

Chapter 8: Cell-Structure and Functions

Multiple Choice Questions

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1. (d) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions

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1. (d) 2. (c)

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a)
7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (b)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. organ 2. a cell membrane 3. prokaryotes
4. prokaryotic cells 5. genes 6. shape

C. Match the following.

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)

D. Very Short Answer Questions.

1. Microscope 2. Chlorophyll
3. Cytoplasm 4. Robert Hooke
5. *Amoeba* and white blood cells of humans 6. Vacuoles and plastids

E. Short Answer Type-I Questions.

1. Staining is a method to colour the colourless and transparent cells to observe their details under a microscope.
2. (a) Egg cell (b) Smooth muscle cell
(c) Nerve cell (d) Red blood cell
3. Chloroplasts are green plastids that contain chlorophyll which help in photosynthesis. Plants perform photosynthesis due to the presence of chlorophyll.
4. In a dividing nucleus, the chromatin fibres condense and form chromosomes.

F. Short Answer Type-II Questions.

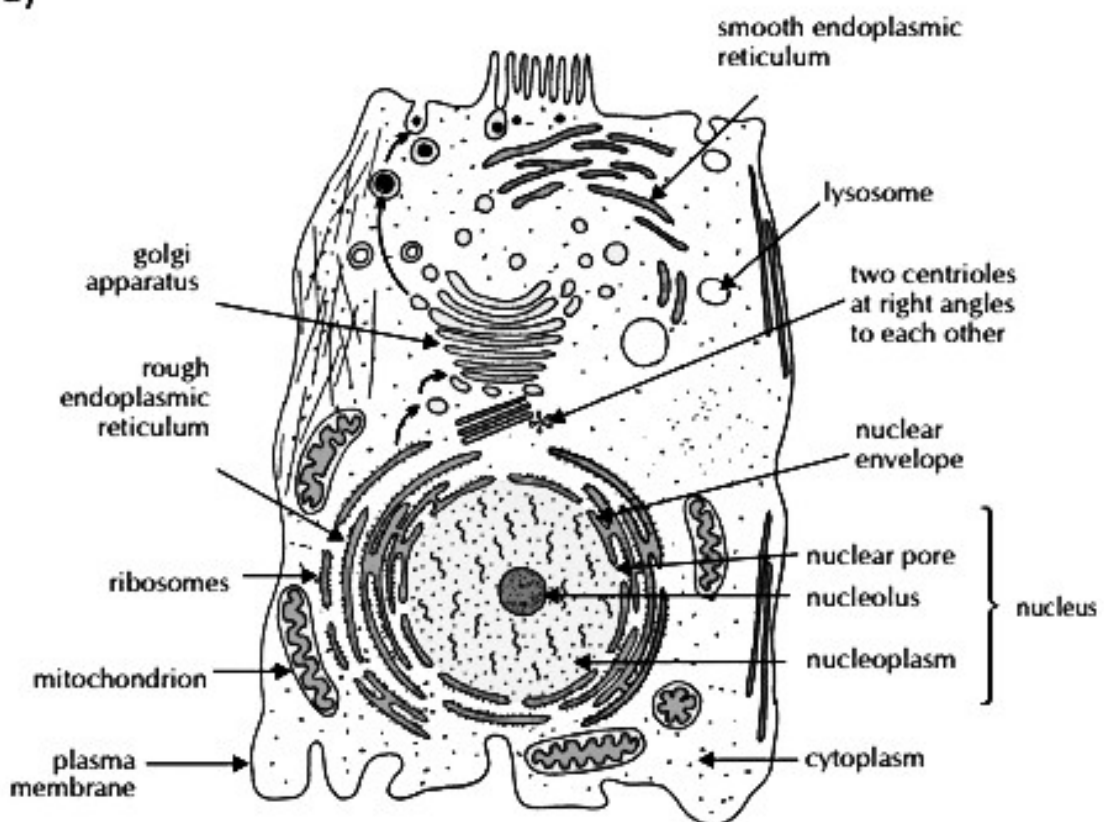
- Organisms which are made up of only one cell are called unicellular organisms. Organisms which are made up of many cells are called multicellular organisms.

Examples of unicellular organisms are *Amoeba* and *Paramecium* and of multicellular organisms are insects and trees.

- The cells which have a well-organised nucleus with nuclear membrane are called eukaryotic cells. Examples are *Hydra* and insects.
- Plasma membrane is called selectively permeable because it allows only selected substances to pass in or out of a cell.
- (a) Organ system (b) Teamwork

G. Long Answer Questions.

- (a)



Ultrastructure of generalised animal cell (as seen under electron microscope)

(b) Differences between plant and animal cells

S.No.	Parameters	Plant cell	Animal Cell
1.	Size	Plant cells are larger in size with distinct outlines.	Animal cells are smaller than plant cells.
2.	Cell wall	Cell wall is present.	Cell wall is absent.
3.	Plastids	Plastids are present.	Plastids are absent.
4.	Vacuoles	A large vacuole is present. It fills most of the space of cell.	Vacuoles are absent, if present are small.