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Golgi apparatus :

Golgi apparatus was discovered by Camillo Golgi in 1898.

It is present in all Eukaryotic cell except RBCs .

In plant cell is known as dictyosomes .

It receives vesicles from endoplasmic reticulum which join to form New cisternae of Golgi complex.

Functions of Golgi apparatus

- Which helps in the synthesis of cell wall plasma membrane lysosomes .
- Formation of acrosome in sperms and cell plate during the cell division in plant cells .
- Secretion of mucus, enzymes and hormones and storage of secretory product .

Mitochondria :

It is found in both animal and plant cells .

Mitochondria is a two cell wall structure .

The outer mitochondrial membrane is a smooth .

The inner membrane is folded into finger like projection called cristae.

Mitochondria have their own genetic System which is different from the nucleus genetic material of the cell . They can replicate on their own .Therefore, they are called semi autonomous organelles .

Function of Mitochondria :

Mitochondria provide energy for various metabolic functions of the cell for this reason these are called powerhouse of the cell .

Questions for practice :

1. Write the differences between smooth endoplasmic reticulum and rough endoplasmic reticulum.
2. Mitochondria are absent in prokaryotic cells. where are the respiratory enzymes located in these cells?
3. Name two cell organelles which are bounded by double membranes.
4. Amoeba is a single cell of organism. where does digestion of food occurs in this animals?
5. Hereditary material in the cell is..... .
6. Cell observed by Robert Hooke where living or dead?
7. Who proposed the cell theory and when?

8. *Who discovered nucleus ?*
9. *Which material is plant cell wall composed of ?*
10. *Give the differences between diffusion and osmosis.*