

WJEC England Biology GCSE

1.1 - Prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells

Flashcards

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State 5 parts of an animal cell



State 5 parts of an animal cell

Nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondria,
ribosomes and the cell membrane



State 2 functions of the nucleus



State 2 functions of the nucleus

- Controls the cell
- Contains genetic material (found in the form of chromosomes)



State the function of the cytoplasm



State the function of the cytoplasm

It is where most of the cell's chemical reactions take place



State the function of mitochondria



State the function of mitochondria

They are the site of aerobic respiration



State the function of ribosomes



State the function of ribosomes

They are the site of protein synthesis



State 3 organelles only found in plant cells



State 3 organelles only found in plant cells

- Cellulose cell wall
- Permanent vacuole
- Chloroplasts



What is the function of the cell wall and what is it made of?



What is the function of the cell wall and what is it made of?

It provides strength and support. It is made of cellulose.



What is the function of the permanent vacuole and what does it contain?



What is the function of the permanent vacuole and what does it contain?

It supports the cell and contains cell sap (a solution of sugars and salts)



What is the function of chloroplasts?



What is the function of chloroplasts?

They are the site of photosynthesis



Give 3 differences between prokaryotic
and eukaryotic cells



Give 3 differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells

- Prokaryotic cells have no nucleus
- Prokaryotic cells have plasmid loops of DNA
- Prokaryotic cells have no mitochondria



Name 3 different types of microscope



Name 3 different types of microscope

Light microscope

Electron microscope

Laser/confocal microscope



How is a light microscope set up?



How is a light microscope set up?

Place the specimen on a slide, cover it with a cover slip, illuminate with a lamp and view using the eyepiece



Give 2 benefits of light microscopes



Give 2 benefits of light microscopes

- They are cheap
- They can view whole, live specimens



Give a benefit of electron microscopes



Give a benefit of electron microscopes

They have a very high magnification and resolution

