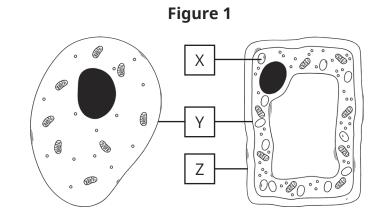
0 1 **Figure 1** shows a typical animal cell and a typical plant cell.

Three parts of the cell have been labelled X, Y and Z.



| 0 1.1 | Give the name of the sub-cellular structure labelled <b>X</b> . |
|-------|---|
|-------|---|

[1 mark]

| 01.2 | Give the name of the sub-cellular structure labelled <b>Y.</b> | [1 mark] |
|------|--|----------|
| 01.3 | Give the name of the sub-cellular structure labelled <b>Z.</b> | [1 mark] |
|      |  |          |

0 1 . 4 Both animal cells and plant cells contain ribosomes and mitochondria. What is the function of ribosomes?

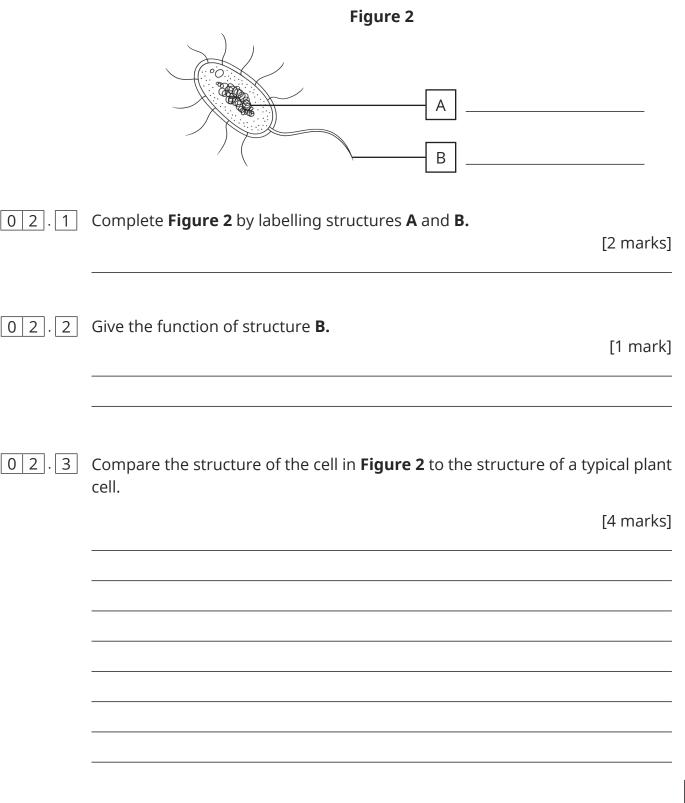
[1 mark]

0 1 . 5 What is the function of mitochondria?

[1 mark]



**Figure 2** shows a prokaryotic cell.

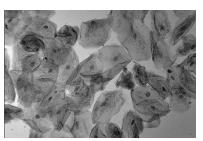


7



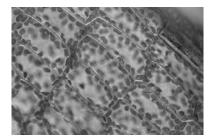
**Figure 3** shows some cheek cells from a human and some palisade cells from a leaf viewed under a light microscope.

Figure 3



human cheek cells Photo courtesy of (@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence – attribution

Both types of cell contain a nucleus.



leaf palisade cells Photo courtesy of (@wikimedia.org) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

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0 3 . 1 What is the function of the nucleus? [2 marks] 03.2 Explain the ways in which the cells in **Figure 3** are different. You should make sure you also refer to any sub-cellular structures that cannot be seen in Figure 3 in your answer. [6 marks]

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