



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

CELL - THE BASIC UNIT OF LIFE

Example

1. Who and how discovered the cell for the first time?



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2. Name the factors on which shape of the cells depend?



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3. Distinguish between unicellular and multicellular organisms.



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4. How will you prepare slide without drying quickly?



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5. Deekshith said that, "we can't see cells with unaided eye". Is the statement true or false? Explain.



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6. Correct the statement and if necessary rewrite



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7. Describe the structure of nucleus.



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8. What are the main differences between electromotive force of cells and cell potential?



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9. Label parts for diagrams given below ?
Identify which one is plant cell and which one is animal cell.



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10. Which part of cell contains cell organelles?



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11. Give examples of Unicellular and Multicellular organisms.



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12. Describe the structure of cell organelle which is invented by Daniel I . Arnon.



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13. What questions will you pose to know diversity in cells?



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14. If you want to know more about flow of energy in an ecosystem, what questions do you ask?



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15. Have you seen the cells with naked eyes?



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16. Which questions do you ask to know about the cell?



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17. Get some floating slime from a puddle, pick a very small amount of slime and put it on a

slide. Separate out one fiber and look at it through the microscope. Draw the diagram of what you observed.



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18. How will you observe the cells in match stick?



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19. How will you observe the nucleus in onion peel cells?



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20. How will you observe the cells in match stick?



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21. How will you observe the nucleus in onion peel cells?



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22. Do you find any difference in the shape of epidermal cells ?



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23. Collect the information about Anthony van Leeuwenhoek.



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24. Write a notes of your obervings in the section of the stem of spinach.



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25. What are the different types of circulation system?



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26. Collect the information about Anthony van Leeuwenhoek.



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27. Make sketches of animal and plant cells which you observe under Microscope.



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28. Draw a neat diagram of Chlamydomonas.



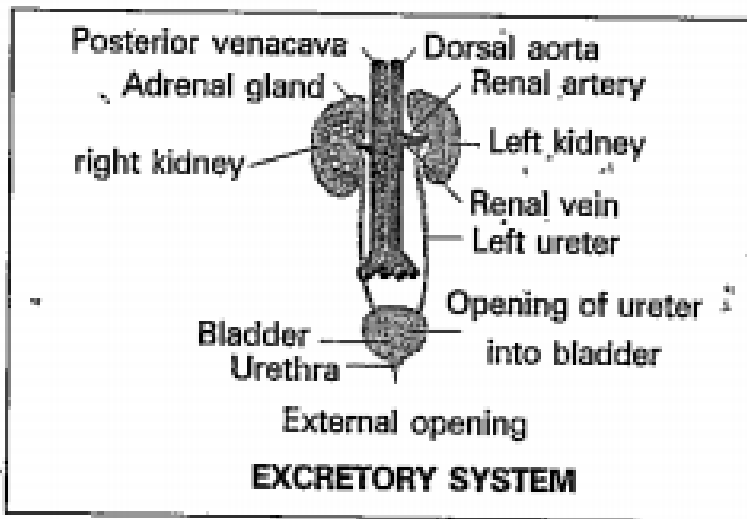
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29. Draw the diagram of Amoeba, and label its parts.



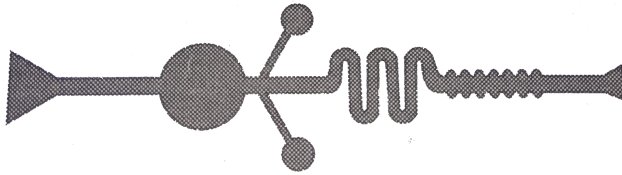
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30. Ramesh has forgot some parts in the following picture. Label a and b



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31. Raheem prepared a model showing the passage of the food through different parts of the alimentary canal. Observe this and label its parts.



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32. Ammer said "Bigger onion has larger cells when compared to the cells of smaller onion".

Do you agree the with his statement or not?

Explain why?



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33. How do you appreciate the fact that animals. Man and trees are made of cells, which ar very small and we can look at them through microscope?



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34. How do you appreciate , Robert Brown services in founding the nucleus in the cell?



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35. How do you appreciate , Robert Brown services in founding the nucleus in the cell?



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36. What is the importance of cell in living things?



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37. A plant cell without cell wall is called



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38. Why Amoeba has no definite shape?



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39. What are Pseudopodia? What is the use of it?



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40. Are the cells in elephant larger than the cells in a men?



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41. Have you seen the cells with naked eyes?



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42. What are the measuring units for small things?



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43. Prepare a slide of an onion peel and find out the special characters.



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44. Make different questions to know cells and cell organelles.



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45. Prepare different question to know discovery of cell.



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46. Prepare permanent slide of onion cell, cheek cell and compare practically

What is the different between boundary of onion cell and cheek cell?



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47. Observe the permanent slide of nerve cell or neuron under microscope and try to find out its parts. Compare with the following diagram.



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48. Prepare permanent slide of onion cell, cheek cell and compare practically

What is the different between boundary of onion cell and cheek cell?



Watch Video Solution

49. Prepare permanent slide of onion cell, cheek cell and compare practically

What is the different between boundary of onion cell and cheek cell?



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50. Comparison between onion and cheek cells



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51. Explain diverstiy in leaf cells practically.



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52. Make a sketch of blood cells.



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53. Draw a neat diagram of Chlamydomonas.



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54. Make a sketch of Amoeba.



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55. Have you listened to the words of the cell ?
Guess how big a cell is? Is this number and sizes of cells in both man and elephant the same? Are the cells of an elephant bigger than that of a man?



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56. Which part of cell contains cell organelles?



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67. What are Pseudopodia? What is the use of it?



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68. Have you seen the cells with naked eyes?



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69. Basic unit of organism

A. Nucleus

B. Cytoplasm

C. Cell

D. Cell wall

Answer:



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70. Micro organisms are discovered by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Robert Brown

D. Swammerden

Answer:



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71. Nucleus was invented by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Robert Brown

D. Swammerden

Answer:



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72. The boundary of cell is

- A. Nucleus
- B. Cell membrane
- C. Cytoplasm
- D. Organelles

Answer:



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73. Plant cells have _____ outer covering over the cell membrane.

A. Cytoplasm

B. Organelles

C. Cell wall

D. Nucleus

Answer:



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74. This is not a unicellular organism

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Bacteria

D. Elephant

Answer:



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75. Amoeba moves or feeds on

A. Nucleus

B. Cytoplasm

C. Pseudopodia

D. Cell wall

Answer:



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76. The size of the cell is related to its

A. Shape

B. Function

C. Location

D. None

Answer:



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77. Size of organism depends on

A. Number of cells

B. Size of cell

C. Shape of cell

D. Function of cell

Answer:



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78. Largest cell is

A. Egg to ostrich

B. Nerve cell

C. Liver cell

D. R.B.C

Answer:



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Medicine Oriented Material

1. Who began the history of cell science

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Van Leeuwenhoek

D. Schwann

Answer:



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2. All the living organisms are made up of

A. Cells

B. tissues

C. organs

D. organells

Answer:



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3. The power house of the cell is

A. Chloroplast

B. ribosomes

C. mitochondria

D. gologicomplex

Answer:



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4. Who proposed that cells are formed from pre-existing cells

A. Schwann

B. Robert Hooke

C. Rudolph Virchow

D. Schleden

Answer:



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5. Who studied animal cells

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Schwann
- C. Schleden
- D. Rudolph Virchow

Answer:



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6. Who discovered nucleus and when?

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Felice Fontana

D. Schwann

Answer:



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7. Amoeba moves from one place to another place using

A. Cilia

B. flagella

C. Pseudopodia

D. no locomotory organs

Answer:



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8. The size of the organism is depending upon

A. number of cells

B. size of the cell

C. shape of the cells

D. none of them

Answer:



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9. In cell mounting on slide which material stop from drying (dehydration)

A. iodine

B. safforin

C. glycerin

D. fast green

Answer:



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10. The function of centriole and centrosome is

- A. help in food ingestion
- B. help in locomotion
- C. help in the reproduction of cells
- D. help in energy formation

Answer:



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Exercise

1. Who and how discovered the cell for the first time?



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2. Name the factors on which shape of the cells depend?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Distinguish between unicellular and multicellular organisms.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. How will you prepare slide without drying quickly?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Deekshith said that, "we can't see cells with unaided eye". Is the statement true or false?

Explain.



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6. The correct statement is



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7. Describe the structure of nucleus.



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8. What is the difference between cells in onion peel and cells in spinach?



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9. Label parts for diagrams given below ?
Identify which one is plant cell and which one is animal cell.



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10. What questions do you pose to know more details about plasma membrane?



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11. Planktons are unicellular and multi cellular organisms which



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12. Get some floating slime from a puddle, pick a very small amount of slime and put it on a slide. Separate out one fiber and look at it through the microscope. Draw the diagram of what you observed.



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13. Do you find any difference in the shape of epidermal cells ?



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14. Make sketches of animal and plant cells which you observe under Microscope.



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15. Ammer said "Bigger onion has larger cells when compared to the cells of smaller onion". Do you agree the with his statement or not? Explain why?



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16. How do you appreciate the fact that animals. Man and trees are made of cells, which are very small and we can look at them through microscope?



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17. A plant cell without cell wall is called



Watch Video Solution

18. Get some floating slime from a puddle, pick a very small amount of slime and put it on a slide. Separate out one fiber and look at it through the microscope. Draw the diagram of what you observed.



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19. Like the dead cells, can we also see living cells under the microscope ? if So, how? Will

their structure be the same as those of dead cells ?



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20. What are the structures present in the cells ?



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21. Did you see a tiny dark stained thing in all cells ?



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22. What are lanthanides and actinides?

Where are they located in the long form of the periodic table?



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23. Prepare permanent slide of onion cell, cheek cell and compare practically

What is the different between boundary of onion cell and cheek cell?



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24. In onion peel cells you have seen that nearly all cells are similar in structure and shape. If you repeat this experiment with peels of onions of different size, what do you think your observations would be ? Do bigger onion have big cells ?



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25. Uproot an onion plant and take a thin section of its root tip. Stain it and observe under microscope. Draw as you see and identify the stages of the cell division.



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26. Fill the following table.

Sl.No.	Name	Symbol/Formula	Molar mass	Number of particles present in molar mass
1	Atomic oxygen		16 g	6.022×10^{23} atoms of oxygen
2	Molecular oxygen			
3	Sodium			
4	Sodium ion		23 g	
5	Sodium chloride			6.022×10^{23} units of sodium chloride
6	Water			



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27. What is the shape of red blood cells?



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28. Do you find nucleus in all cells ?



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29. The basic unit of life is



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30. Who was the first human to see the living bodies?



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31. Who discovered the cell and what was the book written by him ?



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32. Where did Robert Hooke observe cells?



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33. What were the cavities seen by Robert Hooke called by him?



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34. Who coined the name "nucleus" ?



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35. Where is cell wall present? what is its function?



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36. What are unicellular organisms? Give examples



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37. What is the size of smallest cell?



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38. What is the size of human liver cell?



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39. What is the size of human nerve cell?



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40. What is the size of largest cell?



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41. Size of organism depends on



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42. Give examples of Unicellular and Multicellular organisms.



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43. Differentiate between Plant cell and animal cell



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44. Which part of cell contains cell organelles?



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45. How do you define the shape of amoeba ?



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46. What is cell membrane? What is its function?



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47. Describe cytoplasm.



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48. What are Pseudopodia? What is the use of it?



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49. What are the functions of the cell wall in plant cells?



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50. Draw the diagram of the T.S. of Dicot stem.



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51. Draw the diagram of afferent nerve and label the parts.



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52. Draw the diagram of white blood cells.



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53. Write what you know about Ebola disease.



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54. Anthony van Leeuwenhoek in the year ____ saw living bodies like bacteria .

A. 1676

B. 1675

C. 1774

D. 1874

Answer:



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55. Who was the first human to see the living bodies?

- A. Robert Hooke
- B. Anthony Von Leeuwenhoek
- C. Robert Brown
- D. Jan Swammerdam

Answer:



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56. Robert Hooke was a ____ scientist .

A. Australian

B. American

C. Indian

D. British

Answer:



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57. Where did Robert Hooke observe cells?

A. 1666

B. 1665

C. 1667

D. 1668

Answer:



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58. Where did Robert Hooke observe cells?

A. Thin slices of cork

B. Honeycomb

C. Bottle

D. All of these

Answer:



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59. Basic unit of organism

A. Organ

B. Life

C. Cell

D. Cellule

Answer:



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60. Cells of cork and of match stick are ____ cells.

A. Dead

B. Live

C. Half dead

D. Not

Answer:



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61. Robert Hooke called the cavities as -

A. Tissue

B. Cell

C. Organ

D. Rooms

Answer:



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62. Cell in Latin means -

A. Part of organ

B. Little room

C. Comb

D. Cavities

Answer:



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63. Who discovered nucleus and when?

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Brown

C. Robert Leeuwenhoek

D. Spallangani

Answer:



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64. Robert Brown observed nucleus in epidermis of -

A. Orchid Flowers

B. Stem of orchids

C. Onion peel

D. Orchid leaves

Answer:



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65. Nucleus was first observed in the year -

A. 1832

B. 1834

C. 1831

D. 1830

Answer:



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66. The jelly like substance in a cell was identified by

A. Cell viscous fluid

B. Cell fluid

C. Cytoplasm

D. Protoplasm

Answer:



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67. Cytoplasm contains membrane bound structures, called -

A. Cellulites

B. Cell organelles

C. Cell membrane

D. Cell wall

Answer:



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68. Which of the following is function of cell membrane?

A. This gives a shape to the cell

B. Selectively allows substances to pass through it

C. Stops everything that enters the cell

D. A and B

Answer:



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69. Single celled organisms are called ____ organisms.

A. Unicellular

B. Multicellular

C. Bicellular

D. Acellular

Answer:



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70. In unicellular organisms, single cell is responsible for -

A. Obtaining food

B. Respiration

C. Excretion

D. All the above

Answer:



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71. Amoeba, Paramecium, Chlamydomonas –
what is common in all these organisms?

- A. They are unicellular
- B. They are multi cellular
- C. They are acellular
- D. All of them are protozoans

Answer:



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72. The part which is responsible to give amoeba a shape which is otherwise shapeless is -

A. Cytostome

B. Pseudopodia

C. Cilia

D. Contractile vacuole

Answer:



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73. The smallest cell measures ____
micrometers .

A. 0.1 to 0.5

B. 0.5 to 0.8

C. 10

D. 0.001- 0.05

Answer:



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74. A human liver cell is ____ micrometer in size.

A. 20 to 30

B. 50 to 60

C. 30 to 40

D. 10 to 20

Answer:



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75. Human nerve cell is nearly ____ cm.

A. 90 to 100

B. 10 to 20

C. 50 to 60

D. 120

Answer:



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76. Largest cell is

A. Eagle

B. Ostrich

C. Snake

D. Crocodile

Answer:



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77. The size of the organism is depending upon

A. On the number of cells and not on the size of the cell

B. Only on size of cell

C. Size of cell and not on number of cell

D. None of these

Answer:



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78. Distinguish between unicellular and multicellular organisms.



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79. Describe the structure of nucleus.



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80. What questions do you pose to know more details about plasma membrane?



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81. Collect different kinds of leaves from your surroundings and observe the shapes of the

epidermal cells under microscope. Make a table, which contains serial number, name of the leaf, shape of the leaf, shape of the epidermal cells. Do not forget to write specific findings below the table.



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82. How do you appreciate the fact that a huge elephant, man, trees are made of cells, which are very small and we can look at them through microscope?



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Improve Your Learning

1. Who and how discovered the cell for the first time?



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2. Name the factors on which shape of the cells depend?



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5. Deekshith said that, "we can't see cells with unaided eye". Is the statement true or false? Explain.



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6. Correct the statement and if necessary rewrite.

Cell wall is essential in plant cells.



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7. Correct the statement and if necessary rewrite.

Nucleus controls cells activity.



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8. Correct the statement and if necessary rewrite.

Unicellular organisms perform all life processes like respiration, excretion, growth, and reproduction.



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9. Correct the statement and if necessary rewrite.

To observe nucleus and organelles clearly, staining is not necessary.



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10. Describe the functions of nucleus.



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Do you agree the with his statement or not?

Explain why?



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19. How do you appreciate the fact that animals. Man and trees are made of cells, which ar very small and we can look at them through microscope?





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20. Corrosion is enemy to metals. Can you support this statement ?



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B. Nucleus controls cell activity

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