? . <,B$, K0 ,>90@ &@5>0G 9H , &0 .0G 9H , 0
2>6/ 9Hd /9 A 9& $ ***>&* K6? >** H8> 9Hd ‡ªÍªË¤Á '°Á ª°ª°ªÍ
“ŸÁ®Í '°Á µÇ•®¾©, ¨Æ•¿´Íµ¾© µ¾•©¤Í¤È •±Íª©È šÆ¯Í¤Á ª¾°Á™Í•³Í.
šÂ´ªÍªŸµ¿²Í²È, †©¾²Í Ž™Í•Á®Í Ž³¿¤¾•¤Í ¤¿°Á®ÍªÍ¿šÍ šÆ²Í² šÁ¤¨Í¤¿°®
µ¿²™Í•Á šÆ²Í²ÈªÍ ªË©Í±¤Á. --- **Common Components (8>.>(M/
Both plant and animal cells are eukaryotic cells, meaning they have a true nucleus and other
membrane-bound organelles. They share many common components:
&K(K /B G0?/K ? K6? > 9H , ?8 > 0M% 9H ? (.G 5>8M$5?
?2M2@-,>'M/ 9K$G 9H d 5G 8>.>(M/ K K 8> > 0$G 9H : ¤¾
šÆ²Í•³Í ‡°£ÍŸÁ®Í ¯Â•¾°¿¯ËŸ¿•Í šÆ²Í•³Í, ...¤¾µ¤Á ...µÈ '°Á ‰£Í®È¯¾©
šÂ´ªÍªŸÍŸ ®±Í± ‰±ÁªÍªÁ•³È•Í •Ê£ÍŸÁ³Í³©. ...µÈ ª² ªÊ¤ÁÁµ¾© •Â±Á•³È ªÍ
Cell Membrane (K6? > ?2M2@ / šÆ²Í šµÍµÁ): The outer boundar
and leaves the cell, like a gatekeeper. * /9 ,>90@ 8@.> 9H K K6? >
M/> ,>90 (? 2$> 9H, 8G (?/ $M0?$ 0$@ 9H, H8G &M5>0*>2d * ‡
...©Á®¤¿•Í•¿±¤Á, Ž¤È µÆ³¿¯Ç±Í±Á•¿±¤Á Ž©Íª¤È•Í •ŸÍŸÁªÍªŸÁ¤Í¤Á®Í
µ¾¯¿²Í•¾ªÍª³¾³°Í ªË². * **Cytoplasm (K6? >&M05M/ / šÈŸÍŸËª¿³¾š®Í
filling the cell, where most cellular activities occur. * K6? > K -0(C
'? > 6 K6? @/ $?5?'?/> 9K$@ 9H d * šÆ²Í²Á•Í•Á³Í ‡°Á•Í•Á®Í œÆ²Í
‡™Í•Á¤¾©Í ªÆ°Á®Íª¾³¾© šÆ²Í²Á²¾°Í šÆ¯²Íª¾ŸÁ•³Í ¨ŸÈªÆ±Á•¿©Í±©.
‰ŸÍ•°Á):** The control center of the cell, containing the genetic mat
cell. * K6? > > (?/ $M0# G &M0, ?8.G (A5 6? 8>. M0@ (!@ ( ) 9
.8M$?7M @ $09 9Hd * šÆ²Í²¿©Í •ŸÍŸÁªÍª¾ŸÍŸÁ ®È¯®Í, ®°ª£ÁªÍ ªÊ°Á
‡¤Á šÆ²Í²¿©Í ®Â³È ªË©Í±¤Á. * **Mitochondria (8B$M0 #? > / ®ÈŸÍŸË
powerhouse of the cell, responsible for generating energy (ATP). *
(@*@) $M*(M(0(G G 2? ?.M.G&>0d * šÆ²Í²¿©Í †±Í±²Í ‰±Íª¤Í¤¿
‰°Á¤¾¤Í•Á¤¤±Í•Á ªÊ±ÁªÍªÁ. * **Endoplasmic Reticulum ($0M&M05M
A network of membranes involved in protein and lipid synthesis. * *M
6>.?2 ?2M2?/K > (G 50M d * ªÁ°¤®Í ®±Í±Á®Í ²¿ªÍª¿ŸÍ ¤Ê•ÁªÍª¿²Í