

## ① Plant Cell

⇒ They have cell wall.

⇒ Contain chloroplast

⇒ Don't have centriole.

⇒ Vacuole is large.

⇒ Nucleus is present on the side

## Animal Cell

⇒ Don't have cell wall.

⇒ Don't have chloroplast.

⇒ Centriole is present

⇒ Vacuole is small.

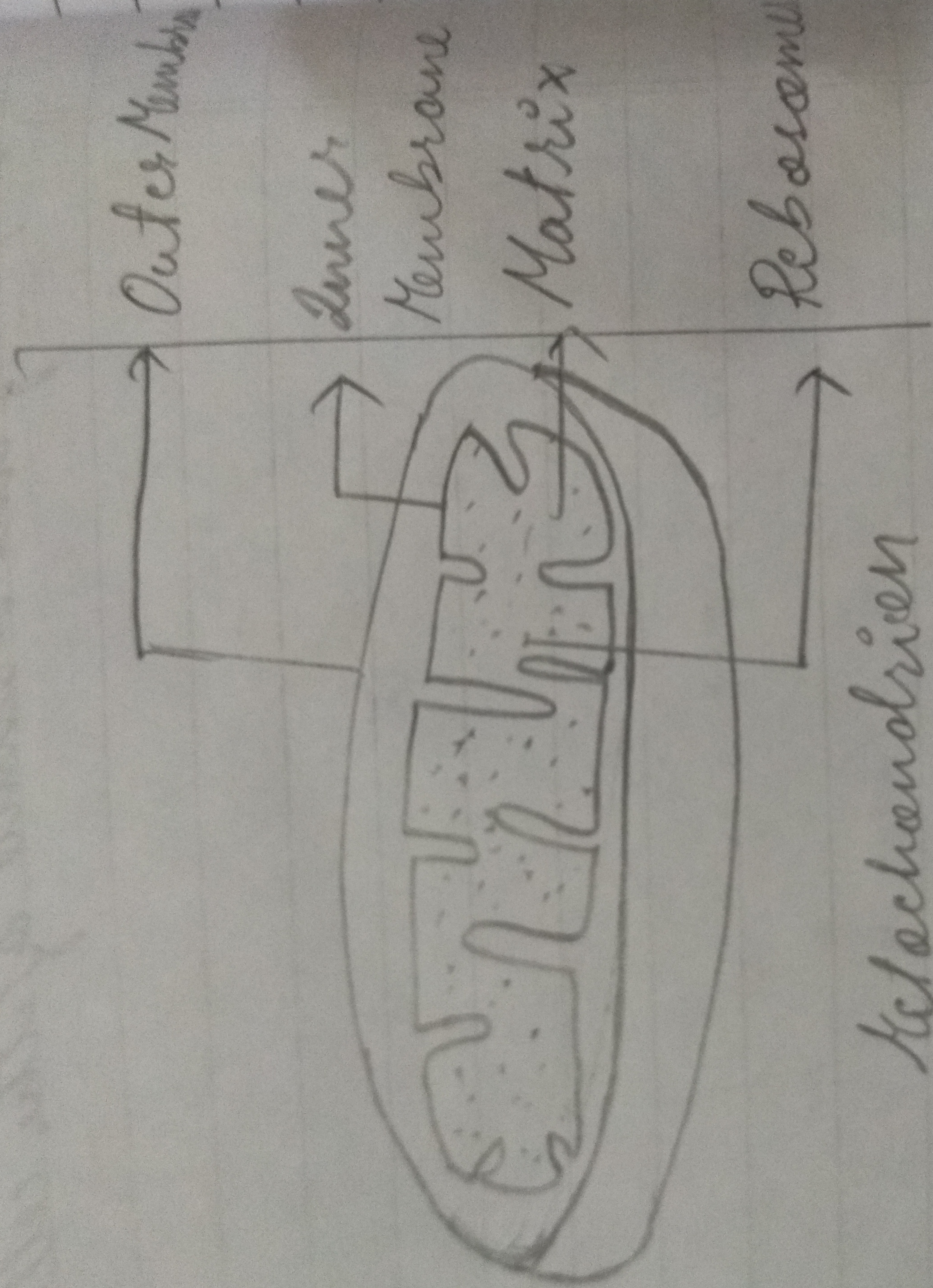
⇒ Nucleus is present in the centre.

② Prokaryotic cells are generally smaller in size (1-10µm) nucleus region is poorly defined, the cell organelles are not membrane bound and has a single chromosome.

Eukaryotic cell is generally larger in size (50-100µm), nucleus region is well defined with nuclear membrane. Membrane bound cell organelles are present and has more than one chromosome.

- ③ If plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down then molecules of some substances will freely move in and out.
- ④ Golgi apparatus has the function of storage, modification and packaging of the products in vesicles. If there were no golgi bodies packaging and dispatching of materials synthesised by the cell will be stopped.
- ⑤ Mitochondria is known as the powerhouse of the cell because it releases the energy required for different activities of life.
- ⑥ Lipids and proteins are synthesised in ER.
- ⑦ Amoeba take it's food by the cell membrane which forms the food vacuole.
- ⑧ Osmosis is the process of movement of water molecule from a region of higher water concentration through a semi permeable membrane to a region of lower water concentration.

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Chloroplast

Granum

Thylakoid

Stroma

Intermembrane  
Space

Outer Membrane

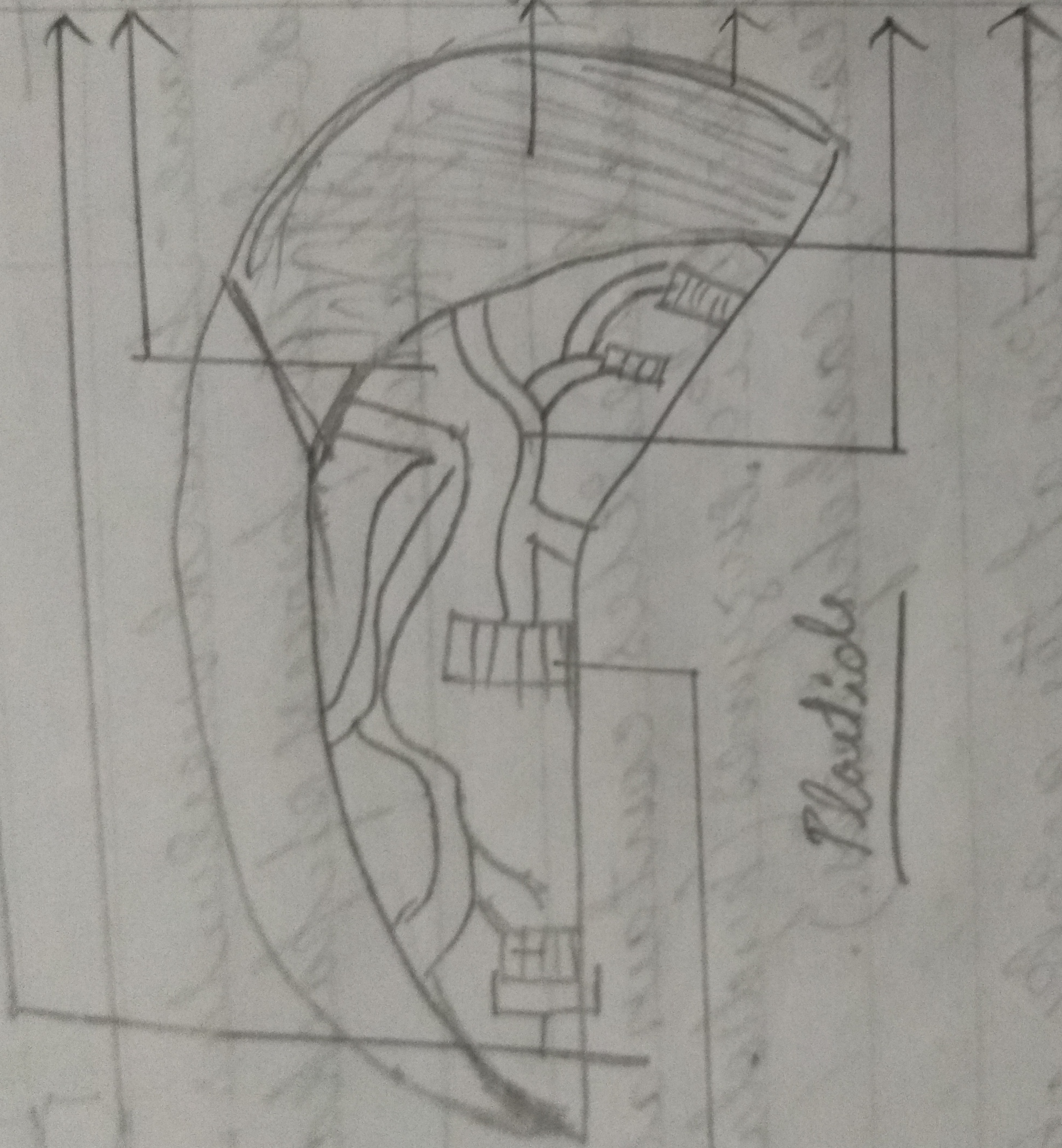
and

lamella

Inner Membrane

fold

Plastids



Cis Face

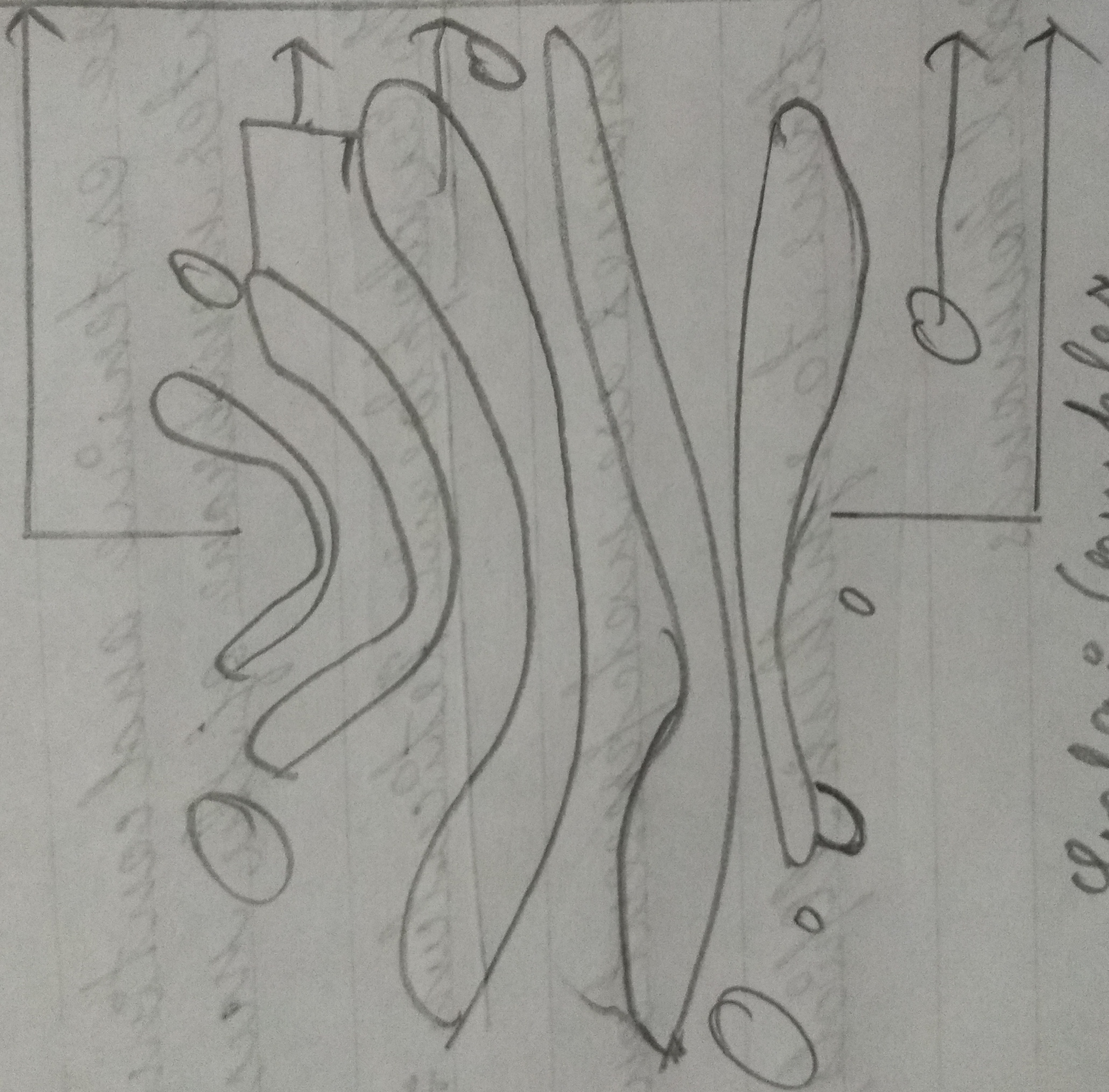
Cisternal

Lumen

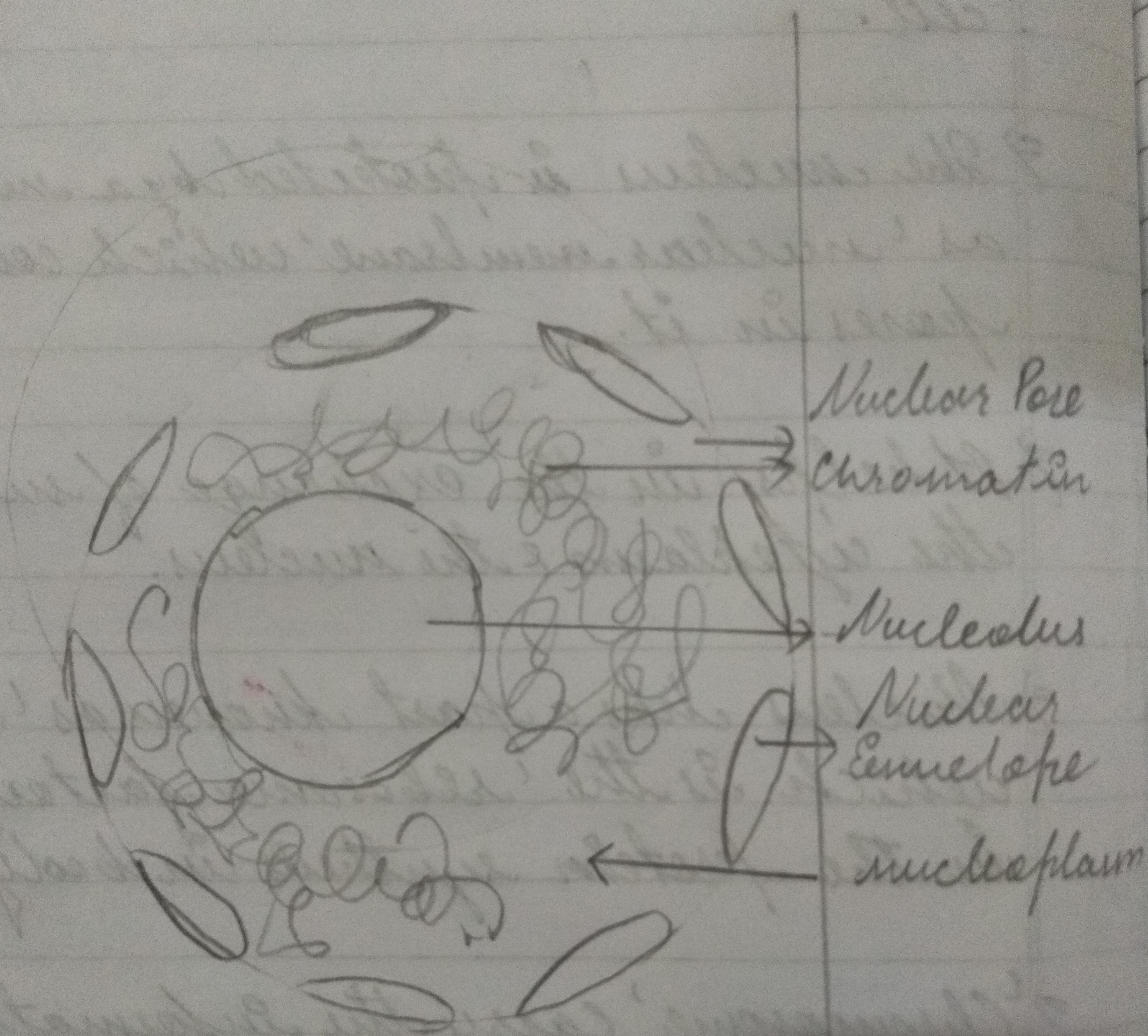
Vericella

Trans

Face



Golgi Complex



Nuclear Pore  
Chromatin

Nucleolus

Nuclear Envelope

nucleoplasm

Nucleus