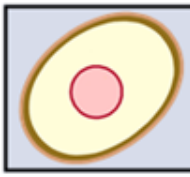
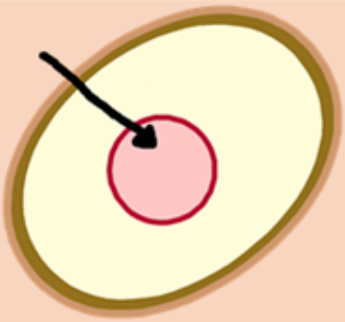
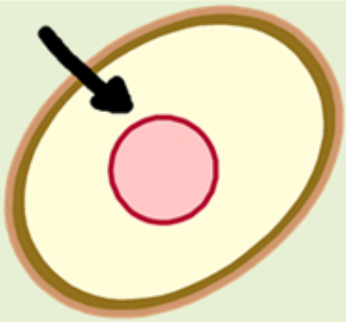
Animal Cell

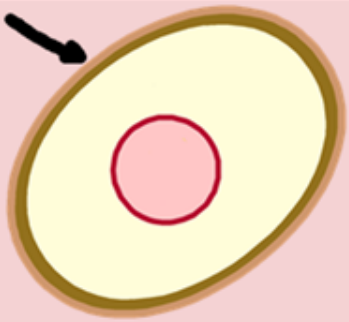




nucleus



cytoplasm



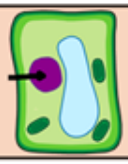
cell membrane

controls the cell.

site of chemical reaction

controls entry and exit of substances

plant cell



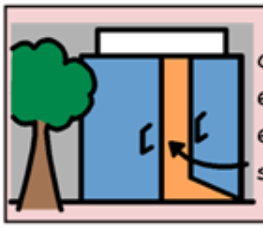
nucleus

cytoplasm

cell membrane

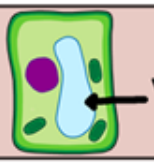
controls the cell

site of chemical reaction



controls the entry and exit of substances

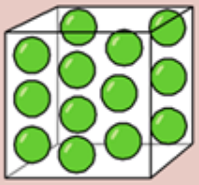
chloroplast



vacuole

cell wall

traps light energy to make food



Filled with cell sap and helps support the cell

Gives the cell shape and support

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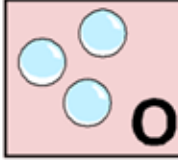
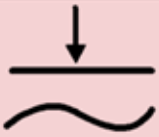
Red Blood Cell



Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body.



They are flat and disc shaped called biconcave.

They can do this because they do not have a nucleus.

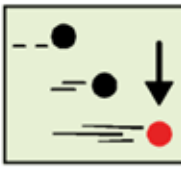
This gives more space to carry the oxygen.

Nerve Cell

Nerve cells carry messages around the body.

They have long extensions.

Their extensions help them conntect to other cells.



This means messages can be sent quickly

Sperm Cell

Sperm cells fertilise an egg

They have a tail to help them swim

They carry half the DNA

When the sperm and egg meet they can make a baby

Muscle cell

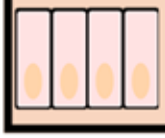
It has long and thin edges.

It has pointed edges.

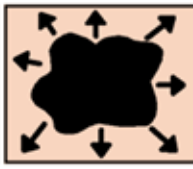
Its shape makes it easier to slide over each other.

They work to produce movement.

Cells of the intestines



They have a large surface area.



They have extensions to make the surface area bigger.

They absorb nutrients.

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