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Class 9th

The Fundamental Unit of Life Cell

(ii) Cell wall:

cell wall is non-living, thick and freely permeable covering made up of cellulose.

It is present in eukaryotic plant cells and in prokaryotic cells.

Functions:

- It determines the shape and rigidity to the plant cell.
- It protects the plasma membrane.
- It prevents desiccation or dryness in cell.
- It helps in the transport of various substances in and out of the cell.

(iii) Nucleus:

Nucleus is dense and spherical organelle.

Nucleus is bounded by two membranes, both forming nuclear envelope. Nuclear envelope contains many pores known as nuclear pores.

The fluid which present inside the nucleus is called nucleoplasm.

Nucleus contains chromosomes and chromosomes contain genes which are the centres of genetic information.

Functions:

- Nucleus controls all the metabolic activities of the cell.
- It regulates the cell cycle.
- Nucleus is the storehouse of genes. It is concerned with the transmission of hereditary traits from the parent to offspring.

