

Cell structure

Name three structures found in plant cells but not animal cells.

Cell structure

What is the function of the nucleus?

Cell structure

What is the function of ribosomes?

Cell structure

What is the function of mitochondria?

Cell structure

What is the function of the cell membrane?

Cell structure

Which structures does a bacterial cell have?

Cell structure

What is a plasmid?

Cell structure

How is the DNA arranged in a bacterial cell?

Contains the genetic material (DNA) and controls the activities of the cell.

Cell wall, chloroplasts and a large vacuole.

Aerobic respiration, which releases energy for the cell.

They make proteins (protein synthesis).

Cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, ribosomes, circular DNA and plasmids.

Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell.

As circular DNA free in the cytoplasm, with no nucleus.

A small ring of extra DNA found in bacterial cells.

Cell structure

How are new cells produced?

Cell structure

Ciliated cells: what is their function?

Cell structure

Root hair cells: what is their function?

Cell structure

**Palisade mesophyll cells and gametes:
what are their functions?**

Cell structure

**Neurones and red blood cells: what
are their functions?**

Cell structure

Define a tissue.

Cell structure

Define an organ.

Cell structure

Order the levels of organisation.

Movement of mucus in the trachea and bronchi.

By division of existing cells.

Palisade mesophyll cells: photosynthesis.
Sperm and egg cells (gametes): reproduction.

Absorption.

A group of cells with similar structures, working together to perform a shared function.

Neurones: conduction of electrical impulses. Red blood cells: transport of oxygen.

Cell, tissue, organ, organ system, organism.

A structure made up of a group of tissues, working together to perform specific functions.

Cell structure

Define an organ system.

Size of specimens

State the magnification formula.

Size of specimens

How do you find actual size from magnification and image size?

Size of specimens

Why should you convert sizes to the same unit before calculating magnification?

Size of specimens **Supplement**

How many μm are in 1 mm?

Size of specimens **Supplement**

How do you convert μm to mm?

Magnification = image size $\div$ actual size.

A group of organs with related functions, working together to perform body functions, e.g. the digestive system.

Because magnification has no units, so image and actual size must both be in the same unit.

Actual size = image size $\div$ magnification.

Divide by 1000. To convert mm to μm , multiply by 1000.

1000 μm .