



6. State the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.

Answer:

Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Most prokaryotes are unicellular.	Most eukaryotes are multicellular.
The nucleus is poorly defined due to the absence of a nuclear membrane.	The nucleus is well defined and is surrounded by a nuclear membrane.
Nucleolus is absent	Nucleolus is present.
Cell organelles such as plastids, mitochondria, golgi bodies, etc. are absent.	Cell organelles such as plastids, mitochondria, golgi bodies, etc. are present.
Bacteria and blue-green algae are prokaryotic cells.	Fungi, plant, and animal cells are eukaryotic cells.

7. Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function.

Answer:

Chromosomes are found in the nucleus of a cell. Their function is to carry characteristic features of parent cells to the daughter cell means, from parent to offspring.

8. 'Cells are the basic structural units of living organisms'. Explain.

Answer:

In Biology, the basic unit of which all living things are composed is known as 'cell'. The 'cell' is the smallest structural unit of living matter that is capable of functioning independently. A single cell can be a complete organism in itself, as in bacteria and protozoans. A unicellular organism also captures and digests food, respire, excretes, grows, and reproduces. Similar functions in multi-cellular organisms are carried out by groups of specialized cells which are organized into tissues and organs such as, the higher plants and animals. Hence, 'cell' is known as the basic structural and functional unit of life.

9. Explain why chloroplasts are found only in plant cells?

Answer:

Chloroplasts are found only in plant cells because they are required for photosynthesis.

10. Complete the crossword with the help of clues given below.

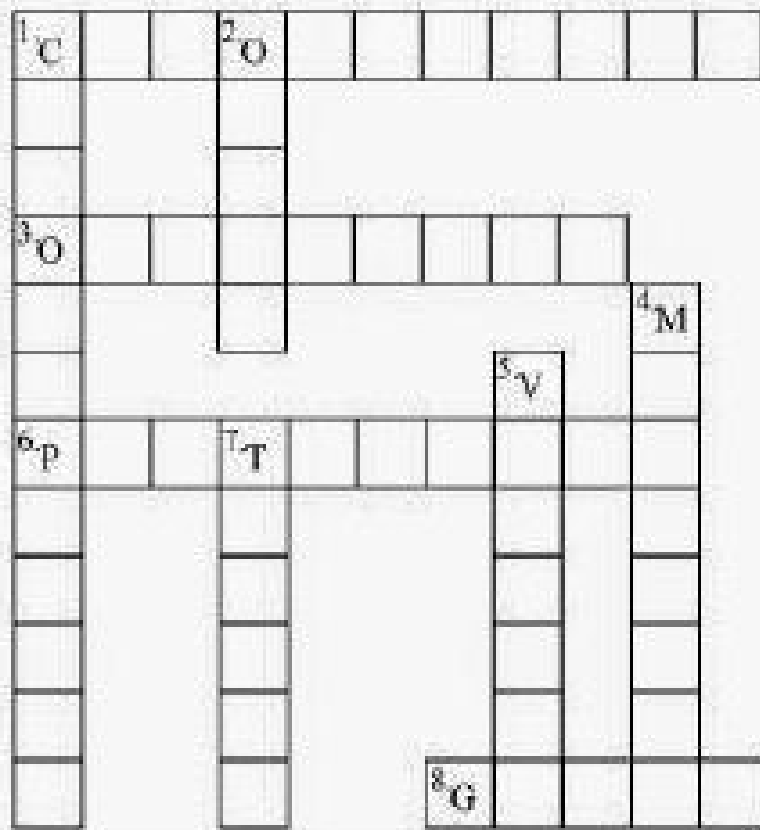
Across

- This is necessary for photosynthesis.
- Term for component present in the cytoplasm.
- The living substance in the cell.
- Units of inheritance present on the chromosomes.

Down

- Green plastids.
- Formed by collection of tissues.

4. It separates the contents of the cell from the surrounding medium.
5. Empty structure in the cytoplasm.
7. A group of cells.



Answer:



Across
 1. CHLOROPHYLL
 3. ORGANELLE

- 6. PROTOPLASM
- 8. GENES

Down

- 1. CHLOROPLASTS
- 2. ORGAN
- 4. MEMBRANE
- 5. VACUOLE
- 7. TISSUE

***** END *****