

I. Choose the correct answer.

(5×1=5)

1. d) Cell organelle
2. c) Centriole
3. a) Cell
4. c) Centriole
5. c) Organ system

II. Fill in the blanks.

(5×1=5)

6. Protoplasm
7. Cytosol
8. Microscope
9. Chlorophyll
10. Chromoplast

III. True or False. If False give the correct answer.

(5×1=5)

11. True
12. True
13. False – Plant cells have a cell wall
14. True
15. True

IV. Match the following.

(5×1=5)

16. Endoplasmic reticulum
17. Lysosome
18. Nucleus
19. Mitochondria
20. Colourless

V. Analogy.

(3×1=3)

21. Animal Cell

22. Organ

23. Macroorganism

VI. Choose the correct alternative from the following.

(2×1=2)

24. a) Both A and R are true
25. d) A is false but R is true

VII. Very short answer.

(10×1=10)

26. Red blood cell
27. Nucleus

28. Cell wall maintains the shape of the plant cell.

29. Chloroplast

30. Lysosomes are known as scavengers of the cell because they lyse a cell and are the main digestive compartment of the cell.

31. Cell membrane also known as plasma membrane is selectively permeable, which allows only certain substances to pass in and out of the cell.

32. Nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear envelope. One or two nucleolus is and the chromatin body are present inside the nucleoplasm. The fluid inside the nucleus is known as nuclear fluid or nucleolus.

33. Cell membrane/plasma membrane

34. Stem cell

35. Cell-Tissue-Organ-Organism system

VIII. i) Ribosome/ rough endoplasmic reticulum

ii) Cytoplasm iii) Chloroplast iv) Nucleus v) Cell wall/ cell membrane.

37.

- Cell is the basic functional unit of an organism.

- Structure of a cell represents the arrangements of organelles in a cell.
- Cells are the basic building blocks of an organism. Thus the cell is very important for us.

38. During cell division, the chromatin body is organized into a chromosome, which is the store house of genetic material. Its main function is to transfer the hereditary characters from one generation to the next generation.

39. Yes I agree with the statement.

- Virus are not living things because they cannot do anything on their own.
- They can multiply only when they enter a living cell.

40.

Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum	Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is a network of tubular sacs without ribosomes on the membrane • They play a role in synthesis of lipids, steroids and transport them within the cell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough endoplasmic reticulum are rough due to the ribosomes attached to the membrane. • They play a role in synthesis of proteins

41. The nucleus is the control centre of the cell.

It is the largest organelle. Plant and animal cells have nucleus inside the cytoplasm.

It is surrounded by a nuclear envelope one or two nucleolus and chromatin are present.

42. The cytoplasm includes all living parts of the cell within the cell membrane excluding the nucleus. The cytoplasm is made up of the cytosol and cell organelles the cytosol is a water, jelly like medium made up of 70-90% water and usually colourless.

43.

Cell	Tissue	Organ
Newron Xylem RBC	Adipose Phloem	Lungs Brain

44.

Cell Wall	Cell Membrane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present in plant cell 	Present in animal cell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is rigid 	It is thin
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It Provides support and protection 	It is selectively permeable

45.

Chloroplast	Mitochondria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are food producers 	Power houses of the cell
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photosynthesis takes place 	Aerobic respiration takes place

IX. Long Answers.

46. Refer Class Work

47. Refer Pg.No : 63

48. Refer Pg.No: 65 & 66

49. Refer Pg.No: 61 & 62

X. Picture.

50. Refer Pg.No. 66 (or) Class work.

51. a) Amoeba b) Smooth muscle c) Blood cells/RBC d) Nerve cell.