



MORE QUESTIONS SOLVED

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct option:

1. The inner membrane of mitochondria is folded because
 - (a) it has no space inside
 - (b) it helps in transportation of material
 - (c) it increases the surface area
 - (d) it stores more food
2. Proteins are formed in
 - (a) Golgi bodies
 - (b) nucleus
 - (c) plastids
 - (d) ribosomes
3. The organelle that helps in the membrane biogenesis is
 - (a) lysosome
 - (b) Golgi bodies
 - (c) endoplasmic reticulum
 - (d) ribosome
4. The solution in which a cell will gain water by osmosis is termed as
 - (a) isotonic solution
 - (b) hypertonic
 - (c) hypotonic solution
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
5. The root hair absorbs water by the process called
 - (a) diffusion
 - (b) osmosis
 - (c) endocytosis
 - (d) plasmolysis
6. The animal cell which does not possess nucleus is
 - (a) egg of hen
 - (b) white blood cell
 - (c) red blood cell
 - (d) nerve cell
7. The nucleus of the cell was discovered by
 - (a) Robert Hooke
 - (b) Leeuwenhoek
 - (c) Robert Brown
 - (d) Purkinje
8. The plant cells are more rigid than the animal cell due to
 - (a) cell wall
 - (b) vacuoles
 - (c) plastids
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
9. The opening and closing of stomata is due to
 - (a) sunlight
 - (b) osmosis
 - (c) plasmolysis
 - (d) endocytosis
10. The cells with jio membrane bound organelles, and the

chromosomes are composed of only nucleic acids are

- (a) plant cells
- (b) animal cells
- (c) prokaryotic cells
- (d) eukaryotic cells

Answer: 1—(c), 2—(d), 3—(4. 4—(c), 5—(b), 6—(c), 7—(4, 8—(d), 9—(b), 10—(c).

II. Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1. What are plastids? Name the different types of plastids found in plant cell.

Answer: Plastids are organelles found only in plants. They are:

- (a) Chloroplast-Containing chlorophyll
- (b) Chromoplast-Containing carotenoids and xanthophyll (coloured plastids)
- (c) Leucoplast-Willite or colourless plastids

Question 2. What is plasma membrane made up of?

Answer: Plasma membrane is made up of proteins and lipids.

Question 3. What did Robert Hooke observed first in cork cell?

Answer: Robert Hooke observed that cork consists of box like compartments which formed a honeycomb structure.

Question 4. Name the autonomous organelles in the cell.

Answer: Chloroplasts and mitochondria are the autonomous organelles in the cells.

Question.5. What does protoplasm refer to?

Answer: Protoplasm refer to cytoplasm and nucleus.

Question 6. Name two cells which keep changing their shape.

Answer: Amoeba and white blood cells.

Question 7. Name the smallest cell and the longest cell in human body.

Answer: The smallest cell is the red blood cell or sperm cell in male. Longest cell is the nerve cell.

Question 8. Name 3 features seen/present in almost every cell.

Answer: Plasma membrane, nucleus and cytoplasm.

Question 9.What is diffusion?

Answer: When gases like CO_2 , O_2 , move across the cell membrane, this process is called diffusion.

Question 10.What is osmosis? This takes place from high water concentration to low water concentration.

Answer: The movement of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane is called osmosis. This takes place from high water concentration to low water concentration.

Question 11. What is the full form of DNA?

Answer: DNA - Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid.

Question 12. What is the Junction of chromosome?

Answer: Chromosomes contain information for the inheritance of features from parents to next generation in the form of DNA molecules.

Question 13. Name the organelles present in liver of animals for detoxifying many poisons and drugs.

Answer: In the liver of animal cells smooth endoplasmic reticulum helps in detoxifying many poisons and drugs.

Question 14. What is the energy currency of the cell?

Answer: ATP—Adenosine Triphosphate.

Question 15. What is the function of ribosome?

Answer: Ribosomes help in protein synthesis.

Question 16. Where are genes located in the cell?

Answer: Genes are located in the chromosomes in the nucleus of the cell.

Question 17. Name the cell organelles that helps in packaging?

Answer: Golgi apparatus.

Question 18. Name the cell organelle which helps in the transportation of material.

Answer: Endoplasmic reticulum.

Question 19. Name the cell organelle due to which leaves, flowers and fruits get their colour.

Answer: Chromoplast.

Question 20. Name the cell organelle which helps in the formation of lysosome.

Answer: Golgi apparatus.

Question 21. Name the cleansing organelle in the cell.

Answer: Lysosomes.

Question 22. Name two cells with cell wall.

Answer: Onion cell (plant cell) and fungi.

Question 23. Why does mitochondria have largely folded inner membrane?

Answer: Mitochondria is the site for cellular respiration and provides energy to the cell. The largely folded inner membrane provides the increased surface area for ATP-generating chemical reactions.

Question 24. Which organelle makes the digestive enzyme of lysosome?

Answer: Rough endoplasmic reticulum makes the digestive enzyme of lysosomes.

Question 25. What are cisterns?

Answer: The golgi bodies consist Of a system of membrane-bound vesicles arranged in stacks called cisterns.

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