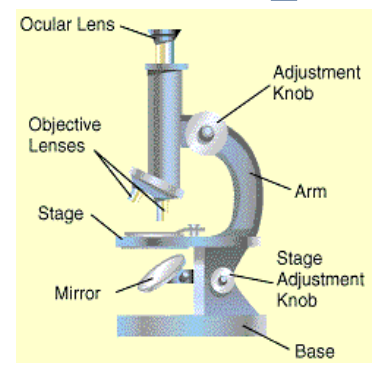


Foundation Cell Biology

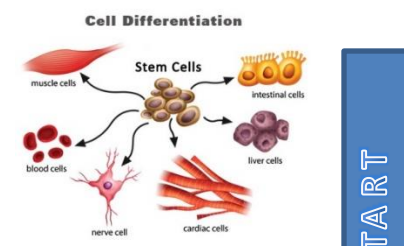
Electron vs Light Microscope

- Light** – use light and lenses to magnify specimen
- Electron** – use a beam of electrons to form an image
- Electron** – higher magnification and higher resolution
- Electron microscopes allow us to see details of organelles



- Prepare a thin sample to allow light to get through and stain cells (using iodine)
- Place a cover slip over the top (avoid bubbles)
- Place slide on stage
- Put objective lens on lowest magnification
- Look down ocular lens
- Use adjustment knob to focus

Y9 Cell Biology Foundation



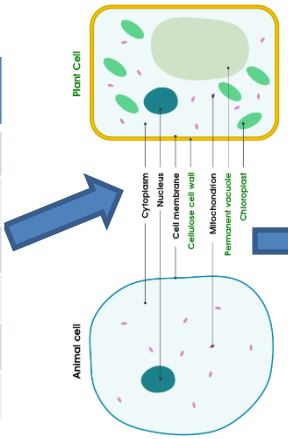
Differentiation

In **animal cells**: happens at an early stage
 In **plant cells**: happens throughout life of plant

START

Eukaryotic Cells

Animal Cell Organelles	Plant Cell Organelles
Cell Membrane	Cell Membrane
Cytoplasm	Cytoplasm
Nucleus	Nucleus
	Cell Wall
	Chloroplast
	Vacuole

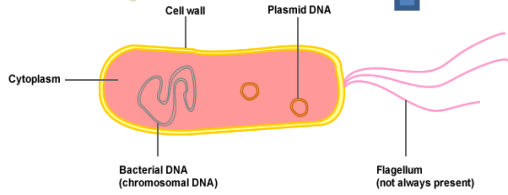


Organelle	Function
Nucleus	Contains genetic material, controls activities of cell
Cytoplasm	Where reactions happen
Cell Membrane	Controls what moves in and out of the cell
Mitochondria	Where aerobic respiration takes place
Ribosomes	Site of protein synthesis
Cell Wall	Strengthens the cell
Chloroplasts	Contains chlorophyll, site of photosynthesis
Vacuole	Filled with cell sap to keep cell turgid

Key words:

- Organelle**: A structure within a cell.
- Chromosome**: A threadlike structure of DNA containing genes.
- DNA**: A molecule that carries genetic information.
- Mitosis**: A type of cell division that produces two identical daughter cells.
- Specialised cell**: A cell that has features that allow it to carry out its function
- Microscope**: Used to enlarge very small objects
- Magnification**: How many times larger an object is compared to its actual size
- Resolution**: how close together objects can be before they blur into one
- Diffusion**: Movement from a high concentration to a low concentration
- Osmosis**: Movement of water from a less concentrated solution to a more concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane

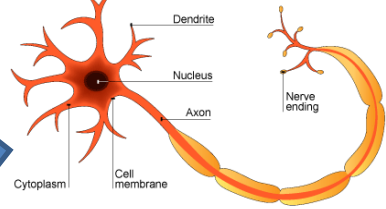
Prokaryotic Cells: Bacteria



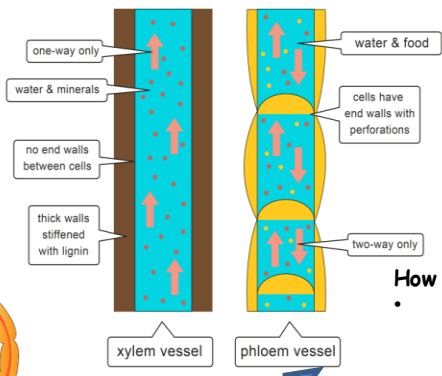
- Bacterial Cell:**
- Circular DNA
 - Cell wall
 - Cytoplasm
 - Plasmids
 - Flagellum

How is a nerve cell specialised?

- They are long and thin so messages can be carried all over the body.
- They are specialised to carry electrical signals.
- They have connections at each end.

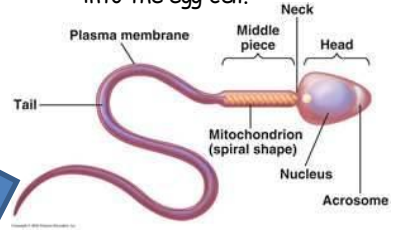


How are Xylem & Phloem cells specialised?



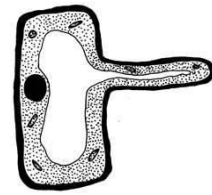
How is a sperm cell specialised?

- The tail helps the sperm to move to the egg.
- Lots of energy is sorted in the middle section of the sperm cell.
- The head is designed to penetrate into the egg cell.



How is a root hair cell specialised?

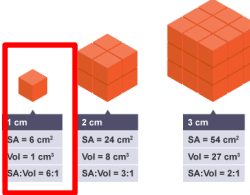
- They have a thin cell wall so water can be easily absorbed into the cell.
- They have a big surface area so as much water as possible is absorbed.



Surface Area to Volume

Ratio

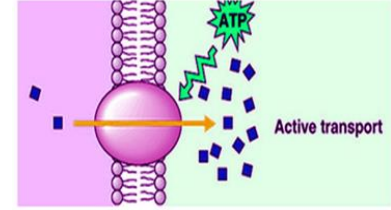
- A large surface area in comparison to volume ratio increases the rate of diffusion



This cube has the smallest volume compared to its surface area so is best for diffusion

Active Transport

- Active transport is the movement of particles from a low concentration to a high concentration against a concentration gradient



- Occurs across a semi permeable membrane
- Requires a carrier protein
- Important for processes like absorption of glucose into the small intestine

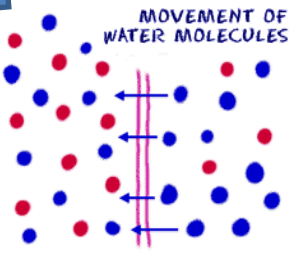
Investigating osmosis in potato

- Cut the potato into cylinders of the same length and weigh
- Place the potato into different concentrations of sugar solution
- Dry the pieces of potato before weighing again

In a concentrated sugar solution, water particles move out of the potato and lose mass. In water the water particles move into the potato and gain mass.

Osmosis

- Water may move across cell membranes via osmosis.
- Osmosis is the diffusion of water from a dilute solution to a concentrated solution through a partially permeable membrane.



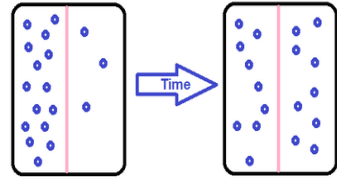
Organisms need specially adapted systems for diffusion to:

- Get raw materials for respiration e.g. oxygen
- Remove waste products e.g. carbon dioxide
- Plants also need diffusion for photosynthesis

CONTINUE

Key words:

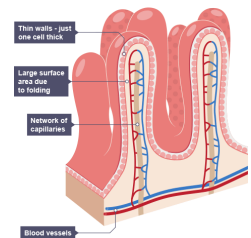
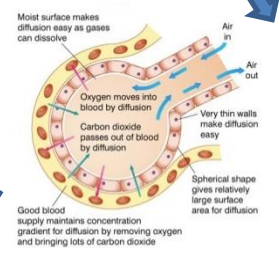
- Differentiation:** process by which stem cells become specialised cells.
- Stem Cell:** undifferentiated cells that have the potential to become any type of cell.
- Meristem Tissue:** where stem cells are found in plants



Diffusion

- Substances move from a high concentration to a low concentration
- Down the concentration gradient
- Faster diffusion when:
 - There is a higher temperature as particles move faster
 - There is a large concentration gradient
 - The particles have a short distance to travel
 - There is a large surface area for particles to diffuse through

Organs such as the small intestine and lungs have a **large surface area** to increase the rate of diffusion. These villi increase the rate at which food molecules are exchanged between the gut and the bloodstream. The alveoli in the lungs have several adaptations for efficient diffusion of oxygen and carbon dioxide.



Stem Cells

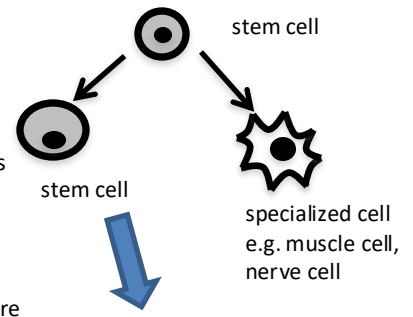
- Found in embryos and the bone marrow
- Used to replace damaged cells
- Therapeutic cloning involves taking stem cells from an embryo and using them to treat disease

Pros

- Can replace damaged cells

Cons

- Human embryos are destroyed in the process
- Religious objections



Meristem Tissue

- Plant growth occurs in meristems
- Stem cells from the meristem can develop into any kind of plant cell e.g. palisade cell or root hair cell



We can use meristem tissue to clone plants:

- To protect rare species from extinction
- To produce genetically identical crops with desired features

We do this by taking cuttings from a plant

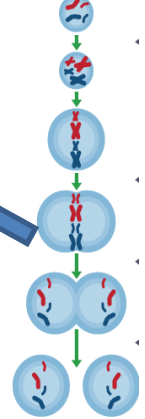


Why do cells need to divide?

- To **grow** an organism
- To **repair** damaged cells

Mitosis

- Cells divide in a series of stages called the cell cycle.
- Before a cell can divide it needs to grow and increase the number of sub-cellular structures such as ribosomes and mitochondria. The DNA replicates to form two copies of each chromosome.
- In mitosis one set of chromosomes is pulled to each end of the cell and the nucleus divides.
- Finally the cytoplasm and cell membranes divide to form two



Questions:

1. State 3 cell parts found in both animal and plant cells and 3 found only in plant cells
2. What is the difference in genetic material between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells?
3. Describe the differences between light and electron microscopes
4. Describe what is meant by the term differentiation
5. Give 3 ways in which the sperm cell is adapted for its function
6. Describe the special features of the root hair cell that make it adapted for its function
7. Explain why the nerve cell has branched ends
8. Why do cells need to divide by mitosis?
9. Which 4 factors affect the rate of diffusion?
10. How does increasing the temperature increase the rate at which diffusion happens?
11. Describe the process of osmosis
12. Give two main differences between active transport and diffusion

13. How are exchange surfaces adapted for efficient diffusion?
14. Describe how the villi in the small intestine are adapted for efficient diffusion
15. Describe 2 differences between eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells
16. How can stem cells be used to preserve rare plant species?
17. What is the function of the cytoplasm?
18. Explain what is meant by therapeutic cloning
29. Describe the 3 main stages of mitosis
20. Describe the similarities between osmosis and diffusion
21. Give 2 reasons why organisms need specially adapted systems for diffusion
22. Describe the difference between differentiation in animal and plant cells
23. Where do we find stem cells in plants?
24. Give an advantage and a disadvantage of using embryonic stem cells
25. Explain why organisms need specially adapted systems for diffusion