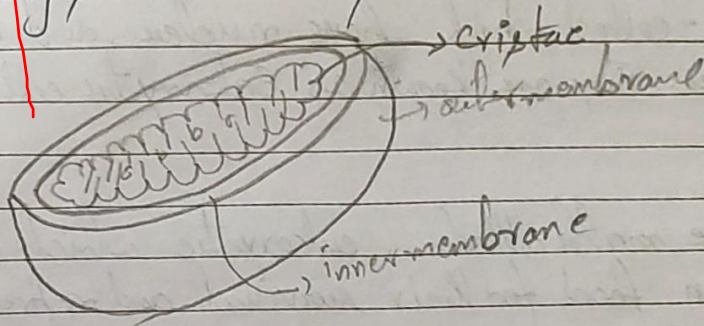


Q1

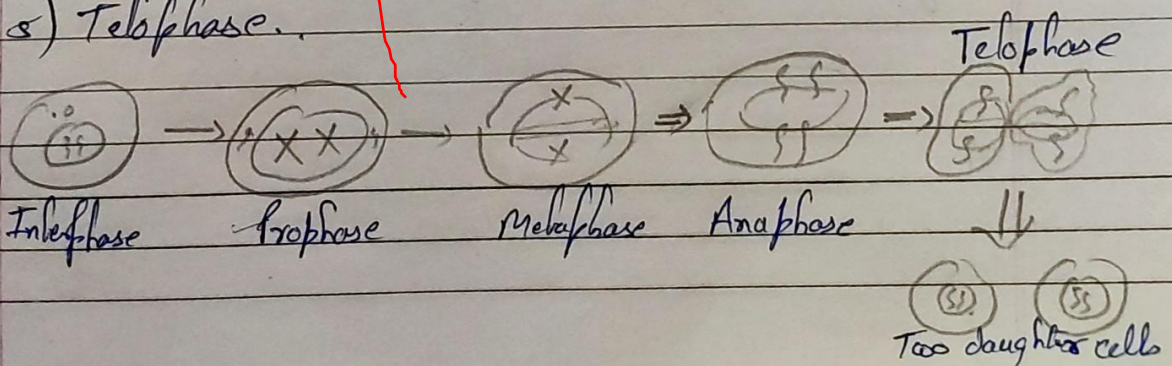
Mitochondria is referred to as power house of cell. They are long rod or rounded organelles that are particularly prominent in cells with high metabolic activity. They are responsible for the breakdown of sugar molecules to release ATP which are used to transport energy within cell for metabolism.



Q2

Mitosis is a process of cell duplication, or reproduction during which one cell gives rise to two genetically same cells. It is divided into 5 phases:

- 1) Interphase
- 2) Prophase
- 3) Metaphase
- 4) Anaphase
- 5) Telophase.





Q5

1) Monera

These are single celled which don't have nucleus and specialised organelles. They are also known as prokaryotic cells. Eg:- Bacteria

2) Protista

These are single-celled which have nucleus and specialised organelles. They are known as Eukaryotic cells. Eg: Protozoa

3) Plantae

They are multicellular, eukaryotic which can produce their own food for their survival and reproduction. Eg:- Trees.

4) Fungi

Single or multicellular organism, which acquire food from their surroundings. Eg:- Yeast

5) Animalia

Multicellular, eukaryotic organisms. They ~~obtain~~ obtain their food from the environment and process it through metabolic pathways for survival and reproduction. Eg:- Humans, cows, dogs, rats etc.