



Page No: 100

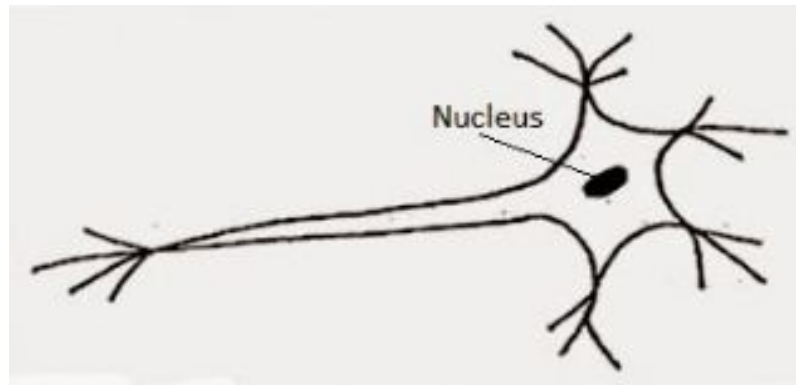
Exercise

1. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- (a) Unicellular organisms have one-celled body. (True)
- (b) Muscle cells are branched. (False)
- (c) The basic living unit of an organism is an organ. (False)
- (d) Amoeba has irregular shape. (True)

2. Make a sketch of the human nerve cell. What function do nerve cells perform?

Answer:



The function of a nerve cell is to transmit messages to the brain and also to take away messages from the brain to the receptor organs.

3. Write short notes on the following.

Answer:

(a) Cytoplasm: It is a fluid that fills the cell and occurs between the plasma membrane and the nucleus. Cell organelles such as mitochondria, ribosomes, Golgi bodies, etc. are suspended in the cytoplasm. The cytoplasm helps in the exchange of materials between cell organelles.

(b) Nucleus of a cell: Nucleus is the master of the cell. It commands all the functioning of the cell. It is generally located in the center of the cell and is spherical in shape. A membrane called nuclear membrane separates it from cytoplasm. It contains the genetic material DNA and RNA in it. This porous membrane allows the transfer of material in the nucleus and cytoplasm. Nucleus contains a dense body called Nucleolus which actually contains Chromosomes, the genetic material.

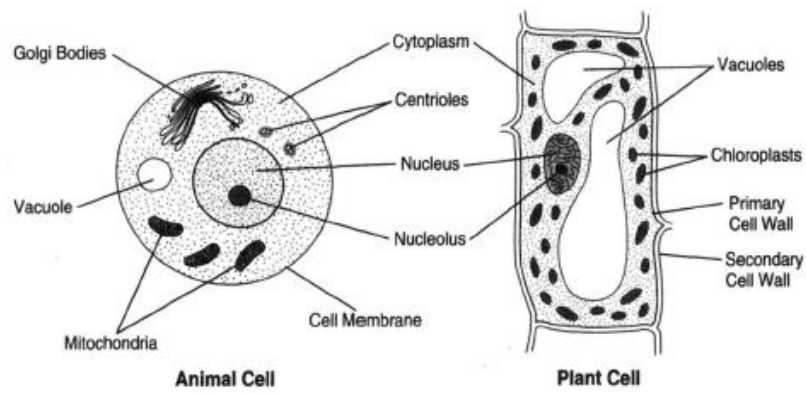
4. Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Answer:

Cytoplasm is the part of the cell that contains various organelles such as mitochondria, ribosomes, Golgi bodies, etc.

5. Make sketches of animal and plant cells. State three differences between them.

Answer:



Animal cell	Plant cell
They are generally small in size.	They are usually larger than animal cells.
Cell wall is absent.	Cell wall is present.
Vacuoles are small in size.	Vacuoles are larger in size.
No other animal cell possesses plastids except for the protozoan Euglena.	Plastids are present.

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