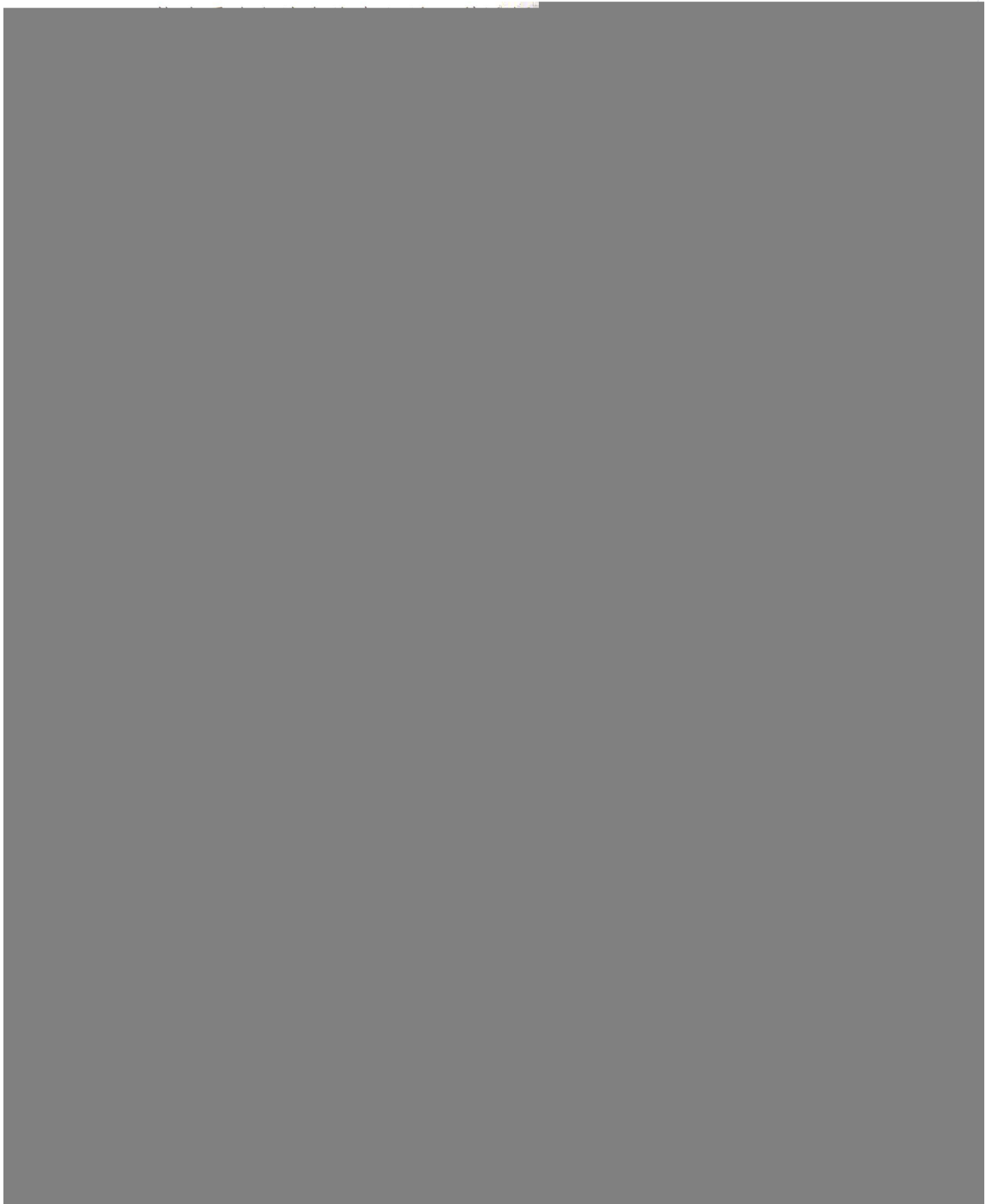
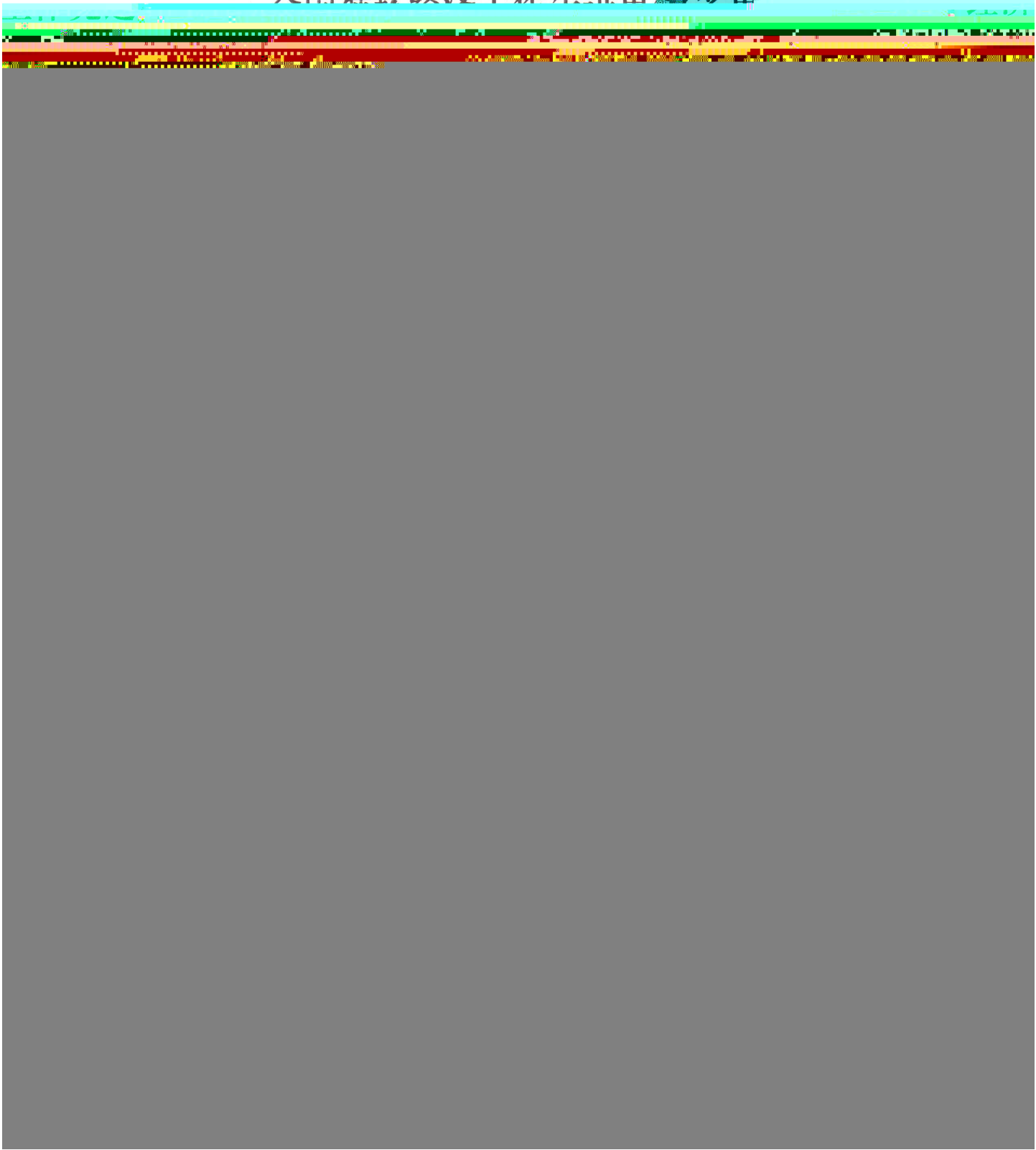


157
10/11/11

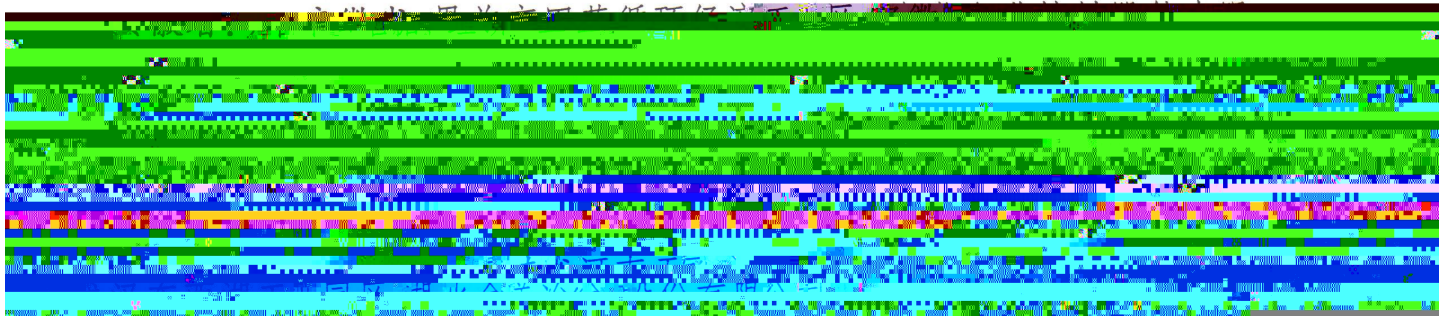


附件：

全国循环经济工作先进单位名单



the fact that the *Chlamydomonas* cell is a single cell, the cell wall is composed of cellulose microfibrils, which are arranged in a helical pattern. This arrangement is responsible for the cell's ability to maintain its shape and resist osmotic pressure. The cell wall is also permeable to water and small molecules, allowing for the exchange of materials with the environment.



The cell wall of *Chlamydomonas* is composed of cellulose microfibrils, which are arranged in a helical pattern. This arrangement is responsible for the cell's ability to maintain its shape and resist osmotic pressure. The cell wall is also permeable to water and small molecules, allowing for the exchange of materials with the environment.

The chloroplast is a large, central organelle that is responsible for photosynthesis. It contains a network of thylakoids, which are stacked and contain chlorophyll *a* and *b*. The chloroplast is surrounded by a double membrane and contains a large amount of starch, which is used as a storage form of energy.

The nucleus is a large, central organelle that contains the cell's genetic material. It is surrounded by a nuclear envelope and contains a nucleolus. The nucleus is responsible for the control and regulation of the cell's activities.

The large central vacuole is a prominent feature of the cell. It is filled with a watery fluid and is responsible for maintaining the cell's turgor pressure. The vacuole also plays a role in the storage of various substances, including pigments and enzymes.

Other organelles present in the cell include the Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticulum, and mitochondria. The Golgi apparatus is responsible for the processing and transport of proteins. The endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the synthesis of proteins and lipids. The mitochondria are responsible for the production of energy through cellular respiration.

The cell's ability to maintain its shape and resist osmotic pressure is a result of the thick, multi-layered cell wall. The cellulose microfibrils are arranged in a helical pattern, which allows the cell to withstand external pressures and maintain its internal structure. This is particularly important for the cell's survival in aquatic environments, where it is constantly exposed to water and osmotic pressure.

... ..

