

UPPSC - CSE

**Combined State / Upper Subordinate
Services Examination**

Prelims & Mains

**Uttar Pradesh Public Service
Commission, Prayagraj**

General Studies

Paper 3 – Volume 3

Science and Tech

Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission

Science and Tech

Paper – 3 Volume 3

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1 CHAPTER

Biology



Year		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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Organisms

- A living thing with an **organized structure** that can:
 - React to **stimuli**
 - **Reproduce**
 - **Grow**

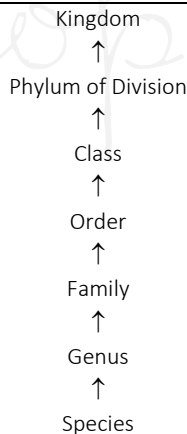


- **Adapt**
- **Maintain homeostasis.**
- **Classified by taxonomy into groups:**
 - Multicellular animals, plants, and fungi or unicellular microorganisms
 - Eg. protists, bacteria, and archaea.
- **All organisms made of ce**

Classification of Organisms

Based on the number of cells	Based on the subcellular structure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single-celled: Bacteria, archaea, and protists • Multicellular: Animals and Plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eukaryotes: Having a well-defined nucleus with genetic material. • Prokaryotes: Without nucleus but possess genetic material in a nucleoid.

Hierarchy of Classification- Groups



- **Hierarchy - sequence of categories** in a **decreasing** or **increasing order** from kingdom to species and vice versa.
- **Kingdom (highest rank)** followed by division, class, order, family, genus and species (**lowest rank**).
 1. **Species:**
 - **Group of population similar** in form, shape and **reproductive features** so that **fertile sibling** can be **produced**.

2. **Genus:**
 - A **group of similar species**.
 - **Genera** having **only one species - monotypic**.
 - **Genera** having **more than one species - polytypic**.
 - **Eg.** Lion & tiger are quite similar species placed under genus Panthera.
3. **Family:**
 - **Collection of similar genera**.
 - **Separated from genera by reproductive and vegetative features**.
 - **Eg. cats** and leopard - family Felidae.
4. **Order:**
 - **One or more than one similar families** constitute order.
 - **Eg. Family** Felidae are included in the order Carnivora.
5. **Class:**
 - **One or more than one order makes a class**.
 - **Eg.** Class Mammalia includes all mammals - bats, rodents, kangaroos, whales, great apes and man.

6. Phylum:

- Collection of similar classes.
- Eg. Phylum chordata of animals has class Mammalia along with birds, reptiles and amphibians.

7. Kingdom:

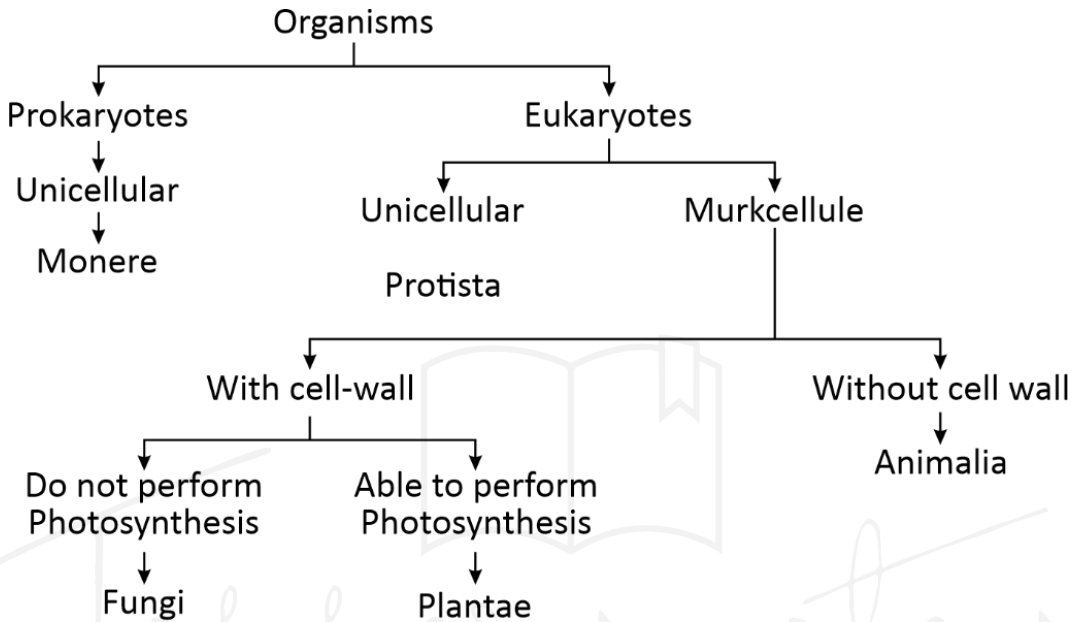
- Top most taxonomic category.

- Eg. all animals are included in Kingdom Animalia.

Taxon

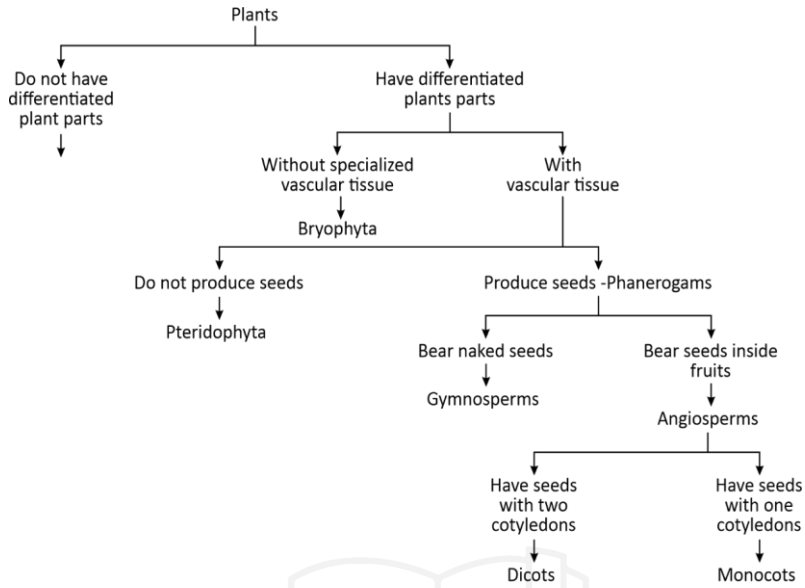
Unit that denotes **grouping** of organisms **based on observable features**.

5 Kingdom classification



Comparison of Five Kingdom					
Criteria	Monera	Protista	Fungi	Plantae	Animalia
Cell Type	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic	Eukaryotic
Level of organisation	Unicellular	Unicellular	Multicellular and unicellular	Tissue/organ	Tissue / organ/ organ system
Cell wall	Present (made up of peptidoglycan and mucopeptides)	Present in some (made up of cellulose, absent in other)	Present (made up of chitin or cellulose)	Present (made up of cellulose)	Absent
UPSC PRE 2021					
Nutrition	Autotrophic (Phototrophic, Chemoautotrophic) Heterotrophic parastic and saprophytic)	Autotrophic photosynthetic Heterotrophic	Heterotrophic, Parastic or saprophytic	Autrophic (photosynthetic)	Heterotrophic (holozoic)
Motility	Motile or non-motile	Motile or non-motile	Non-motile	Mostly Non-motile	Mostly motile
Organisms	Archaeobacteria, Eubacteria, Cyanobacteria, Actinomycetes and mycoplasma	Chrysophytes, Dinoflagellates, Euglanoids, Slime molds, Amoeba, Plasmodium, Trypanosoma, Paramecium	Yeast, Mushrooms, and molds	Algae, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperm and Angiosperm	Sponges, Invertebrates and vertebrates

Plantae Kingdom



1. Thallophyta

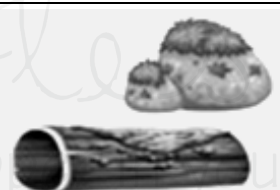
- Unique features:
 - Plants that **do not have well-differentiated body design.**
 - **Commonly called algae.**

2. Bryophyta

- Predominantly **aquatic.**
- **Eg.** Spirogyra, Ulothrix, Cladophora, Ulva and Chara.
- Reproduction : **No specialised reproduction process**

Bryophyta

- Amphibians of plant kingdom
- Grow in terrestrial environment but depend on water for reproduction
- Grow in moist & shady areas
- Responsible for plant succession on bare rocks
- Habitat: Arid forests, rainforests, apart from the alpine habitats
- Grow on rocks, soil, tree trunks, bones, rotting wood etc.



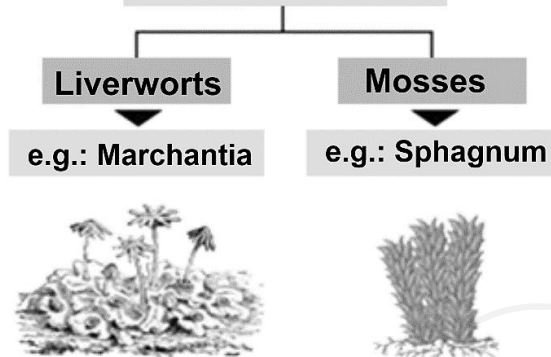
Unique Bryophyta

- Length: Few millimetre to 1 m
- Partially differentiated body, lacking true roots, leaves & stem
- Root-like structure called rhizoid present, body is more thallus-like & haploid

Haplo-diplontic Life Cycle

- Spore producing, non-vascular plants
 - Exhibit haplo-diplontic life cycle
 - Reproduction: Sex organs are multicellular. Antheridium is the male sex organ while archegonium is the female sex organ → Antheridium produces antherozoids with 2 flagella & archegonium produces single
 - Antherozoid released in water come in contact with archegonium
 - Male & female gametes fuse to form zygote which remains in archegonium for some time.
 - Mitosis of zygote forms embryonic sporophyte that is covered & protected by calyptra
 - Meiosis occurs in sporophyte to produce haploid spores which germinate to produce gametophyte
- Gametophyte supply nutrient & gametophore supply water & minerals to embryo

Classification



Importance

- Have the ability to initiate soil formation in barren lands as they survive on bare rocks.
- Maintain soil moisture & replenish nutrients in forest vegetation
- Peat mosses act as biofuel & are economically useful
- Used as packing material for shipment of living material as they can retain water.

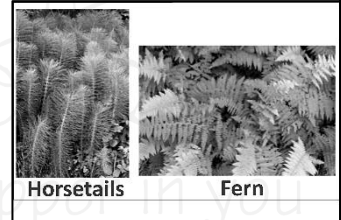
Useful



3. Pteridophyta

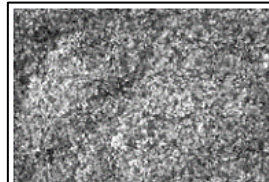
Pteridophyta

- Family of ferns & horsetails
- Called cryptogams as they don't bear flowers & seeds.
- First group of terrestrial vascular plants.
- Found in damp and shady places.
- Ferns are grown as ornamental plants.



Unique Features

- **LENGTH** : MOSTLY SHORT BUT FEW GROW TALL UP TO FEW METRES.
- PLANT BODY IS DIFFERENTIATED INTO TRUE ROOTS, LEAVES & STEMS.
- LEAVES CAN BE SMALL (MICROPHYLLS) OR LARGE (MEGAPHYLLS)
- SPORANGIA BEAR LEAF-LIKE APPENDAGES – **SPOROPHYLL**
- SPOROPHYLLS FORM COMPACT STRUCTURE CALLED CONES OR STROBILI IN SOME PLANTS.
- REPRODUCTION : SHOW TRUE ALTERNATION of generation.



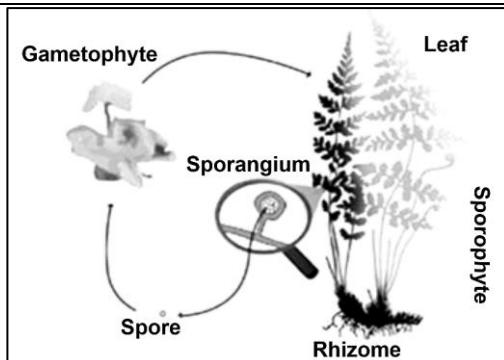
Sellaginella (Microphylls)



Ferns (Megaphylls)



Cone of Equisetum



- Dominant sporophyte produce spores by meiosis & gametophyte produces gametes by mitosis.
- Sporangia produce spores in the spore mother cells that germinate to give gametophytes.
- Gametophytes are free-living, multicellular, photosynthetic – Prothallus
- Male sex organ anteridia produce antherozoids & female sex organ is archegonia.
- **Reproduction procedure.**
 - Antherozoids are released in water and come in contact with archegonia.
 - Gametes fuse in the archegonium to produce zygote
 - Zygote produces sporophyte after division.
- Spores : Homosporous or heterosporous
- In heterosporous plants, microspore & megaspore give rise to male & female gametophyte respectively.

4. Gymnosperms

Gymnosperm :

- Consist of pines & deodar
- Gymno-naked: sperma – seed
- Plants with naked seeds that do not bear flower & fruits
- Seeds are visible as cones & develop on surface of reproductive structure.



Cone



Pine



Cycas

Unique Features

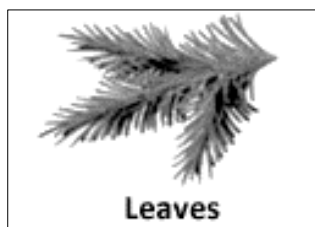
- Wind is the major source of pollination.
- Length : Medium to large tree & few are shrubs
- Vascular & Complete differentiation into leaves, stem & roots
- Leaves: Needle-like with thick cuticle & sunken stomata.

Roots

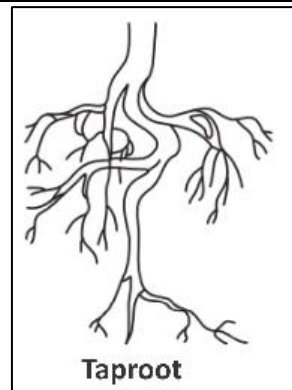
- Taproot system
- Some form mycorrhiza (e.g. pinus)
- Some form specialized roots called coralloids roots (e.g. *Cycas*)

Reproduction:

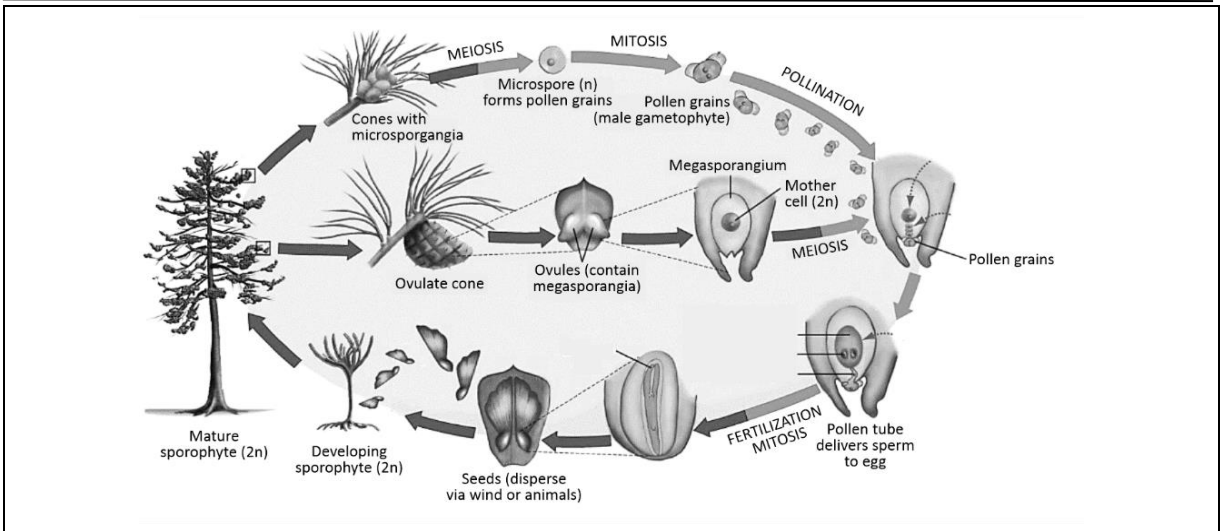
- Male & female cones can be same (e.g. Pinus) or different (e.g. : cycas) plants.
- Heterosporous plants that produce haploid microspores & megaspores.
- Male cones: Contain microsporophyll, few of which develop into pollen grains & rest degenerate.
- Female Cones: Several megasporophyll cluster to form female cone.
- Female cone bears ovule with megasporangium & give rise to haploid megaspores & a megaspore mother cell.



Leaves

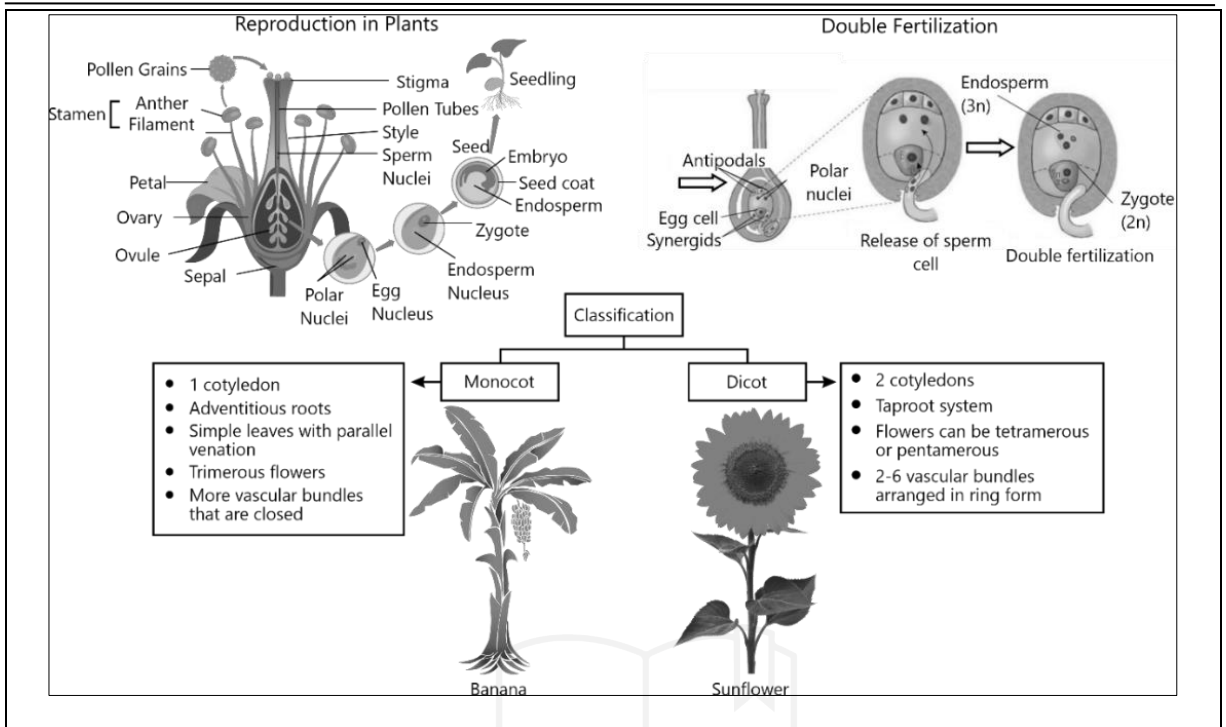


Taproot



5. Angiosperms

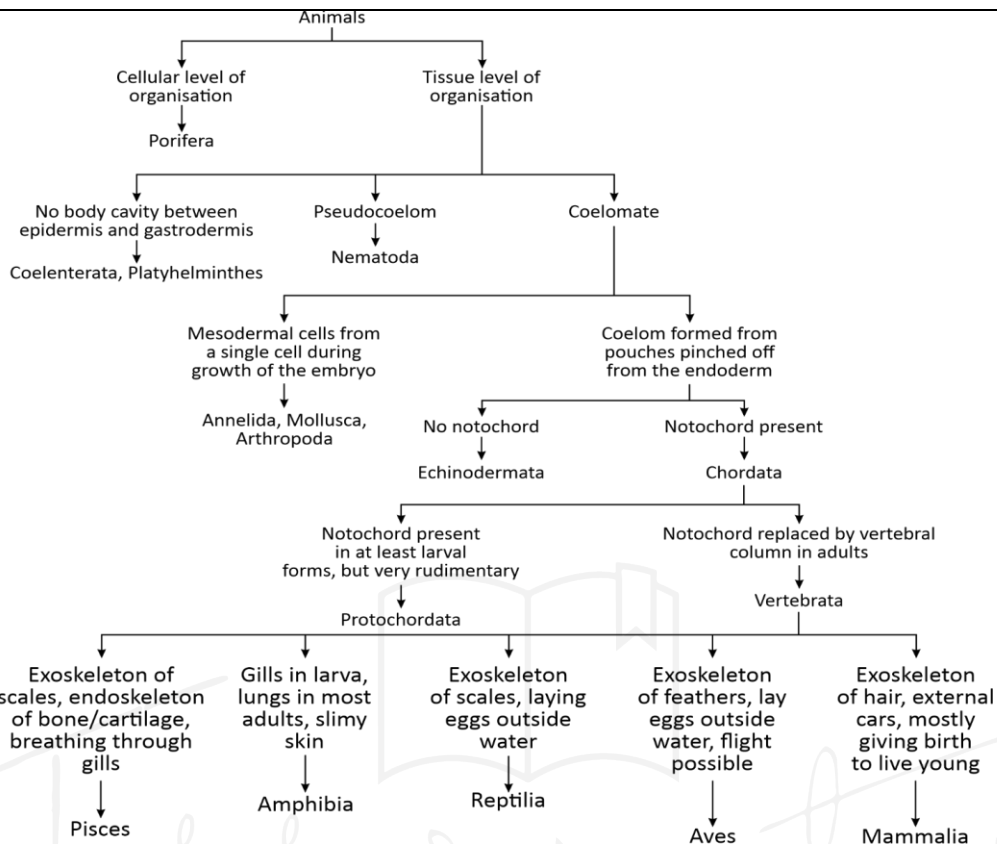
<p>Angiosperms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family of flowering plants. • Vascular fauna dominating across the globe. • Called phanerogams due to the presence of flowers • Seeds (ovules) are enclosed inside hollow ovary (which forms the fruit) 		
<p>Unique Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well differentiated plant body with fully developed root & shoot system. • Survive in various habitats. • Length : Microscopic <i>Wolffia</i> to > 100 m tall <i>Eucalyptus</i> • Vast diversity including woody trees, shrubs & herbs. • Leaves, stem & roots are adapted as per habitat 		
<p>Reproduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower is the reproductive structure can be unisexual or bisexual] • Alternation of generation – haploid gametophyte alternates with the diploid sporophyte. • Double fertilization is characteristic to Angiosperms – Syngamy & triple fusion. • Post-fertilization ovary forms the fruit & ovules form the seeds & remaining parts with off. 		<p>Structure of an idealized flower</p>



Vascular and Nonvascular Plants

	Vascular Plants	Non - Vascular Plants
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possess vascular system to conduct food and water throughout the plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack vascular systems
Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low
Vascular System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absent
True stem, Roots & Leaves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No; a stem and leaf-like structures and rhizoids, instead of true structures.
Plant Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xylem tissues contain lignified tissues - provide support and rigidity to the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No water conducting tissues • Tender and shorter than vascular plants
Reproduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sporophytes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gametophytes
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ferns, conifers, and flowering plants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryophytes, including liverworts, mosses, and hornworts.
Drought Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost all are drought resistant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptible to drought. • Associated with swamps

Sporophytes	Gametophytes
Use the process of meiosis	Use the process of mitosis
Results- formation of spores	Results - production of gametes
Diploid plants	Haploid plants
Have two sets of chromosomes	Have a single set of chromosomes
Reproduce asexually	Reproduce sexually



1. Porifera

- Non mobile animals attached to some solid support.
- Holes or pores all over the body.
- A canal system circulating water throughout body to bring in food and O₂.
- Mainly found in marine habitats.
- Commonly k/a sponges

2. Coelenterata

- Animals living in water.
- Diploblastic: body is made up of two layers of cells.
- Some live in colonies while others have a solitary life
- Eg. span (Hydra) jellyfish .

3. Platyhelminthes

- Triploblastic: 3 layers of cells from which different tissues can be made.
- Some degree of tissues formation.
- Either free living or parasitic.
- Eg. Planarians, liver flukes.

4. Nematode

- Bilaterally symmetrical and triploblastic.
- Body is cylindrical rather than flattened.
- Tissues, but no real organs,
- A sort of body cavity or a pseudocoelom, is present.
- K/a parasitic worms causing diseases, such as worms causing elephantiasis (filarial worms) or worms in the intestines (roundworm or pinworms).

5. Annelida

- Have true body cavity.
- Allows true organs to be packaged in body structure.
- Extensive organ differentiation.
- Eg- Earthworms, leeches.

6. Arthropods

- Open circulatory system and so the blood does not flow in well-defined blood vessels.
- Have joint legs.
- Eg- prawns, butterflies, houseflies, spiders, scorpions and crabs.

7. Mollusca

- Have an **open circulatory system** and **kidney like organs** for excretion.
- **Little segmentation.**
- A **foot** is used for **moving around.**
- **Eg-** snails, and mussels, octopus.

8. Echinodermate

- **Spiny skinned** organisms.
- **Exclusively free living marine animals.**
- Have a **water driven tube system** that they use for moving around.
- Have **hard calcium carbonate structure** that they use as skeleton.
- **Eg-** starfish, sea cucumber.

9. Protochordats

- **Marine animals.**
- **Eg.** balanoglossus, hardemania and amphioxus.

10. Vertebrata

- Have a **true vertebral column & internal skeleton.**
- **Bilaterally symmetrical**
- **Triploblastic**
- **Coelomic and segmented**
- **Complex differentiation** of body tissues and organs.
- All **chordates possess** the following features:
 - have a **notochord**
 - have a **dorsal nerve cord**
 - **Triploblastic**
 - Paired **gill pouches**
 - **Coelomate.**
- Grouped into **six classes**:
 - A. Cyclostomes**
 - **Jawless vertebrates.**
 - Have an **elongated eel-like body, circular mouth, slimy skin**
 - **Scaleless.**
 - **Ectoparasites** or borers of other vertebrates.
 - **Eg.** Petromyzon (Lamprey) and Myxine (Hagfish)
 - B. Pisces**
 - **Exclusively aquatic animals.**
 - **Skin** is covered with **scales/ plates.**
 - **Obtain oxygen** dissolved in water by using **gills.**

- **Body is streamlined,** and a **muscular tail** for movement. T
- **Cold-blooded**
- **Hearts** have only **two chambers.**
- **Lay eggs.**
- **Eg.** sharks, tuna or rohu

C. Amphibia

- **No scales**
- Have **mucus glands** in the skin,
- **3 chambered heart.**
- **Respiration** through **either gills** or **lungs.**
- **Lay eggs.**
- Found both in **water** and **on land.**
- **Eg.** Frogs, toads and salamanders

D. Reptilia

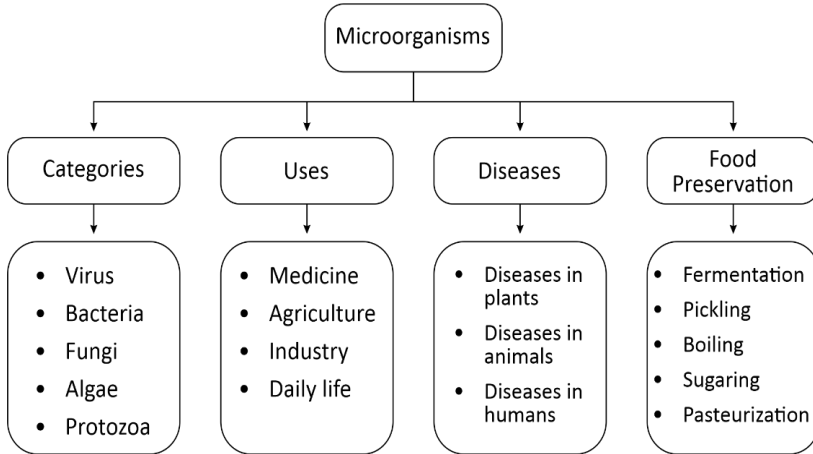
- **Cold-blooded**
- Have **scales** and **breathe through lungs.**
- Most have a **three-chambered heart**
- **Exception:** crocodiles- 4 heart chambers.
- **Lay eggs** with **tough coverings.**
- **Do not need to lay their eggs** in **water,** unlike amphibians.
- **Eg.** Snakes, turtles, lizards and crocodiles

E. Aves

- **Warm-blooded animals**
- **4-chambered heart.**
- **Lay eggs.**
- An **outside covering** of **feathers;** 2 **forelimbs** modified for **flight.**
- **Breathe** through **lungs.**
- **Eg.** All birds

F. Mammalia

- **Warm-blooded animals** with **four-chambered hearts.**
- Have **mammary glands** for **production of milk.**
- **Skin** has **hairs& sweat** and **oil glands.**
- **Produce live young ones.**
- Few like **platypus** and **echidna** lay egg
- **Kangaroos** give **birth** to **very poorly developed** young ones.
- **Eg.** human, monkeys, whale etc



- Very small in size & cannot be seen with naked eye.
- Can be seen only with the help of a microscope.
- aka microbes.

- **Microbiology-** Branch of science dealing with study of microorganisms.
- Found in : air, water (ponds, lakes, rivers and oceans), soil and even inside our bodies.

5 categories

Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A tiny particle made up of genetic material and protein. ● Intermediate between living and nonliving things. ● Intracellular obligatory parasites. ● Virology- study of viruses. ● 10,000 times smaller than bacteria. ● Can be rod shaped, spherical or of other shapes. ● Contains a core DNA or RNA. ● Core surrounded with a protein coat ● Protein coat is sometimes covered by an envelope of proteins, lipids, and carbohydrates. ● Causes diseases to plants, animals and human beings. ● viruses cannot and require living host cells for propagation 	UPSC PRE 2021
Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Single-celled prokaryotes(cells without nuclei). ● Considered 1st living organisms on earth. ● Grouped under the kingdom Monera. ● Bacteriology- study of bacteria. ● Size - 1µm to 5µm(micrometer). ● 2 types based on respiration : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aerobic bacteria (requires oxygen), ○ Anaerobic bacteria (does not require oxygen). ● An outer covering k/a cell wall. ● Other cell organelles (mitochondria, golgi body, endoplasmic reticulum etc..) are absent. ● Eg : E.coli, Bacillus anthracis, Vibrio cholera etc. ● processing plants and can contaminate food products. ● known to exhibit antibiotic resistance, which can make them difficult to treat. upsc prelims 2022 ● IT CAN BE CULTURED ARTIFICIALLY. 	UPSC PRE 2021
Fungi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eukaryotic organisms that lack chlorophyll. ● Grow in dark environments. ● Either unicellular (like Yeast) or multicellular (like Penicillium). ● Found in all kinds of habitats. ● Included under kingdom Fungi. ● Mycology- study of fungi. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some are macroscopic (Eg. Mushroom). Around 70,000 species of fungi in the world. IT CAN BE CULTURED ARTIFICIALLY 	UPSC PRE 2021
Algae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very simple plants like eukaryotic organisms. Found in moist habitats. Rich in chlorophyll Seen as thin film on surface of lakes and ponds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> aka 'grass of water'. Autotrophic and produce their own food(with help of chloroplast). Algology/ phycology- study of algae. Size - 1 micron to 50 meter. Eg : Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Ulothrix, Fristschiella etc. 	
Protozoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Single celled eukaryote. Included under the kingdom Protista. Protozoology- Study of protozoa. Found in ponds, ocean, in moist soil, and in the cells and tissues of plants and animals - causing diseases. Range - 2 to 200 microns. Eg : Paramecium, Euglena, Amoeba, Plasmodium etc. Probiotics are live microorganisms that are intended to have health benefits when consumed. Some probiotics, particularly those in the Lactobacillus and Bifidobacterium families, are able to break down lactose, the sugar found in milk. Probiotic organisms are not just found in the foods we eat, but also occur naturally in our gut microbiota. 	UPSC PRE 2022

Animals

- Any **eukaryotic multicellular organism** of kingdom Animalia.

- Heterotrophic, motile & with specialized sensory organs**,
 - Lacking a cell wall & growing from a blastula** during embryonic development.

Characteristics

Multicellular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body composed of several cells performing specific functions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cells organized into various animal tissues, Eg: Epithelial tissues, connective tissues, etc.
Eukaryotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain a membrane-bound nucleus. Nucleus -organelle containing chromosomes that bear genes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other organelles suspended in the cytoplasm of an animal cell, Eg. Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosomes, and peroxisomes,
Heterotrophic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depend on other organisms for food.
Motile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity to move at will. By muscles and locomotory structures (e.g. arms, legs, wings, fins, tails, etc.)
Specialized sensory organs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg: eyes, ears, nose, skin, and tongue. Vital in recognizing and responding to stimuli in environment. Contains common and specialized receptors.
Reproduce sexually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a haploid sperm cell (a male sex cell) & a haploid ovum (a female sex cell) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unite at fertilization to form a diploid zygote. Capable of asexual reproduction. Eg: some cnidarians produce a genetic clone by budding.
Aerobic Respiration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhale oxygen and release carbon dioxide. Oxygen important to cell respiration for synthesis of energy.

Cell

- Simplest and most basic unit of life.
- **Discovered:** Robert Hooke (1665)
- All living things made up of cells-
- **structural, functional, and biological unit of life.**



- Has the **ability to duplicate itself** on its own.
- aka "building blocks of life."

Cell Structure and its components

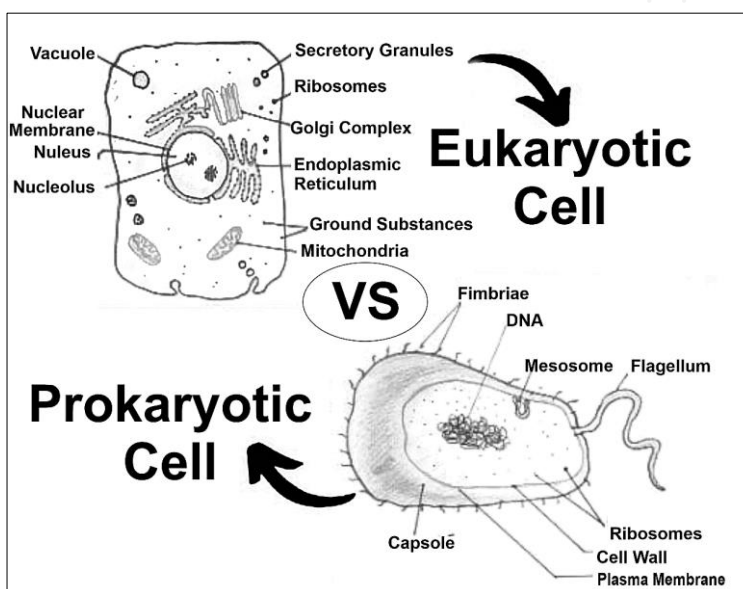
Cell Organelles

- Present within a cell & **perform certain specific functions to carry out life's processes.**

Plasma / Cell Membrane	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outermost covering of the cell• Separates contents of cell from its external environment.• A selectively permeable membrane as it allows entry and exit of some materials in and out of the cell.
Cell Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ONLY in plants• Outside the plasma membrane.• Mainly composed of cellulose.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Cellulose: A complex substance - provides structural strength to plants.
Cytoplasm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jelly-like substance present between cell membrane & nucleus.• Fluid content inside plasma membrane.• Contains many specialised cell organelles (mitochondria, golgi bodies, ribosomes, etc)
Nucleus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains chromosomes that contain information for inheritance of features from parents to next generation in form of DNA• Plays a central role in cellular reproduction.• Nuclear membrane- a double-layered covering on nucleus.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Allows transfer of material from inside nucleus to its outside, i.e., to cytoplasm.
Nucleolus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ribosome synthesis site regulating cellular activity and reproduction.
Gene	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unit of inheritance in living organisms.
Protoplasm	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entire content of a living cell [cytoplasm + nucleus].• aka living substance of the cell.
Chromosomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rod-shaped structures• Visible only when the cell is about to divide.• Contain information for inheritance of features from parents to next generation in the form of DNA (deoxyribo nucleic acid)• Composed of DNA and Protein.
DNA molecules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains information necessary for constructing and organising cells.• Functional segments of DNA - genes.
Vacuoles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Empty structure in cytoplasm• Act as storage sacs for solid or liquid contents.• Common in plant cells.• Smaller in animal cells.• Substances stored- amino acids, sugars, various organic acids and some proteins.
Endoplasmic Reticulum	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A large network of membrane-bound tubes and sheets.• 2 types :<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Rough endoplasmic reticulum [RER]<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Has ribosomes attached to its surface.◦ Ribosomes - sites of protein manufacture.2. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Helps in the manufacture of fat molecules, or lipids, important for cell function.◦ Some of these proteins and lipids help in building the cell membrane k/a membrane biogenesis.• Serve as channels for transport of materials between various regions of cytoplasm or between the cytoplasm and the nucleus.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also functions as a cytoplasmic framework providing a surface for some biochemical activities of cells.
Golgi Apparatus/ Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system of membrane-bound vesicles arranged parallel to each other in stacks called cisterns. Packages and dispatches material synthesised near ER to various targets inside and outside the cell. Stores, modifies and packages products in vesicles. Involved in the formation of lysosomes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Membrane-bound sacs filled with digestive enzymes. Kind of waste disposal system of the cell. Help to keep the cell clean by digesting any foreign material as well as worn-out cell organelles.
Mitochondria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aka powerhouse of the cell. Energy required for various chemical activities is released by mitochondria in the form of ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate) molecules. 2 membranes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outer membrane- porous Inner membrane - deeply folded. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Folds create a large surface area for ATP-generating chemical reactions.
ATP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> aka energy currency of the cell. Body uses energy stored in ATP for making new chemical compounds and for mechanical work.
Ribosomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site of protein synthesis. Polyribosomes or Polysomes: Several ribosomes may attach to a single mRNA and form a chain. Prokaryotes- ribosomes are associated with the plasma membrane of the cell.
Cilia and Flagella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hair-like outgrowths of the cell membrane. Cilia - small structures which work like oars, causing the movement of either the cell or the surrounding fluid. Flagella - comparatively longer and responsible for cell movement. Prokaryotic bacteria have flagella but structurally different from eukaryotic flagella.
Centrosome and Centrioles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centrosome- an organelle usually containing 2 cylindrical structures called centrioles. Surrounded by amorphous pericentriolar materials. Both the centrioles in a centrosome lie perpendicular to each other

Types of Cells



Prokaryotic Cell	Eukaryotic Cell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primitive/undeveloped nucleus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has true or developed nucleus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size - 0.2 - 2.0 micrometers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size- 10- 100 micrometers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simpler in structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More complex
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organelles not membrane-bound 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organelles membrane bound & specific in function.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNA arranged in circular shape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DNA linear in shape
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cytoplasm present, but lacks in most cell organelles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consists of both cytoplasm and organelles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cell wall present. Made of mucopeptide or peptidoglycan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually, absence of cell wall here. Made of cellulose
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cell division - binary fission, transduction, conjugation, and transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cell division - mitosis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitochondria absent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitochondria present.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endoplasmic reticulum not present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endoplasmic reticulum present.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribosome present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribosome present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plasmids commonly found. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A small, circular, double-stranded DNA molecule distinct from a cell's chromosomal DNA. Naturally exist in bacterial cells. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plasmids very rarely found
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only asexual reproduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both sexual and asexual reproduction.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a single origin of replication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have multiple origins of replication
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 1 chromosome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many chromosomes present
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg. Bacteria and Archaea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eg. Plant and animal cells.

Plant and Animal Cells

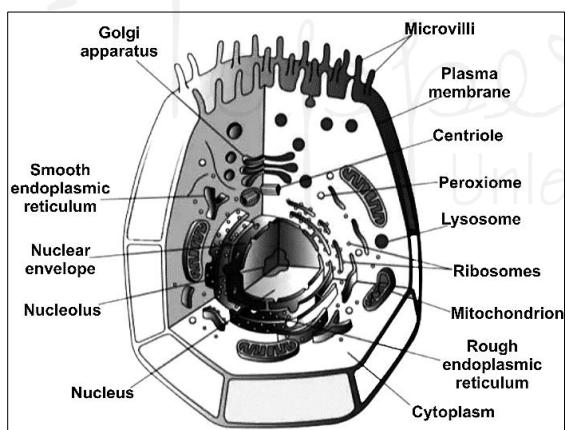


Fig : Animal Cell

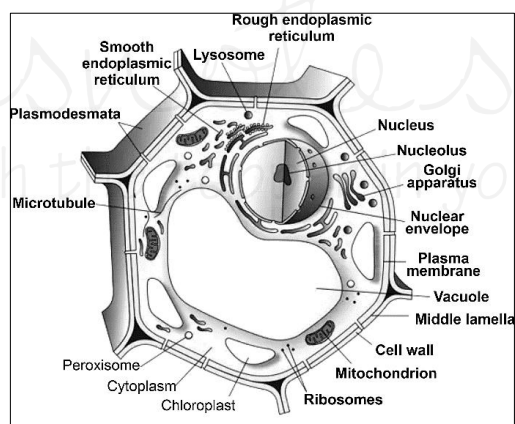


Fig : Plant Cell

	Animal Cell	Plant Cell
Nucleus	Present	Present
Cilia	Present	Very rare
Shape	Round (irregular shape)	Rectangular (fixed shape)
Chloroplast	NO chloroplasts	Chloroplasts present
Cytoplasm	Present	Present
Endoplasmic Reticulum	Present	Present
Ribosomes	Present	Present
Mitochondria	Present	Present
Vacuole	One or more small vacuoles (much smaller than plant cells).	One large central vacuole taking up 90% of cell volume.

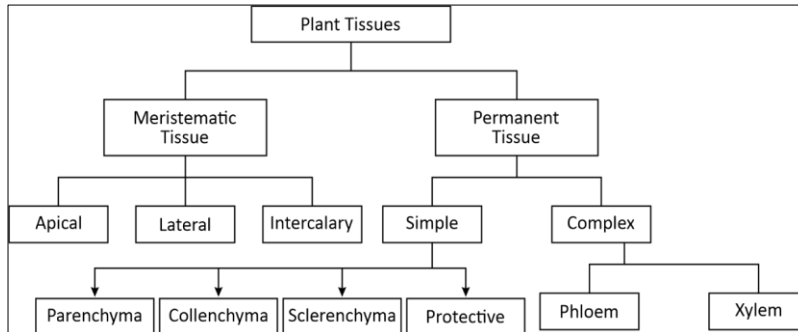
Tissues

- A group of cells with similar shape and function.

- **Group of** (cells → Tissues → Organs → Organ systems).
- **Histology:** study of tissues

Types of Tissues

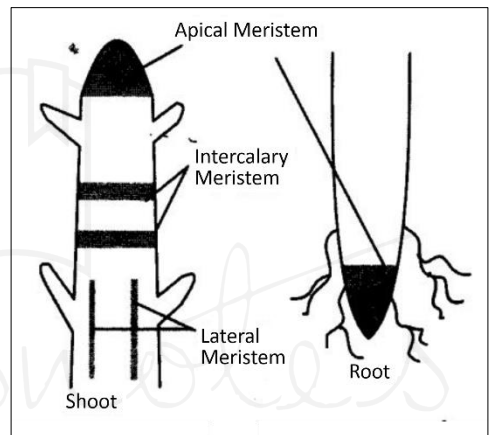
1. Plant Tissues



On the basis of the dividing capacity, plant tissues are of two types:

A. Meristematic tissues

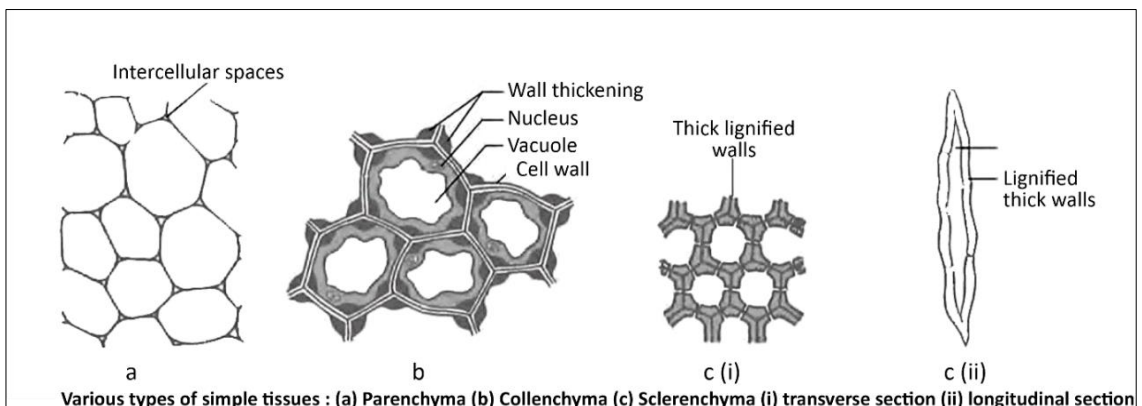
- Consist of **actively-dividing cells**.
- **3 types:**
 - Apical meristem:**
 - Present at the **growing tips of stems and roots**.
 - **Increases the length** of stems and roots.
 - Intercalary meristem:**
 - Present at the **base of leaves or internodes**.
 - **Longitudinal growth** of plants.
 - Lateral meristem:**
 - Present on the **lateral sides of the stems and roots**.
 - **Increases thickness** of stems and roots.



B. Permanent Tissues

- **Formed when cells from meristematic tissues lose the ability to divide.**
- **2 types:**
 - Simple permanent tissue:**
 - Consist of **only one type of cells**.

Types:



b. Parenchyma:

- Composed of **unspecialised living cells** with **relatively thin cell walls**, intercellular space.
- Present in **soft parts of the plant**.
- **Main function** - storage.

c. Collenchyma:

- Composed of **living and elongated cells** with cell walls **irregularly thickened** at the corners.
- **No intercellular space**.
- Provides **mechanical support and elasticity** to plant - helps in **bending of leaves and stems**.

d. Sclerenchyma:

- Composed of **long, narrow, and thick-walled cells**.
- Made up of **dead cells**.
- **No intercellular spaces**.
- Present in **seeds, nuts, the husk of a coconut, fibres of jute** etc.

e. Protective tissues:

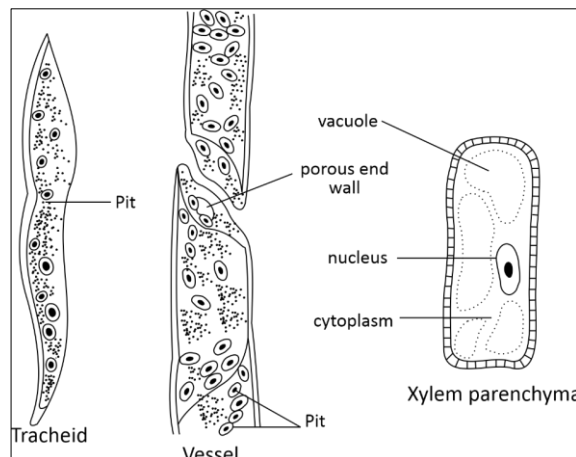
- **Protect the plant body by forming an outer layer.**
- 2 types:
 - a. Epidermis:**
 - **Covers the entire body of plant.**
 - **Protect plants** from injury, germs and water loss.
 - **Cells form a continuous layer without intercellular spaces.**
 - b. Cork Simple Tissues:**
 - **Consist dead cells with no intercellular spaces.**
 - **Form the outer layer** of old tree trunks.
 - **Cells have a chemical - suberin** in their walls that makes them **impervious to gases and water.**
 - **Protects plants** from injuries, germs and water loss.
 - **Lightweight** - used for making several products like bottle stoppers and shuttlecock.

Difference between parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma

Features	Parenchyma	Collenchyma	Sclerenchyma
Cell shape	Isodiametric cells which are oval, spherical or polygonal shape.	Circular, oval or polyhedral	Variable in shape Fibres and sclereids
Cell wall	Thin cellulosic cell wall	Uneven thickening on their cell wall	Lignified secondary cell wall present.
Cytoplasm	Abundant	Present	Absent
Nucleus	Present (Living tissue)	Present (Living tissue)	Absent (Dead tissue)
Vacuoles	Large vacuole	Vacuolated	Absent
Intercellular spaces	Present	Absent	Absent
Occurrence	Basically packing tissue all soft part of plant-path cortex, medullary rays	Dicot stem, petiole and beneath the epidermis Absent in monocot and roots	Dicot hypodermis, bundle sheath, pericyct seed, pulp of fruits.

● **Complex permanent tissue:**

- Made up of **more than one type of cells** (Conducting tissues.)
- **Types:**
 - **Xylem:**



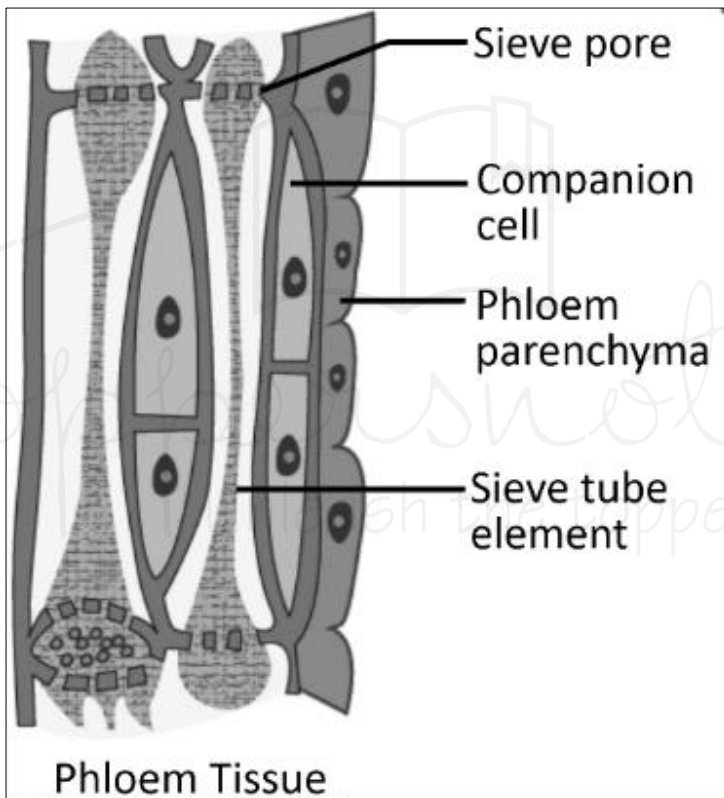
- **Conducts water and minerals** from roots to different parts of plant.
- **4 different types of cells:**
 - ☞ **Tracheids**
 - ✓ **Elongated angular dead cells** mainly involved in **conduction of water and minerals** in **gymnosperms**.
 - ☞ **Vessels**
 - ✓ **Advance element** (generally found in **angiosperms**).
 - ✓ **Cylindrical tube like structures** placed one above other end to end to form a continuous

channel for efficient conduction of water.

- ☞ **Xylem parenchyma** —
 - ✓ **Small & thick walled** parenchymatous cells subjected for **storage of starch** (food).
- ☞ **Xylem sclerenchyma**
 - ✓ **Non-living fibres** with **thick walls** and **narrow cavities** provide mechanical support.

Except xylem parenchyma all other xylem elements are dead.

○ **Phloem:**



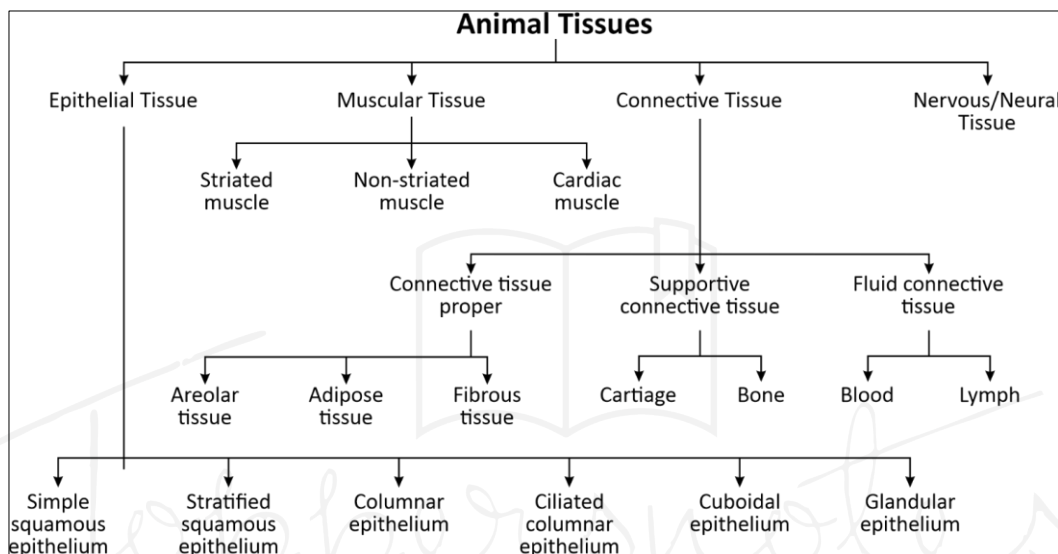
- **Conducts food material** from the leaves to the different parts of the plant.
- **4 types of cells**
 - ☞ **Sieve tubes:**
 - ✓ **Slender tube like structures** made up of elongated, thin walled cells placed end to end.
 - ✓ **End walls perforated** by numerous pores, called as **sieve plates**.
 - ☞ **Companion cells**

- ✓ Have **dense cytoplasm** and **prominent nuclei**.
- ✓ **Sieve cells + companion cells = sister cells** (originate from single mother cell).

- ☞ **Phloem fibre**
 - ✓ **Mechanical support** to sieve tubes.
- ☞ **Phloem parenchyma**
 - ✓ **Store food** and help in **radial conduction** of food.

Features	Xylem	Phloem
Cells: Living/ dead	Dead	Living
Cell walls: Thickness	Thick	Thin
Material	Lignin	Cellulose
Permeability	Impermeable	Permeable
Cross walls	None	Sieve Plates
Cytoplasm	None	Yes
Function	Carries water and salts	Carries sugar
Direction of flow	Upwards	Down and up
Special features	Fibres	Companion cells

Animal Tissues



• 4 types:

A. Epithelial tissues:

- Always **grow on some other types of tissue.**
- **Cells very close** to each other and **tissue rests** on a **non-cellular basement membrane.**
- Consists of **single layer** of **cells.**
- **Blood vessels absent** and **non-nervous** in nature.
- **Covers** all the **organs** and **lines** the **cavities** of hollow organs like **stomach.**
- **Primarily protective** in function.
- **Types:**
 - a. **Squamous epithelium:**
 - **aka pavement epithelium.**
 - **Single layer** of **flat cells.**
 - **Location:** Lining of the mouth, oesophagus, lung, alveoli, etc.
 - b. **Cuboidal epithelium:**
 - **Foud** in **kidney tubules, thyroid vesicles** & in **glands** (salivary glands, sweat glands)

- **Forms germinal epithelium** of **gonads** (testes & ovaries).
- Involves **absorption, excretion & secretion.**
- Provides **mechanical support**

c. Columnar epithelium:

- Consists of **elongated** or **column-like cells.**
- **Location:** Inner lining of the intestine and gut.
- **Function:** secretion and absorption.

d. Ciliated epithelium -

- May be **cubical** or **columnar.**
- **Cilia present** on its free surface
- **Helps** in the **movement of ova** in the fallopian tube.

B. Connective tissues

- Cells are **loosely spaced** and **embedded** in an **intercellular matrix.**
- Specialised to **connect various body organs.**