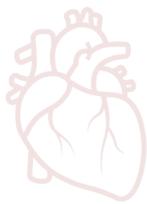


Cell Structure

Dr. MOHAMED IBRAHIM



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Cell Structure

- 4 (a) Yeast cells have many structures in common with a plant cell.

Fig. 4.1 is a drawing of a yeast cell.

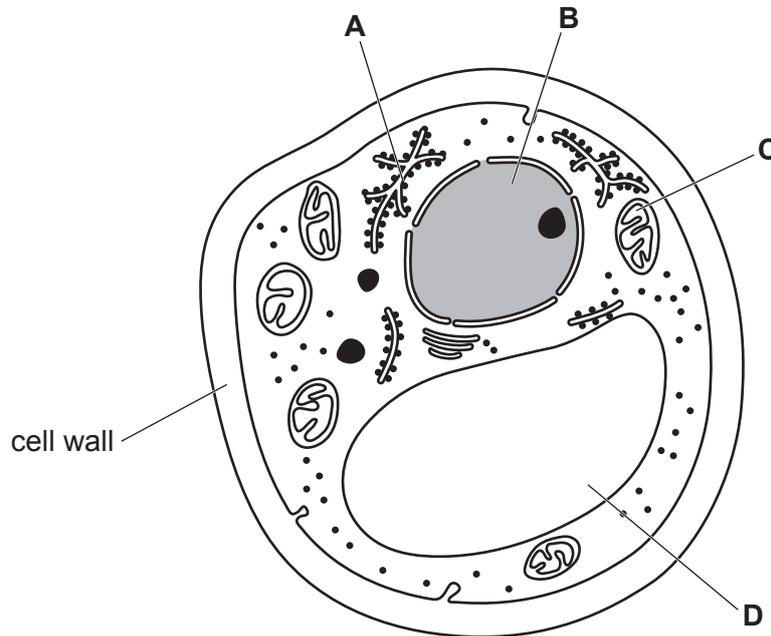


Fig. 4.1

- (i) State the names of the cell structures labelled **A** and **D** on Fig. 4.1.

A

D

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- (ii) State the functions of the cell structures labelled **B** and **C** on Fig. 4.1.

B

C

[2]

- (iii) State the name of **one** structure that is found in plant cells but is absent in yeast cells.

..... [1]

Cell Structure

5 Ciliates are classified in the kingdom Protocist. Bacteria are classified in the kingdom Prokaryote.

(a) State **two structural** features that distinguish the cells of a protocist from a prokaryote.

1

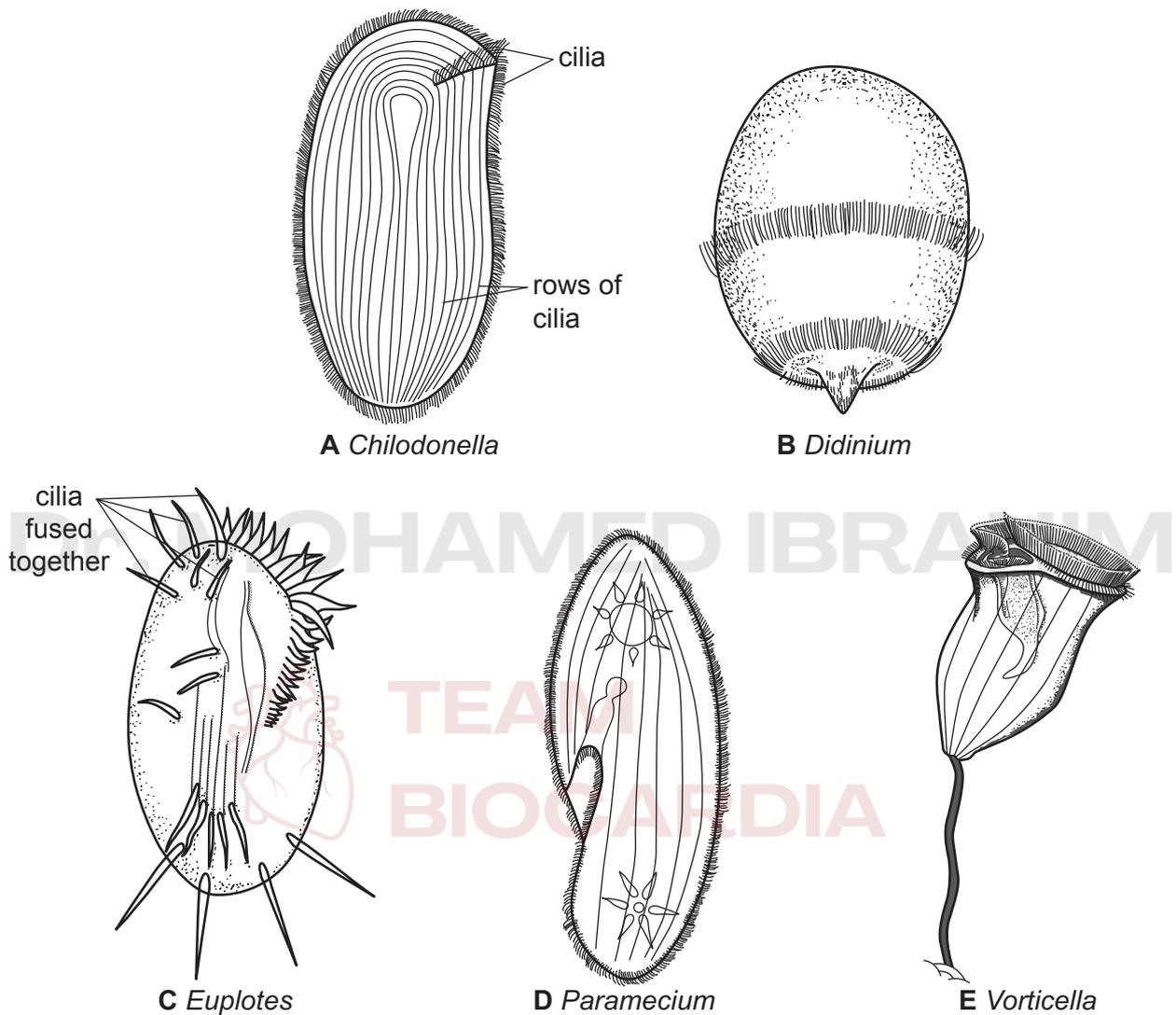
.....

2

.....

[2]

(b) Fig. 5.1 shows five species of ciliate that are found in sewage treatment works.



not to scale

Fig. 5.1

Cell Structure

1 Bacteria are classified in the Prokaryote kingdom.

(a) State **two** features of animal cells that are **not** found in bacteria.

1

2

6 Fig. 6.1 is a photomicrograph of part of a cell from the pancreas that produces enzymes that are released into the small intestine.



Dr. MOHAMED IBRAHIM **Fig. 6.1**

(a) (i) Structure **Q** is part of the nucleus of the cell.

State **one** function of a nucleus.

.....
.....
..... [1]

(ii) State the names of the structures labelled **P** and **R** in Fig. 6.1.

P

R

[2]

Cell Structure

- 4 (a) Table 4.1 shows four structures associated with the human male reproductive system. Complete Table 4.1 by identifying the level of organisation of each structure. Choose your answers from the list.

cell
organ system

cell structure

organism

organ

tissue

Table 4.1

structure	level of organisation
epithelium	
nucleus	
sperm	
testis	

- 6 Fig. 6.1 shows some cells from the shoot tip of an onion, *Allium cepa*. [4]

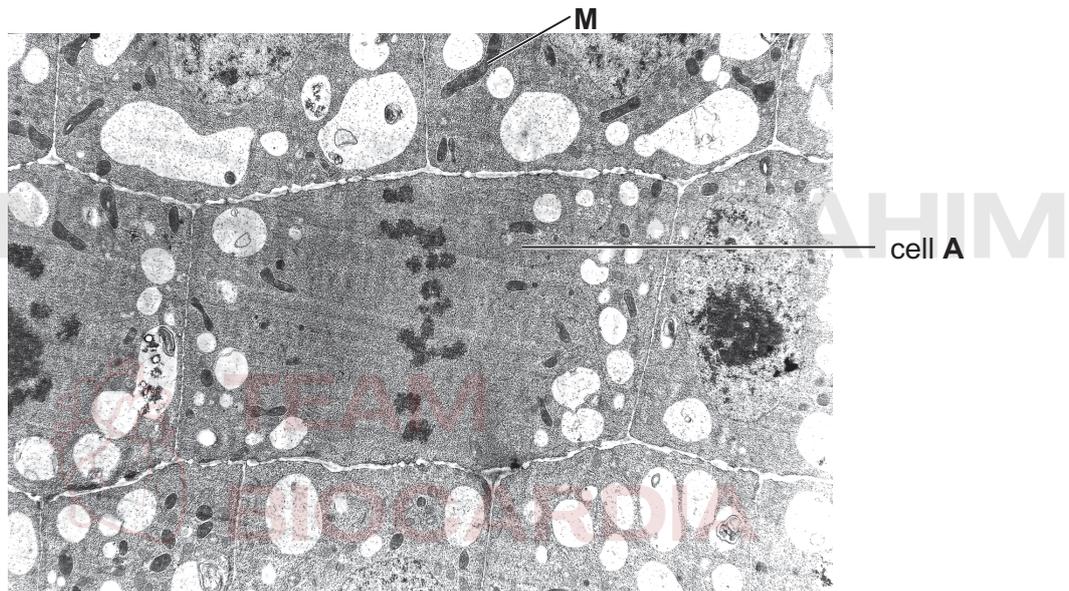


Fig. 6.1

- (a) (i) State the evidence visible in Fig. 6.1 that identifies the cells of *A. cepa* as plant cells. [1]

Cell Structure

6 Fig. 6.1 is a diagram of the virus that causes measles.

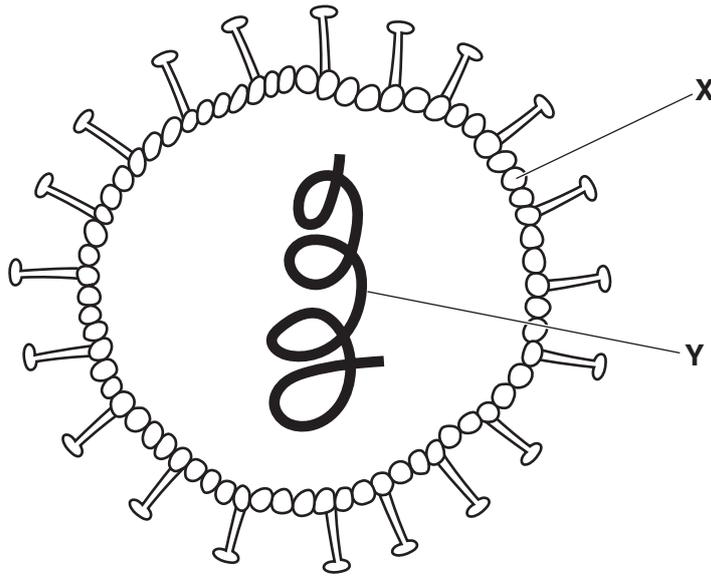


Fig. 6.1

(a) (i) State the name of the parts of the virus shown in Fig. 6.1 labelled X and Y.

X

Y

[2]

(ii) bacteria belong to the prokaryote kingdom.

State **two** ways in which the structure of bacteria differs from the structure of viruses.

1

2

[2]

(ii) State the name of the kingdom that bacteria belong to.

..... [1]

(b) State **one** similarity between the structure of bacteria and the structure of viruses.

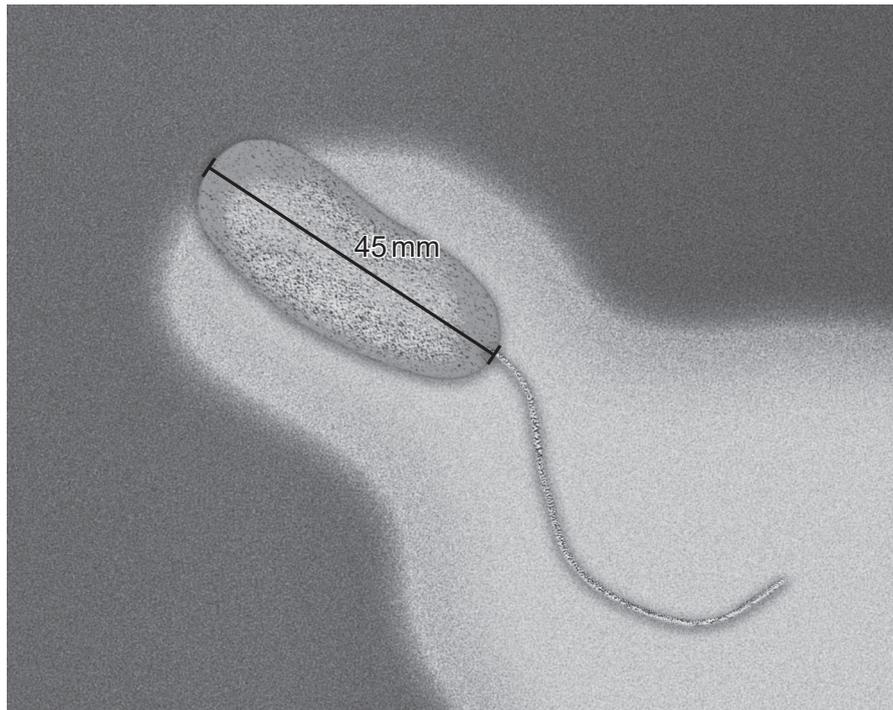
.....

.....

..... [1]

Cell Structure

(c) Fig. 1.3 is a photomicrograph of *Vibrio cholerae*, the bacterium that causes cholera.



magnification 17 300

Fig. 1.3

- (i) Write the formula that would be used to calculate the actual length of the bacterium (not including the flagellum) in Fig. 1.3.

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[1]