

## Memorandum

**Identifying cells: Refer to your website - reference**

<b>Cells</b>	<b>Where they are found</b>	<b>Functions</b>
<b>Egg cell</b>	Female reproductive organs. The <b>pistil</b> consist of three parts: <b>stigma</b> , <b>style</b> , and <b>ovary</b>	Egg cells, when fertilized with the sperm cell help with reproduction to create an offspring and reproduce. The egg cell is also big and round in shape and it looks a bit like a big birds nest.
<b>Sperm cell</b>	Male reproductive organs(testicles) In plants they are called germ cells (stamen)	It is to fertilise the egg cell. The sperm cell is then able to enter into the main part of the egg, achieving successful fertilization
<b>Nerve cell</b>	Nerve cells are everywhere! for example, you get pinched and it hurts. The nerve cell sends signals to your brain. Your brain then causes you to react...by saying OUCH!!! When the signals get sent to your brain, your brain tells them how to react...you bleed, your brain tells the affected area to create a scab.	The functions of the nerve cells are to carry messages around our body
<b>Xylem vessels of a plant</b>	Stem of plants	Xylem vessel is a vessel in plants that transport water and minerals from the roots to parts of the plant where it is needed
<b>Spongy parenchyma cells</b>	A layer of cells in the interior of leaves, consisting of loosely arranged irregularly shaped cells that have chloroplasts. The spongy parenchyma has many spaces between cells to facilitate the circulation of air and the exchange of gases. It lies just below the <b>palisade layer</b> .	It helps in gaseous exchange and transpiration