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## **CHAPTER –1**

### **THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE**

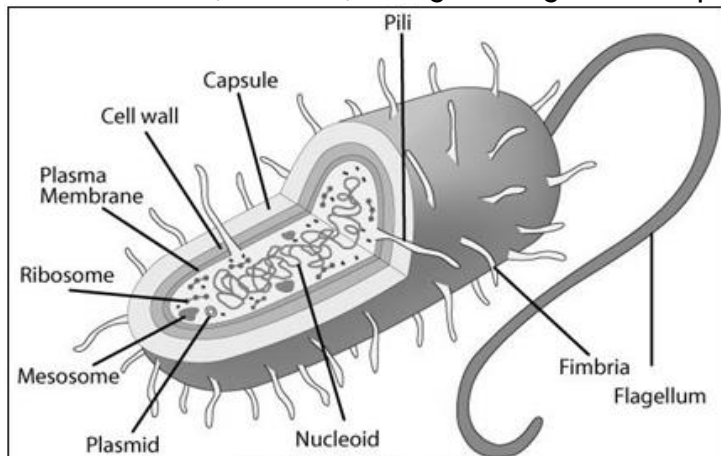
## **Types of Cells**

The cells can be categorized in two types:

1. Prokaryotic Cell
2. Eukaryotic Cell

### **1. Prokaryotic cell**

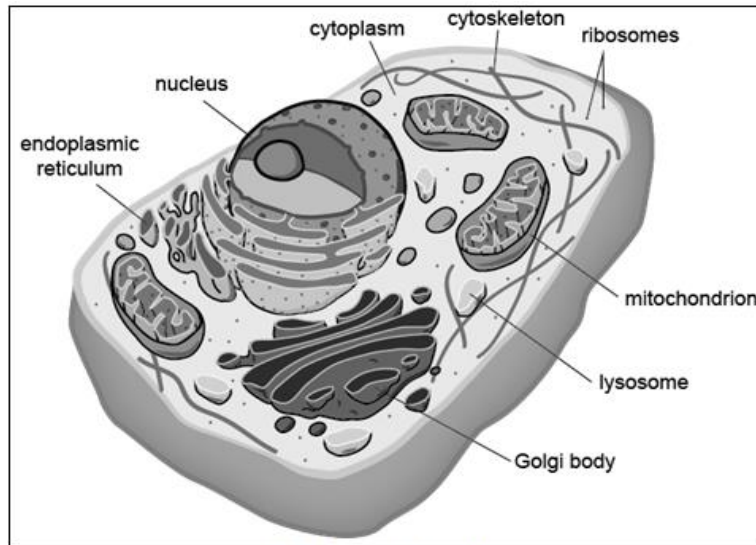
Prokaryotic cells are cells in which true nucleus is absent. They are primitive and incomplete cells. Prokaryotes are always unicellular organisms. For example, archaebacteria, bacteria, blue green algae are all prokaryotes.



**Prokaryotic cell**

### **2. Eukaryotic Cell**

Eukaryotic cells are the cells in which true nucleus is present. They are advanced and complete cells. Eukaryotes include all living organisms (both unicellular and multicellular organisms) except bacteria and blue green algae.



**Eukaryotic cell**

**Difference Between Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells:**

S. No.	Prokaryotic cell	Eukaryotic cell
1.	Size of cell is generally small (1-10 mm).	Size of cell is generally large (5-100 mm).
2.	Nucleus is absent.	Nucleus is present.
3.	It contains single chromosome.	It contains more than one chromosome.
4.	Nucleolus is absent.	Nucleolus is present.
5.	Membrane bound cell organelles are absent.	Membrane bound cell organelles such as mitochondria, plastids, endoplasmic reticulum, golgi apparatus, lysosomes, etc., are present.
6.	Cell division takes place by fission or budding.	Cell division takes place by mitotic or meiotic cell division.