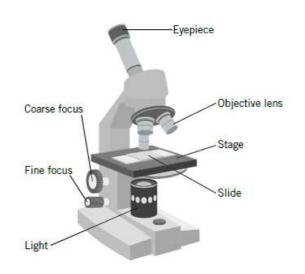
Cells

Task 1: Using a microscope

In this task you will revise how to use a microscope to **observe a cell**. You will write a full **explanation** of how to do this.

You need to complete the table first. Make sure you use the key words given.



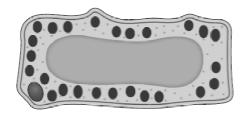
Step	What do you need to do?	Why do you need to do it?	Key words
1			slide
2			stage
3			light
4			objective lens high magnification
5			coarse-focus
6			fine-focus

Now decide the best way to write your explanation. You should include all the information that is in the table. Write your explanation in the space below.

Task 2: Describing cells

	on you have written to	write a full description.	
What I know al	oout cells:	My description of a cell:	
		_	
Task 3: Com	paring cells		
	-	component does in the table belo	OW.
	•	ink it is found in plant cells only,	
_	This will help you in the	•	or plane
Component	Description		Which type of cell?
nucleus			
cell wall			
cell wall			
cell wall chloroplast			
cell wall chloroplast cytoplasm			
cell wall chloroplast cytoplasm cell membrane			
cell wall chloroplast cytoplasm cell membrane vacuole mitochondria			
cell wall chloroplast cytoplasm cell membrane vacuole mitochondria	he similarities and di	fferences of plant and animal	cells:

Task 4: Describing specialised cells



Plant cell



Root hair cell

low concentration

A root hair cell is a type of specialised plant cell.

What is its job?

Describe how it looks different to a plant cell.

How do you think these differences help it to carry out its job?

Task 5: Describing diffusion

narticles

You are going to describe the process of diffusion. You should use the words in the box in your description. The words are in the order you need to use them. Remember, 'concentration' means the number of particles in one place.

	particies	mgm comcentration	ion concentration

high concentration

Task 6: Unicellular organisms

Draw a diagram of two different unicellular organisms. Label your diagrams and give the name and a brief description of each component of the unicellular organisms.

Diagram tips:

movement

- Use a sharp pencil.
- Think about the components each one has and draw them clearly.
- Label your diagrams.