

Animal Cells		Plant Cell		Plant Cell (cont)		Plant Cell	
Cell Membrane	The partially permeable membrane which controls the substances moving into and out of the cell	Cell Membrane	- the partially permeable membrane which controls the substances moving into and out of the cell	Cell Wall	- made up of cellulose - fully permeable so it doesn't control substances moving into and out of cells - maintains the shape of the cell	Vacuole	- cell sap contains dissolved food substances e.g. glucose, amino acids, mineral salts etc.
Nucleus	Controls all the cell activities Cells without nucleus can't divide and have a shorter life span e.g. RBC's	Nucleus	- controls cell activities - cells w/o nucleus can't divide and thus have a shorter life span e.g. RBC's		- withstands turgor pressure and prevents bursting of the cell when water enters the cell by osmosis - helps maintain the turgidity of the cell - maintains the shape of the plant - cellulose cell wall is hard, rigid and elastic		- when water enters the plant cell, it enters the vacuole, which causes it to expand - the pressure on the cell wall is called turgor pressure which helps maintain the shape of the plant/ plant cell
Cytoplasm	The jelly like fluid which contains all the cell organelles and all cell reactions occur in it	Cytoplasm	- the jelly like fluid which contains all the cell organelles and all cell reactions occur in it	Chloroplast	- takes part in the process of photosynthesis - contains a green pigment called chlorophyll which traps sunlight during photosynthesis and converts it into chemical energy	Ribosomes	- the smallest organelle of cell - can only be seen with an electron microscope - present in the cytoplasm info of protein synthesis is copied from DNA in nucleus to form mRNA, which runs through ribosomes and determines the sequence of amino acids in protein synthesis

Animal Cell

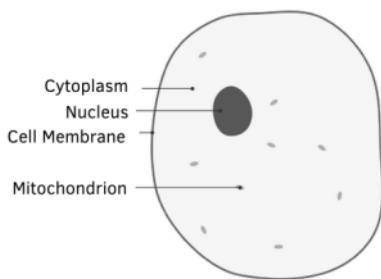
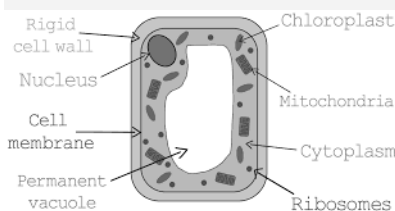


Fig 1. Animal Cell Structure.

Plant Cell



Mitochondria powerhouse of the cell