

Cell Structure (Biology)

Year 6, Summer Term

<i>You will be taught</i>	<i>You should know</i>
that animal and plant cells can form tissues, and tissues can form organs	that in multicellular organisms cells are massed together to form tissues , and tissues can be massed together to form organs
the functions of chloroplasts and cell walls in plant cells and the functions of the cell membrane, cytoplasm and nucleus in both plant and animal cells	that a typical animal or plant cell has a nucleus, cytoplasm and cell surface membrane ;
	that the nucleus contains genes which control the production of protein in the cell; that genes are made of DNA which determines an organism's characteristics
	that the cytoplasm contains water and dissolved chemicals and that most of the chemical reactions of the cell take place here
	that the cell membrane surrounds the cytoplasm
ways in which some cells , including ciliated epithelial cells, sperm, ova, and root-hair cells, are adapted to their functions	how to use a microscope to observe plant and animal cells and how to prepare a temporary microscope slide [e.g. using methylene blue as a stain for nuclei]
	that cilia cells hair-like structures that trap dust and microbes and move them out of the breathing system
	that sperm cells have tails and can swim
	that egg cells (ova) need to be fertilised by a single sperm cell
	that root-hair cells have a large surface area to absorb water and minerals from the soil

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks3bitesize/science/biology/cells_intro.shtml