

Cells and levels of organisation

List the levels of organisation from smallest to largest.

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What is a tissue?

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Why is the stomach an organ?

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Function of the nucleus?

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Function of mitochondria?

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Function of ribosomes?

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Function of the cell membrane?

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Which structures do plant cells have that animal cells do not?

A group of cells with a similar structure and function.

Organelles, cells, tissues, organs, organ systems (then the organism).

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

It is made of several different tissues that work together to do a specific job.

Where proteins are made (protein synthesis).

Where aerobic respiration takes place, releasing energy for the cell.

Cell wall, chloroplasts and a large permanent vacuole.

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

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Function of the cell wall and the vacuole in a plant cell?

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What is cell differentiation?

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Why is differentiation important in a multicellular organism?

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Give two advantages of using stem cells in medicine.

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Give two disadvantages of using stem cells in medicine.

The process by which a cell becomes specialised for a particular job.

The cell wall (cellulose) strengthens and supports the cell. The vacuole contains cell sap and keeps the cell firm.

They could replace damaged or diseased cells, and treat conditions such as diabetes or paralysis.

It produces specialised cells that form tissues and organs, each doing a different job efficiently.

They may form tumours, viruses may be passed on, the immune system may reject them, and there are ethical objections.