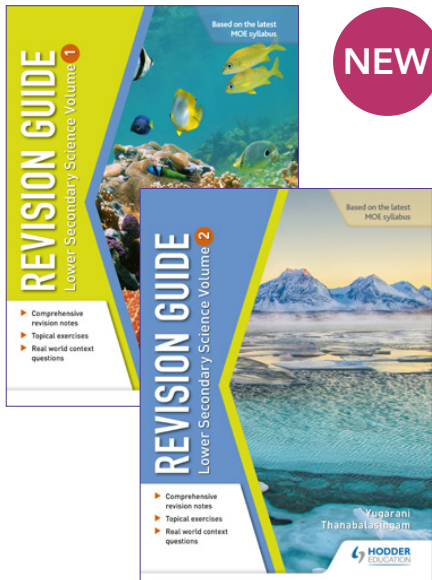




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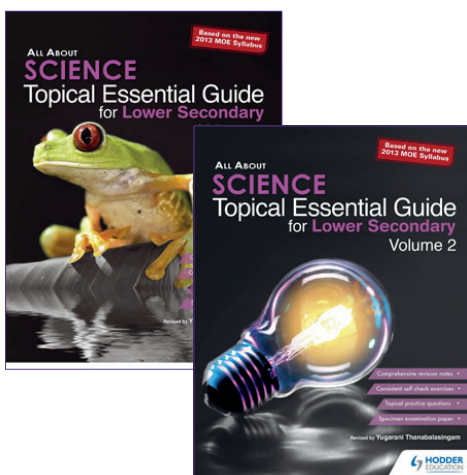
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CHAPTER 6

6.2 Structure of Animal and Plant Cells

Animal cells

- Generally, each animal cell is made up of cell protoplasm (cytoplasm and nucleus) and cell membrane.

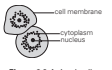


Figure 6.9 Animal cells

- The protoplasm is a semi-solid or jelly-like substance.
- The nucleus is the oval or round body seen in the centre of a cell.
- Surrounding the nucleus is the cytoplasm.
- The cytoplasm is thinner and more watery than the nucleus. The cytoplasm is defined as the material between the cell membrane (plasma membrane) and the nucleus envelope.

Plant cells

- Typical plant cells are rectangular in shape.

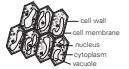


Figure 6.10 Plant cells

- The plant cell has a rigid cell wall made up of cellulose (a type of carbohydrate).
- There are regions in the plant cell which do not contain cytoplasm. These are called **vacuoles**. Vacuoles contain cell sap which is a very dilute solution of sugar and salt in water.
- Chloroplasts** contain chlorophyll, a green pigment found only in plant cells.

Table 6.1 Function of cell structures

Part of the cell	Function
nucleus	controls all the activities of the cell; contains genetic material that determines heredity
cytoplasm	stores water, dissolved minerals and food
cell membrane	protects the cell and controls the flow of substances in and out of the cell
cell wall	protects the cell and maintains the shape of the cell
chloroplast	contains chlorophyll for the process of photosynthesis; chlorophyll absorbs light energy and converts it to chemical potential energy in food
vacuole	contains cell sap made up of dissolved minerals

Table 6.1 Function of cell structures

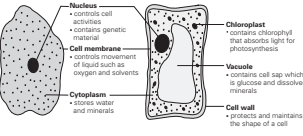


Figure 6.11 Function of cell structures

6.3 Cell Organisation

- A multicellular organism is organised in the following way.

```

graph TD
    Cell --> Tissue
    Tissue --> Organ
    Organ --> System
    System --> Organism
  
```

- The organisation of cells in this way enables multicellular organisms to carry out various processes of life such as moving, breathing and reproduction.

Comparison of animal cells and plant cells


An overview of the similarities and differences between animal and plant cells is shown in Figure 6.12.

Animal cell	Similarities	Plant cell
	Has protoplasm (cytoplasm and nucleus)	
	Has cell membrane	
	Ability to carry out life activities like excretion	
Differences		
Structure		Fixed
Shape		Fixed
Cell wall		Present
Large vacuole		Present
Chloroplast		Present
Food reserves		Starch
Glycogen		

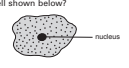
Figure 6.12 Comparison between animal and plant cells

Test Yourself 6.1

- What is the basic unit of all living things?
- What are the structures that can be found in plant cells but not animal cells?
- Study the five organisms shown below.



Which of the organisms have cells similar to the cell shown below?



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- Animal cells have a diameter of about $\frac{1}{10}$ mm.
- Not all animal or plant cells are similar in every respect. Cells vary in size, shape and in the nature of their contents.

Taken from **All About Science: Topical Essential Guide Volume 1**

CHAPTER 10

10

Transport Systems in Living Things

What You Will Learn

- 10.1 The Need for a Transport System
- 10.2 Human Transport System
- 10.3 Plant Transport System
- 10.4 Movement of Substances
- 10.5 Importance of Diffusion and Osmosis

10.1 The Need for a Transport System

- Cells need a continuous supply of oxygen and nutrients. The waste products that they produce must also be continuously removed.
- Multicellular organisms have many cells. Transport systems are needed to ensure that all the cells get the substances they need from the environment.
- In single-celled organisms, substances can move into and out of the cell directly.

10.2 Human Transport System

- The human circulatory system consists of the heart, blood and blood vessels.
- The functions of the human circulatory system are to:
 - supply oxygen and nutrients to all body cells;
 - remove waste substances such as carbon dioxide from cells.
- Humans have a closed blood circulatory system. Blood flows in closed blood vessels and the exchange of substances such as gas, food and waste takes place through the walls of the capillaries.

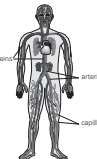


Figure 10.1 Blood circulatory system in humans

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Insects such as grasshoppers and cockroaches have open blood circulatory systems. Blood not only circulates in blood vessels but also enters the spaces between cells.

Heart

- The heart is a muscular organ which contracts and relaxes without stopping to pump and circulate blood to the whole body.
- The heart has four chambers:
 - left atrium
 - right atrium
 - left ventricle
 - right ventricle
- The left side of the heart contains **oxygenated blood** while the right side of the heart contains **deoxygenated blood**. Oxygenated blood has a high concentration of oxygen and a low concentration of carbon dioxide, deoxygenated blood has a low concentration of oxygen and a high concentration of carbon dioxide.

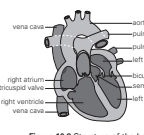


Figure 10.2 Structure of the heart

SCIENCE BULLETIN

There are four blood vessels connected to the heart.

Blood vessel	Function
Vena cava	Carries deoxygenated blood from all parts of the body to the right atrium
Pulmonary artery	Carries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs
Pulmonary vein	Carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart
Aorta	Carries oxygenated blood from the heart to the whole body

Blood vessels

- Blood vessels are tubes in the body that channel blood.
- There are three types of blood vessels in the human body:
 - artery
 - vein
 - blood capillary
- Arteries carry blood out of the heart. Veins carry blood towards the heart. Capillaries are fine blood vessels which act as connectors that join the blood vessel system of arteries to that of veins.

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The differences between an artery, vein and capillary are summarised in the table below.

	Artery	Vein	Blood capillary
Structure (Cross-section)	muscular layer lumen	muscular layer lumen	lumen one cell thick wall
Function	Carries blood away from the heart	Carries blood into the heart	Carries blood from the artery to the vein
Type of blood carried	Carries oxygenated blood (except pulmonary artery)	Carries deoxygenated blood (except pulmonary vein)	Carries oxygenated blood from the artery and deoxygenated blood to the vein
Rate of blood flow	High pressured blood that flows swiftly	Low pressured blood that flows slowly	Blood flows very slowly because the blood pressure in the capillary is very low. This situation enables the processes of diffusion and exchange of substances to proceed at maximum rate.
Thickness of blood vessel wall	Has thick, muscular, strong, and elastic walls to withstand the strong blood pressure in it	Has thin, less muscular and less elastic walls	Has porous and thin (i.e. one cell thick) walls to facilitate the exchange of gases and dissolved food and removal of waste products
Lumen size	Small	Big	Very small
Existence of valve (semilunar valve)	No	Yes (To ensure that blood flows in one way)	No

Taken from **All About Science: Topical Essential Guide Volume 2**

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