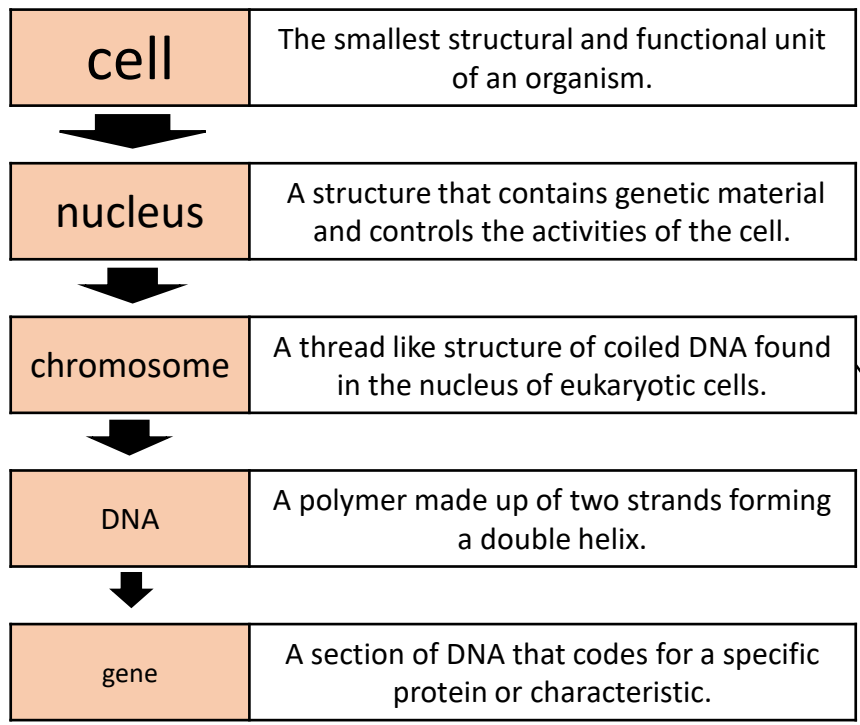


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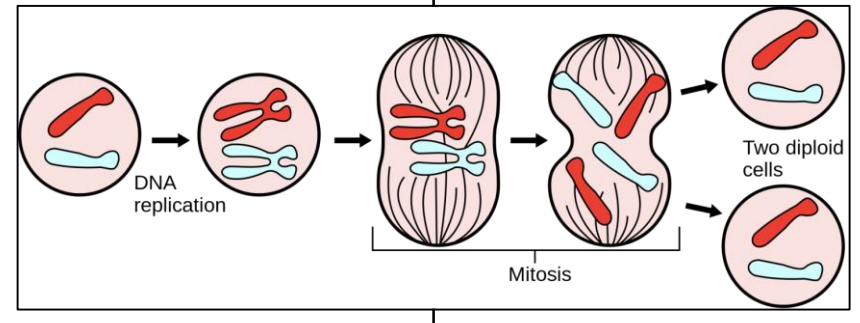
<b>Small intestines</b>	<i>Villi – increase surface area, Good blood supply – to maintain concentration gradient, Thin membranes – short diffusion distance.</i>
<b>Lungs</b>	<i>Alveoli– increase surface area, Good blood supply – to maintain concentration gradient, Thin membranes – short diffusion distance.</i>
<b>Gills in fish</b>	<i>Gill filaments and lamella – increase surface area, Good blood supply – to maintain concentration gradient, Thin membranes – short diffusion distance.</i>
<b>Roots</b>	<i>Root hair cells - increase surface area.</i>
<b>Leaves</b>	<i>Large surface area, thin leaves for short diffusion path, stomata on the lower surface to let O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> in and out.</i>

**ADAPTATIONS FOR DIFFUSION** – The greater the difference in concentrations the faster the rate of diffusion.

*Cells divide in a series of stages. The genetic material is doubled and then divided into two identical cells.*

**MITOSIS AND THE CELL CYCLE**

<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Growth</b>	Increase the number of sub-cellular structures e.g. ribosomes and mitochondria.
<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>DNA Synthesis</b>	DNA replicates to form two copies of each chromosome.
<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Mitosis</b>	One set of chromosomes is pulled to each end of the cell and the nucleus divides. Then the cytoplasm and cell membranes divide to form two cells that are identical to the parent cell.



*Mitosis occurs during growth, repair, replacement of cells. Asexual reproduction occurs by mitosis in both plants & simple animals.*

**AQA Cell Biology 2**

**Cell division**

**STEM CELLS**

*Undifferentiated cell of an organism*

Divides to form more cells of the same type, and can differentiate to form many other cell types.

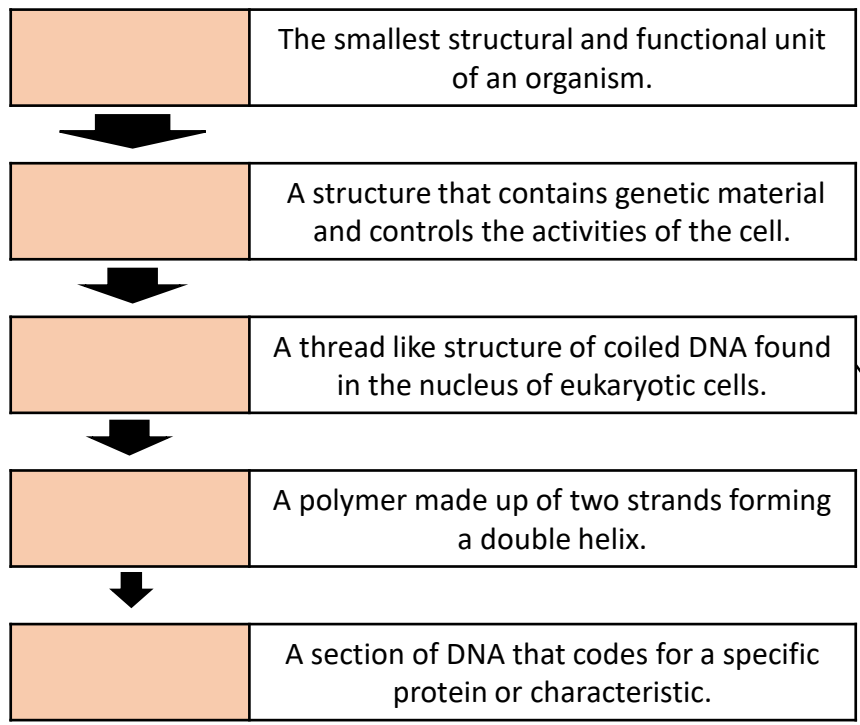
**Transport in cells**

<b>Diffusion</b> <i>No</i> energy required	<i>Movement of particles in a solution or gas from a higher to a lower concentration</i>	E.g. O <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> in gas exchange, urea in kidneys. Factors that affect the rate are concentration, temperature and surface area.
<b>Osmosis</b> <i>No</i> energy required	<i>Movement of water from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution</i>	E.g. Plants absorb water from the soil by osmosis through their root hair cells. Plants use water for several vital processes including photosynthesis and transporting minerals.
<b>Active transport</b> <b>ENERGY</b> required	<i>Movement of particles from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution</i>	E.g. movement of mineral ions into roots of plants and the movement of glucose into the small intestines.

<b>Human Embryonic stem cells</b>	<i>Can be cloned and made to differentiate into most cell types</i>	Therapeutic cloning uses same genes so the body does not reject the tissue. Can be a risk of infection
<b>Adult bone marrow stem cells</b>	<i>Can form many types of human cells e.g. blood cells</i>	Tissue is matched to avoid rejection, risk of infection. Only a few types of cells can be formed.
<b>Meristems (plants)</b>	<i>Can differentiate into any plant cell type throughout the life of the plant.</i>	Used to produce clones quickly and economically, e.g. rare species, crop plants with pest /disease resistance

*Treatment with stem cells may be able to help conditions such as diabetes and paralysis. Some people object to the use of stem cells on ethical or religious grounds*

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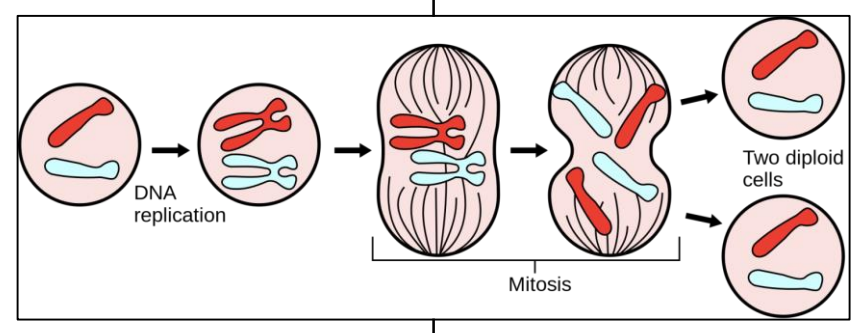
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<i>Root hair cells - increase surface area.</i>
<i>Large surface area, thin leaves for short diffusion path, stomata on the lower surface to let O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> in and out.</i>

**ADAPTATIONS FOR DIFFUSION** – The greater the difference in concentrations the faster the rate of diffusion.

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**MITOSIS AND THE CELL CYCLE**

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<b>Stage 2</b>	DNA replicates to form two copies of each chromosome.
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**AQA Cell Biology 2**

**Cell division**

**STEM CELLS**

Divides to form more cells of the same type, and can differentiate to form many other cell types.

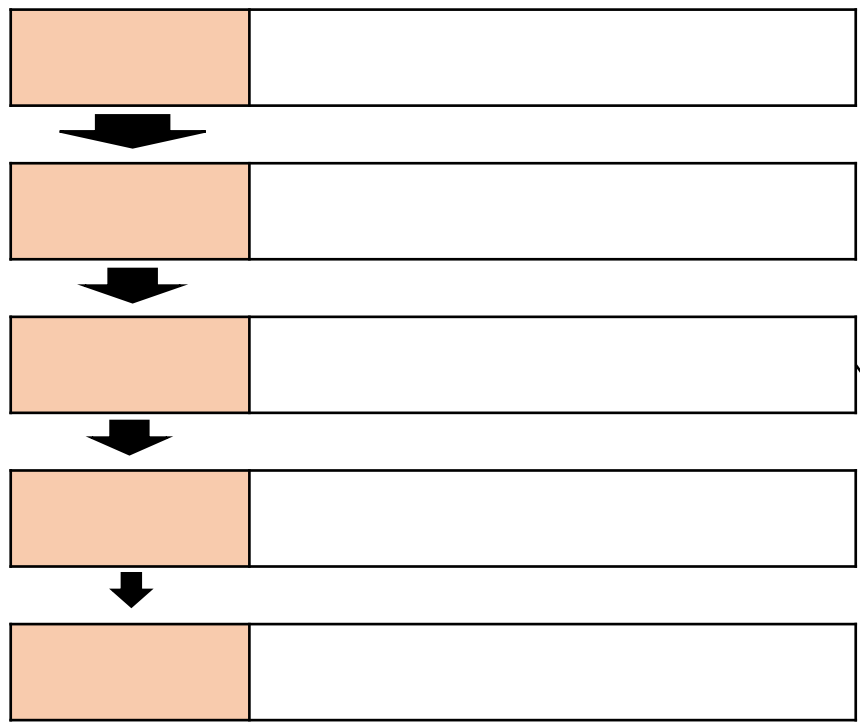
**Transport in cells**

<i>Movement of particles in a solution or gas from a higher to a lower concentration</i>	E.g. O <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> in gas exchange, urea in kidneys. Factors that affect the rate are concentration, temperature and surface area.
<i>Movement of water from a dilute solution to a more concentrated solution</i>	E.g. Plants absorb water from the soil by osmosis through their root hair cells. Plants use water for several vital processes including photosynthesis and transporting minerals.
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<i>Can be cloned and made to differentiate into most cell types</i>	Therapeutic cloning uses same genes so the body does not reject the tissue. Can be a risk of infection
<i>Can form many types of human cells e.g. blood cells</i>	Tissue is matched to avoid rejection, risk of infection. Only a few types of cells can be formed.
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smallest




**ADAPTATIONS FOR DIFFUSION**

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**AQA  
Cell Biology 2**

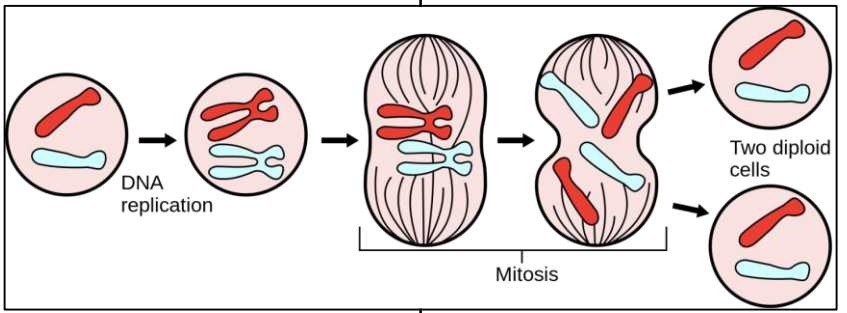
**Cell division**

**STEM CELLS**

**Transport in cells**


**MITOSIS AND  
THE CELL CYCLE**

<b>Stage 1</b>		
<b>Stage 2</b>		
<b>Stage 3</b>		




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