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Cell specialisation

Most cells are specialised in order to carry out a particular function. The cell's structure and composition are modified so that it can carry out a particular role.

Specialised cells

Specialised cell	Function	Specialised cell	Function
Sperm cells	Swim to the ovum (egg) for fertilisation. Have a tail for swimming. Packed full of mitochondria to provide energy. Sperm head (acrosome) contains enzymes to help break into the ovum.	Root hair cells	Take up water and mineral ions for the plant. Long thin hair to increase the surface area over which water can be taken up.
Nerve cells	Carry nerve impulses to and from the brain. Long thin axon allows nerve impulses to travel along the cell. Has many dendrites to pass nerve impulses to nearby nerve cells.	Xylem cells	Transport water from the roots to the leaves, as part of a tissue. Cells have no ends and are hollow to make a tube for water to move through. Lignin in the cell wall to waterproof the cells.
Muscle cells	Contract and relax as part of a muscle tissue, for movement. Packed full of mitochondria to provide energy.	Phloem cells	Transport sugars around the plant, as part of a tissue. Small holes in the end plates allow sugars to move through the cells.
Ovum (egg)	The cytoplasm contains nutrients and many mitochondria to provide energy for mitosis after fertilisation. Has a special cell membrane which allows only one sperm cell to fertilise it.	Ciliated epithelial cells	Found in lungs and oviducts. Has many cilia on the top surface of the cell – these help move mucus out of the lungs, or move an ovum towards the uterus.

Q3 is asking you to explain, so give a reason for each feature, in as much

CHECK T.

- 1 What is a specialised cell?
- 2 Describe how a nerve cell is specialised for carrying nerve impulses.
- 3 Xylem is a specialised cell that transports water up the plant. Explain how the structure of the cell helps it to carry out this function.

detail as you can.