

* Each of the peripheral fibrils is a triplet, The adjacent triplets are also linked.

Exercise

1) Plant cells

- * It is rectangular in shape.
- * cell wall is present
- * Plastids are present.
- * Centrioles are absent.
- * cilia is absent.
- * vacuole is big.
- * Flagella is present.
- * Mitochondria is present in numerous amount.

Animal cells

- * It is round in shape
- * cell wall is absent.
- * Plastids are absent.
- * ~~Plastids~~ Centrioles are present.
- * cilia is present
- * vacuole is small or absent.
- * Flagella is only present in reproductive plant cells.
- * mitochondria is present in less amount.

2) Prokaryotic Cell

Eukaryotic Cell

* These are comparatively very small from eukaryotic cells.

* Nucleus is absent.

* Single chromosome is there.

* membrane bound cell organelles are absent.

* These are comparatively big than prokaryotic cell.

* Nucleus is present.

* 23 pairs of chromosomes are there.

* membrane bound cell organelles are present.

3) If the plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down, the cell will not be able to exchange material from its surroundings by osmosis or diffusion because it acts as a mechanical barrier. Thereafter, the protoplasmic material will be disappeared and the cell will no longer exist.

4) It is a packaging organelle. The golgi apparatus packages proteins into vesicles inside of the cell before sending them to their destinations and also there is no golgi body, the cell membrane would be affected because it needs to be able to grow larger for cell division.

5) Mitochondria is known as the powerhouse of the cell as it generates the power which the cell utilizes to carry out different actions.

6) The lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane are

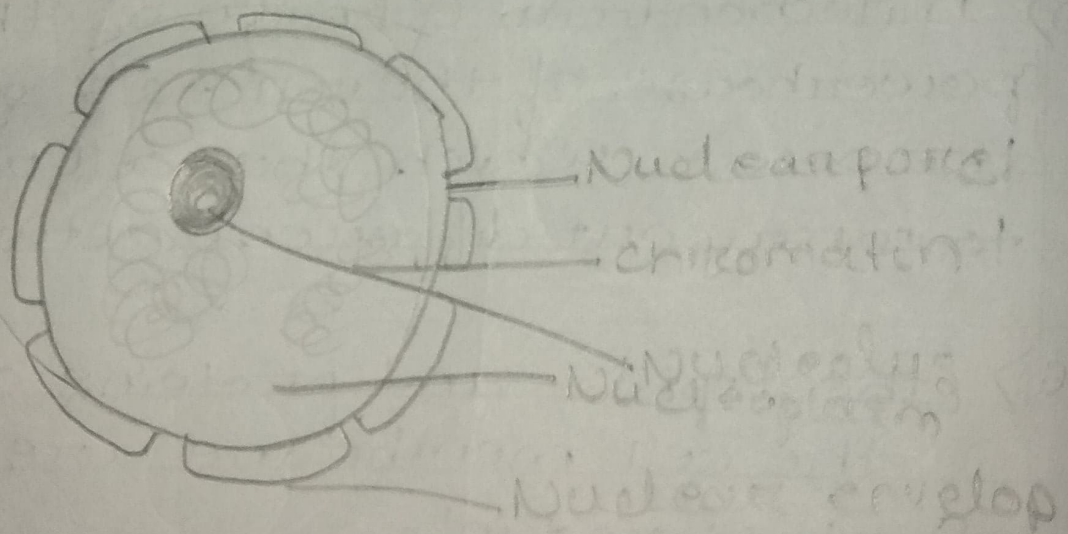
Synthesized in! -

- Lipids - Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Proteins - Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum

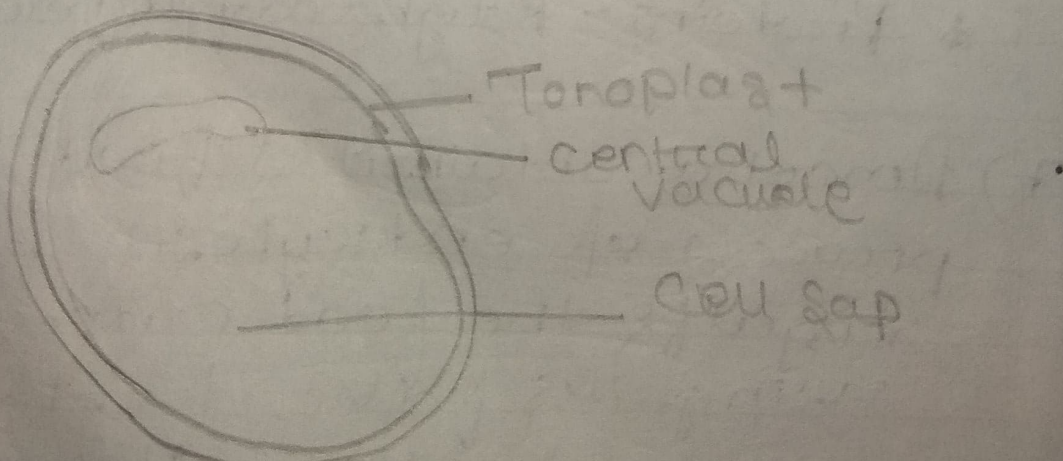
7) Amoeba obtain its food by the process of endocytosis. It engulfs the food materials by using its false feet, known as pseudopodia. It forms

a vacuole around it when the food is trapped by it then it secretes digestive enzymes to digest it.

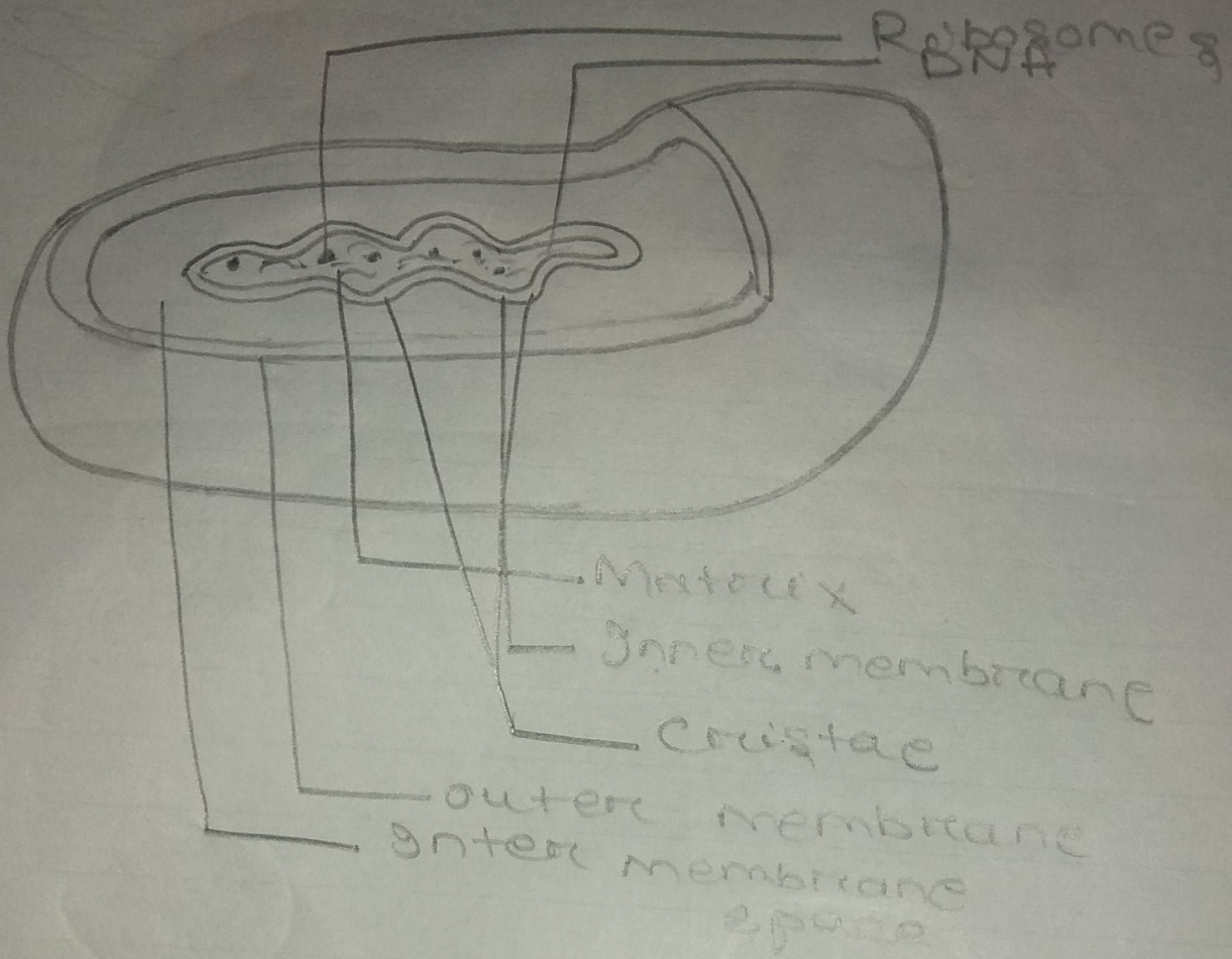
8) The process in which liquid moves from higher concentration to lower concentration is called osmosis which is a special condition of diffusion.



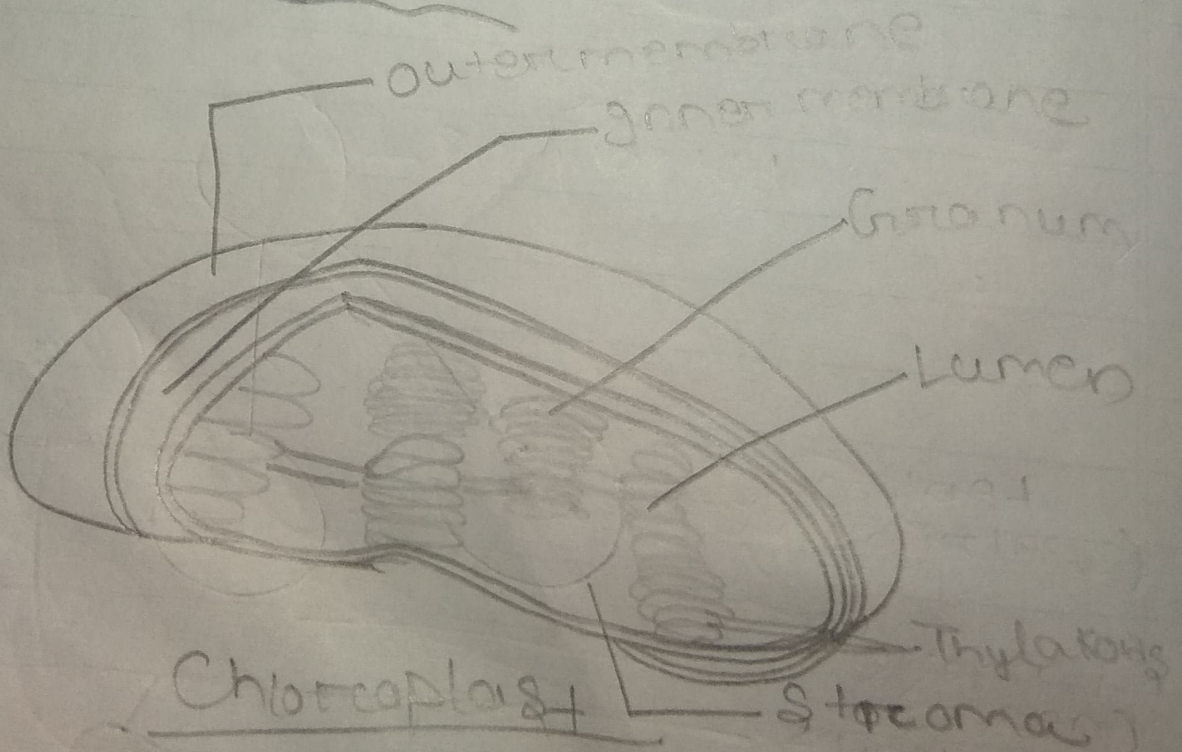
Nucleus

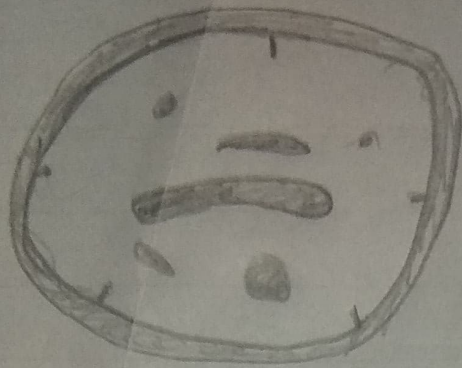


Vacuole

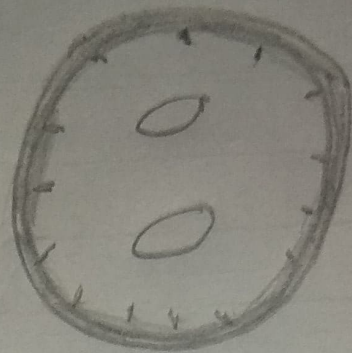


Mitochondria

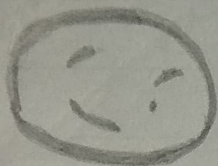




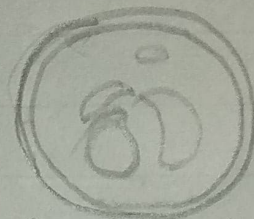
Chromoplast



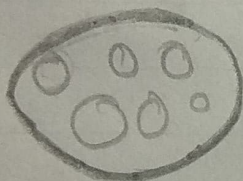
Leukoplast



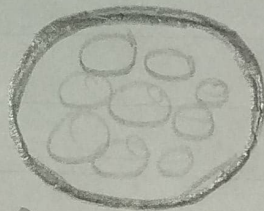
Proplastid



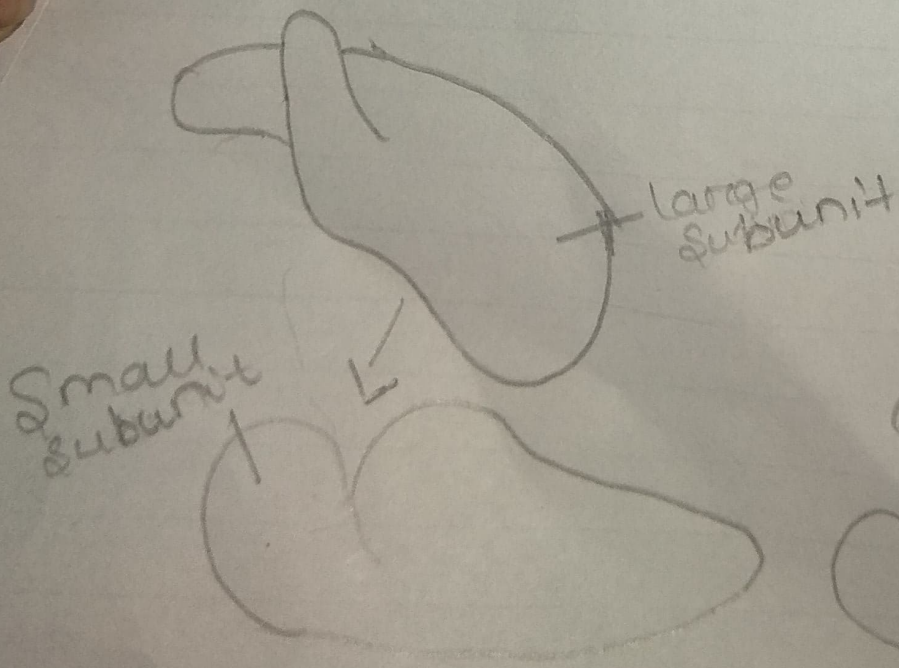
Amyloplast



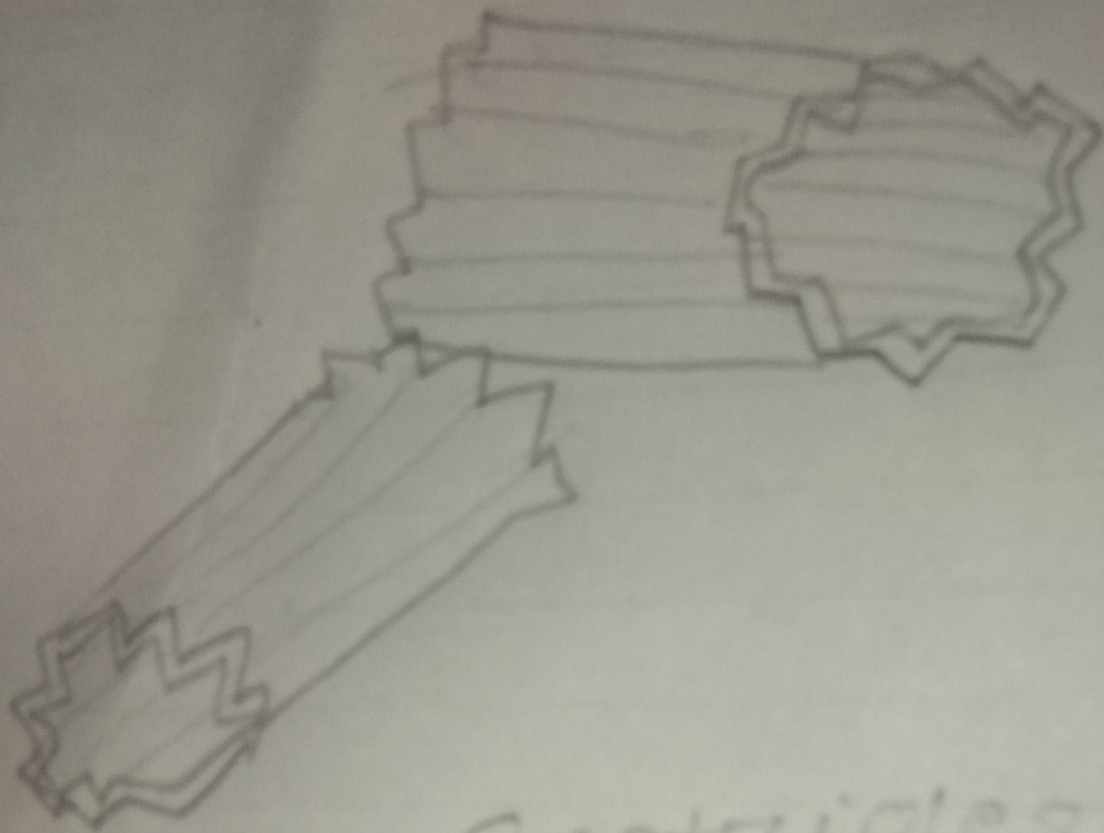
Staioplast



Proteoplast



Ribosomes



Centrioles