Form 6 Biology

Cell membrane – cell surface membrane (as to distinguish it from other membranes found in the cell)

Protoplasm – the living component of cells – cytoplasm and nucleus

Nucleus – most conspicuous

Chromatin – loosely coiled chromosomes

Chromosomes – threadlike before cell division, contains DNA

Organelle – a distinct part of the cell that has a particular structure and function

## General Distinctions Between Animal and Plant Cells

Centrioles are only found in animal cells NOT in plant cells. Apart from that, plant cells tend to have more features than animal cells (which include – **chloroplast**  which is found in photosynthesizing plants, **cell wall** which have pores containing fine threads known as plasmodesmata which link cytoplasm of neighbouring cells through the cell walls and a **large central vacuole** (animals cells have small vacuoles like phagocytic vacuoles)

Distinctions between Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes

Pros have free floating DNA in the cytoplasm in a region known as the nucleoid, they do not have a true nucleus. Eus have a true nucleus by having its DNA bound by a nuclear envelope, they are also associated with protein to form chromosomes. See p. 8 Table 2.2

Have ss draw cell diagrams on p. 129 and 130, then those on p. 135. Have them draw a typical plant and animal cell as they recall from Form 5 , then to look at the diagrams on p. 135 to compare.

They must note new structures they did not know before.

Research words like ultrastructure (how is it obtained) compared to what is seen under a light microscope (p. 129)