Cell Structure

Multicellular organisms are organisms with more than 1 cell and unicellular organisms are organisms with only 1 cell.

Length of cells = (field of view / no of cells) x1000

Cell wall- a freely permeable layer which surrounds the cell membrane. It is made up of cellulose, which is a complex carbohydrate) and supports and strengthens the cell

Cell membrane- a selectively permeable layer which surrounds the cytoplasm. It is made up of phospholipids and proteins and controls which substances enter and leave the cell.

Cytoplasm- fluid enclosed by the cell membrane which is the site of chemical reactions

Mitochondria- rod shaped structures found in the cytoplasm which are where aerobic respiration occurs and most of the cells ATP is produced

Ribosomes- small complexes found in the cytoplasm where amino acids are connected to make proteins

Sap Vacuole- compartment in cell containing salts and sugare (cells of ... it nelps to keep the shape of the cell.

Plasmids- small circular DNA molect le Chat are found in bree jal

Nucleus where the chromosomes are occited the chromosomes contain the genetic information and controls all cell activities

Chloroplasts- disc shaped structures found in the cytoplasm. They contain a pigment called chlorophyll and are where photosynthesis occurs

Transport Across Cell Membranes

Molecules that can pass through	Molecules that cannot pass through
Water	Fats
Oxygen	Proteins
Glucose	

The cell membrane is a selectively permeable layer which I made up of phospholipids and proteins. It is described using the fluid mosaic model.