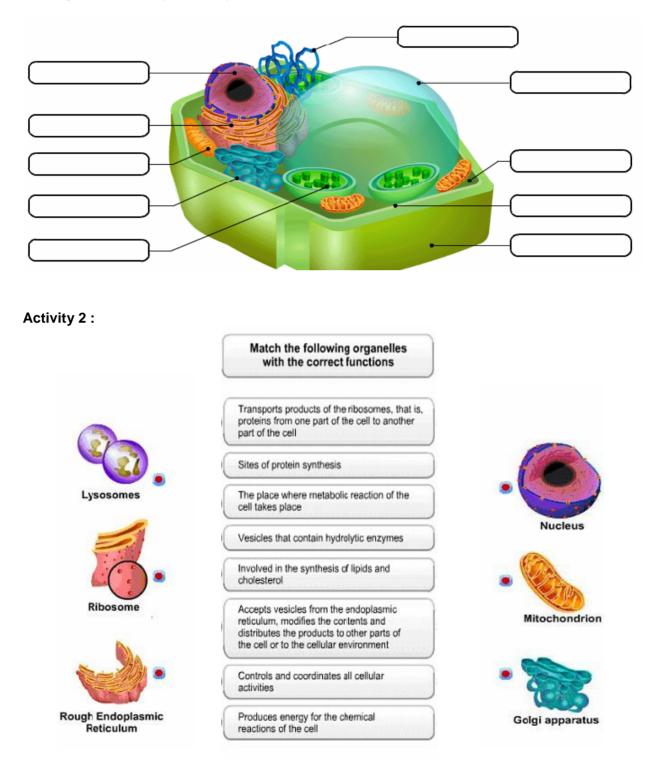
CHAPTER 2: CELL STRUCTURE AND CELL ORGANISATION

2.1 Cell Structure And Function

Activity 1 : Label the parts of a plant cell.



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Activity 3

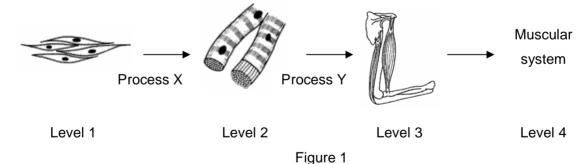
Complete the graphic organizer below to compare and contrast both cells.

Similarities			
Differences			
Animal cell	Structure	Plant cell	
	Shape		
	Cell wall		
	Vacuoles		
	Chloroplast		
	Food storage		

2.2 Cell Organisation

Activity 4

Figure 1 shows four levels of cell organization in humans.



(a) Complete the table below by naming Level 2 and Level 3.

Level	Name
1	Cells
2	
3	
4	System

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(b) Name the process X and Y:

Process X :	
Process Y :	

Structured items

Answer all questions. Write your answer in the spaces provided in the question paper.

1. Table1 shows the relationship between the density of certain organelles found in a specific cell.

Types of cell	Organelles found abundantly	
Flight muscle cells in insects and birds.	Х	
Pancreatic cells	Y	

Table 1

- (a) (i) Name organelles X and Y Organelle X: Organelle Y : [2 mark]
 - (ii) State the function of each organelles found in each specific type of cell.
 Function of organelle X :
 Function of organelle Y :

[2 *mark*]

Figure2 shows some cells from the stem of a plant seen in cross section.

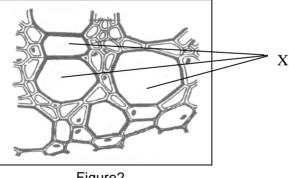


Figure2

(b) (i) What type of tissue is shown at X?

------[1 mort]

[1 *mark*]

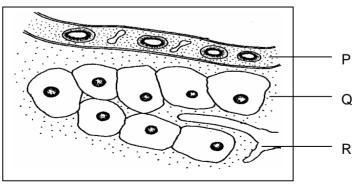
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(ii)	State two functions of this tissue.	
		[1 mark]
(iii)	i) State one way in which the cells of tissue X are adapted to carry out one	
	of these function.	
		[1 <i>mark</i>]
<i></i>		
(c) (i)	In the space below, draw and label your diagram to show a m	nesophyll cell
	from a leaf.	[3 marks]

(ii) How are mesophyll cells adapted to carry out their function?

2.2 Cell Organisation

2. Figure 3(i) shows the liquid composition of the human body.

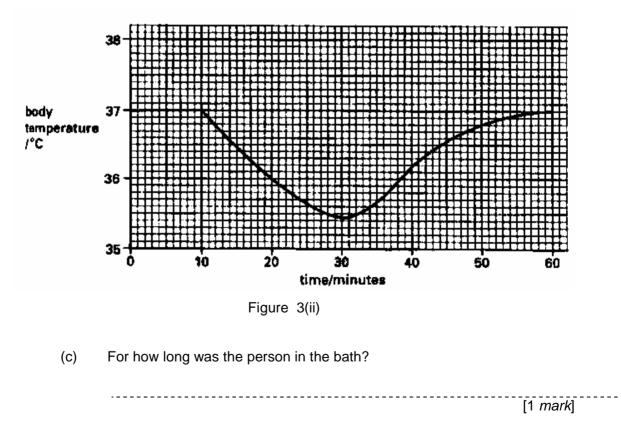




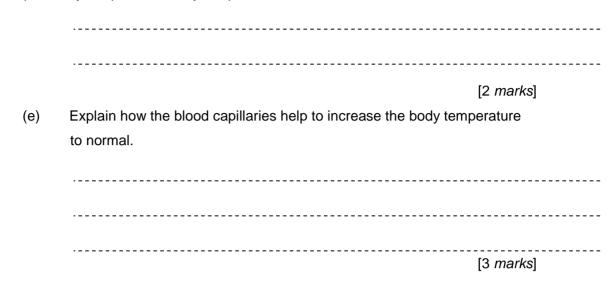
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(a)(i)	Based on Figure 3(i), name fluids P,Q , and R	
	Fluid P:	
	Fluid Q:	
	Fluid R:	
	[3 marks]	
(ii)	What is eventually formed from fluid P, Q and R	
	[1 <i>mark</i>]	
(b)	Fluid Q exchange substances with P. Give two examples of these	
	substances.	
	[2 marks]	

Figure 3(ii) shows the body temperature of a person before, during and after taking a cold bath at 22° C.



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Essay Item

2.2 Cell Organisation

1. Figure 4 shows the process in the synthesis and secretion of extracellular enzymes in an animal cell.

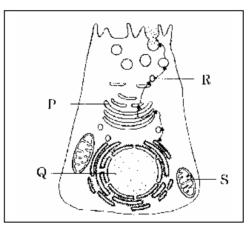


Figure 4

- (a) Based on Figure 4:
 - (i) explain the role of nucleus in the synthesis of enzyme. [3 marks]
 - (ii) Name one extracellular enzymes and describe how the different cellular components are involved in the secretion of this enzyme.

[10 marks]

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In multicellular organisms, cell specialization allows for division among tissues, organs and systems to carry out their specific roles

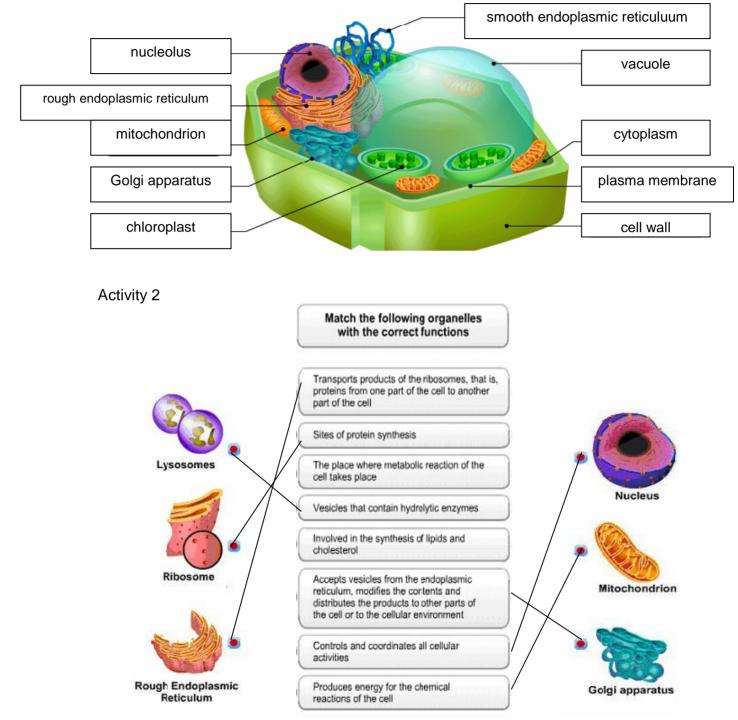
Using the information given, explain what will happen to a cell if particular cellular components are absent. [8 *marks*]

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b).

ANSWER:

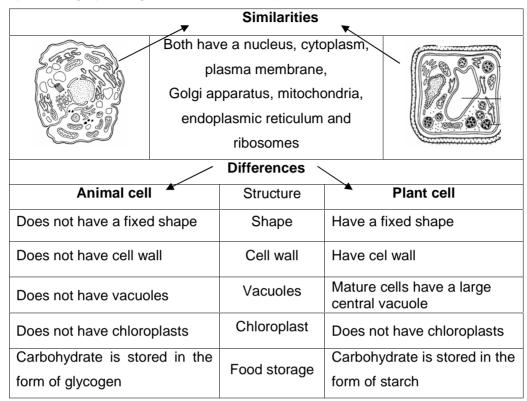




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Activity 3

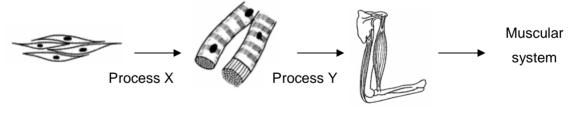
Complete the graphic organizer below to compare and contrast both cells.



2.2 Cell Organisation

Activity 4

Figure 1 shows four levels of cell organization in humans.



Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Level 4

Figure 1

(a) Complete the table below by naming Level 2 and Level 3.

Level	Name
1	Cells
2	Tissues
3	Organ
4	System

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(b) Name the process X and Y:

Process X : Differentiation

Process Y : Specialisation

Structured items.

1. Table 1 shows the relationship between the density of certain organelles found in a specific cell.

Types of cell	Organelles found abundantly	
Flight muscle cells in insects	Х	
and birds.		
Pancreatic cells	Y	

(a) (i) Name organelles X and Y

Organelle X: <i>mitochondria</i> .	[1]
Organelle Y : RER / SER/ Golgi Apparatus	[1]

(ii) State the function of each organelles found in each specific type of cell. Function of organelle X : To provide energy for contraction of muscle. [1] Function of organelle Y : To secrete enzymes / hormones [1] [1]

: To transport protein

Figure 2 shows some cells from the stem of a plant seen in cross section.

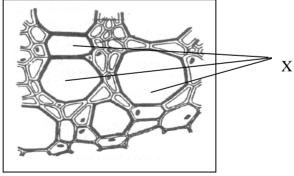


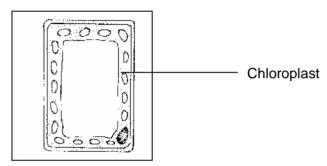
Figure 2

- (b) (i) What type of tissue is shown at X? **Xylem** [1] (ii) State two functions of this tissue. - Transports water and mineral salts [1] [1] - Provides mechanical support for plant
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- (iii) State one way in which the cells of tissue X are adapted to carry out one of these function.
 - It has lignified cell wall (to support plant tissues)

[1]

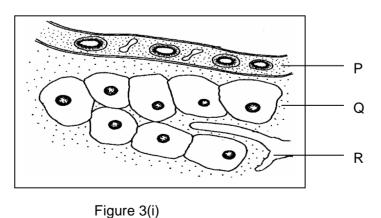
(c) (i) In the space below, draw and label your diagram to show a mesophyll cell from a leaf.



(ii)	How are mesophyll cells adapted to carry out their function?		
	-cells are closely packed	[1]	
	-contain many chloroplasts	[1]	
	-long and cylindrical	[1]	
	-located just below epidermis	[1]	
	-for maximum light absorption	[1]	
	-effective for photosynthesis	[1]	
		[max 3]	

2.2 Cell Organisation

2. Figure 3(i) shows the liquid composition of the human body.

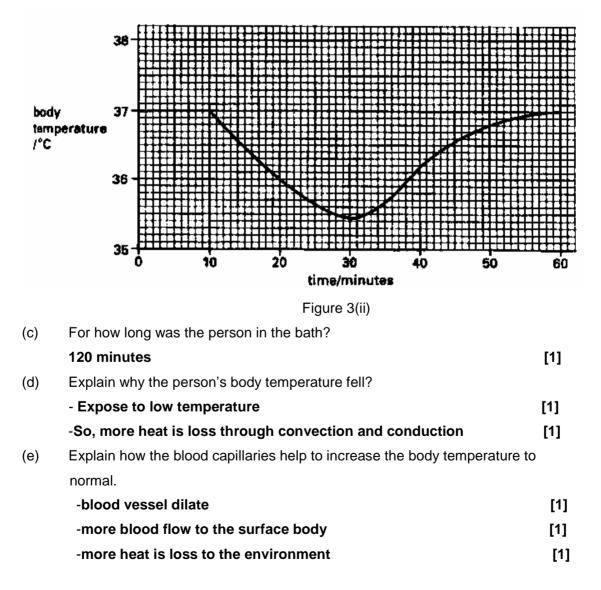


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) Based on Figure 3(i), name fluids P,Q , and R		
Fluid P: blood plasma	[1]	
Fluid Q: Interstitial fluid	[1]	
Fluid R: <i>lymph</i>	[1]	
What is eventually formed from fluid P, Q and R		
nternal environment .	[1]	
-	luid P: <i>blood plasma</i> luid Q: <i>Interstitial fluid</i> luid R: <i>lymph</i> /hat is eventually formed from fluid P, Q and R	

(b)Fluid Q exchange substances with P. Give two examples of these substances.-Nutrients[1]-Excretory wastes[1]

Figure 3(ii) shows the body temperature of a person before, during and after taking a cold bath at 22°C.



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Essay Item

(a)

2.2 Cell Organisation

1. Figure 4 shows the process in the synthesis and secretion of extracellular enzymes in an animal cell.

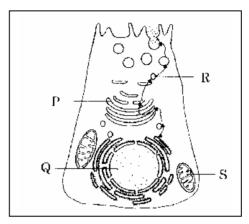


Figure 4

Ba	sed on Figure 4:	
(i)	explain the role of nucleus in the synthesis of enzyme	
	-DNA in the nucleus carries genetic information for the synthes	is of
	protein	[1]
	-The genetic information is transcribed from DNA to RNA.	[1]
	-Messenger RNA leaves the nucleus.	[1]
	-Attaches itself to ribosomes on the RER	[1]
		[max 3]
(ii)	Name one extracellular enzymes and describe how the different	cellular
	components are involved in the secretion of this enzyme.	
	-Ribosomes synthesis protein	[1]
	-And transports the proteins to RER	[1]
	-In RER proteins are encapsulated in transport vesicles	[1]
	-Transport vesicles fuse with Golgi Apparatus	[1]
	-Proteins are modified into enzyme	[1]
	-The inactive enzyme are encapsulated in secretory vesicles	s [1]
	-Secretory vesicles move to plasma membrane	[1]
	-Enzymes are released outside the cell	[1]
	-Examples of enzymes are amylase, pepsin, rennin	[1]
	[1	0 marks]

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b).

In multicellular organisms, cell specialization allows for division	
tissues, organs and systems to carry out their specific roles	

Using the information given, explain what will happen to a cell if particular cellular components are absent.

i. Nucleus			
-protein and enzyme cannot be synthesized	[1]		
-Cellular activities cannot be carried out	[1]		
ii. Ribosomes			
-protein cannot be synthesized	[1]		
-Enzymes/hormones cannot be produced	[1]		
iii. Mitochondria			
-aerobic respiration cannot be carried out	[1]		
-Energy is not released (for cellular activities)	[1]		
iv. Golgi Apparatus			
-synthesised protein cannot be processed, packaged and transported			
(to other parts of the cell or to the plasma membrane)	[1]		
 digestive enzymes/hormones is not secreted 	[1]		
v. Chloroplast			
-Cell cannot absorb light energy	[1]		
-Photosynthesis cannot take place	[1]		
[n	nax 8]		

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