



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD -HARYANA BOARD

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

Example

1. Who discovered cells, and how?



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2. Why is cell called 'the structural and functional unit of life'?



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3. How do substances like CO₂ and water move in and out of the cell? Discuss



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4. Why is the plasma membrane called a selectively permeable membrane



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5. Fill in the gaps in the following table illustrating differences between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.

S. No.	Prokaryotic cell	Eukaryotic cell
(i)	Size : generally small (1 – 10 μm).	Size : generally large (5 – 100 μm).
(ii)	Nuclear region : _____ and known as _____	Nuclear region : well defined and surrounded by a nuclear membrane.
(iii)	Chromosome : single	More than one chromosome
(iv)	Membrane bound cell organelles absent.	_____



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6. Can you name the two organelles we have studied that contain their own genetic material?



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7. If the organisation of a cell is destroyed due to some physical or chemical influence, what will happen?



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8. Why are lysosomes called 'suicidal bags' ?



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9. Where are proteins synthesised inside the cell?



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10. Make a comparison and write down ways in which plant cells are different from animal

cells.



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11. How is a prokaryotic cell different from a eukaryotic cell?



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12. What would happen if the plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down?



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13. What would happen to the life of a cell if there was no Golgi apparatus



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14. Which organelle is known as the powerhouse of the cell? Why?



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15. Where do the lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesised?



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16. How does an Amoeba obtain its food?



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17. What is osmosis?



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18. Describe the structure of the plant cell.



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19. Draw a well labelled diagram of ultrastructure of plant cell.



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20. Describe the structure of nucleus. Write its functions.



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21. Write short notes on :Chloroplast



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22. Write short notes on : Endoplasmic reticulum



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23. Write short notes on : Golgi bodies



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24. Discuss the structure and functions of mitochondria.



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25. Write a note on prokaryotic cell.



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26. Write a short note on eukaryotic cell.



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27. Draw the ultrastructure of a typical animal cell.



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28. What is cell and cell theory ?



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29. What is prokaryotic cell ?



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30. What is a eukaryotic cell ?



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31. Explain structural and functional organisation of unicellular and multicellular organism



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32. What do you mean by : Organelle



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33. What do you mean by : Inclusions



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34. Distinguish between cell wall and cell membrane.



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35. Name the two nucleic acids present in cell.



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36. Why are the mitochondria called power houses of the cell?



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37. Explain lysosomes.



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38. List the functions of a vacuole.



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39. What is centrosome ? List two functions of centrosome



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40. Differentiate smooth endoplasmic reticulum (SER) and rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER).



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41. What are ribosomes ? Write their kinds and chemical composition.



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42. Write functions of cell wall.



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43. Give the functions of plasma membrane.





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44. Define the following : Cytoplasm



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45. Define the following : Hyaloplasm



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46. Define the following : Nucleoplasm.





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47. State the differences between cilia and flagella.



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48. State the differences between grana and stroma.



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49. Write functions of cell wall.



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50. How will you examine cells of onion peel.



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51. What are possible shapes of cells ? Explain with simple sketches.



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52. Differentiate between diffusion and osmosis.



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53. Which organelle is called as protein factory of the cell ?



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54. Differentiate Ribosome and Lysosome.



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55. What are plastids ? Name its three types.



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56. Write functions of plastids.



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57. What are the functions of lysosomes?



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58. Name the various organelles of cell and mention the most important function of each.



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59. Differentiate cytoplasm and nucleoplasm.



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60. What will happen to a cell if its nucleus is removed ?



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61. What is the structural and functional unit of life ?



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62. Name three functional regions of a cell.



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63. Name the orgnelles present in the cells.



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64. Name the organelle present in plant cell only.



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65. What is the main component of nucleus ?



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66. Give six examples of single celled organisms.



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67. Who coined the term 'Protoplasm' for the fluid substance of cell ?



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68. How it was made possible to observe the complex structures of cell ?



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69. Name the organelles which is associated with protein synthesis.



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70. Which is the longest cell in plants.



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71. Name the smallest and the largest cell.



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72. Expand DNA.



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73. Expand RNA.



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74. Who examined thin slice of cork under microscope ?



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75. What is cork ?



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76. Who coined the term "cell" ?



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77. Who examined the living cells for first time ?



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78. What are unicellular organisms ?





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79. What are multicellular organisms ?



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80. Write examples of multicellular organisms.



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81. Write two features of cells of onion peel.





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82. What is the contribution of Robert Brown in cell biology ?



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83. What are the two types of cells on the basis of nature of nucleus ?



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84. Name any two prokaryotic cells.



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85. Who proposed the cell theory?



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86. What is cell theory ?



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87. Give the contribution of Rudolf Virchow in the field of biology.



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88. What is the number of cells present in an adult person ?



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89. Which is the smallest measuring unit in the field of cell biology ?



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90. In which year electron microscope was invented ?



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91. What is the nature of plasma membrane ?



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92. Give the primary function of plasma membrane.



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93. Give one term for a semifluid ground substance present between plasma membrane and nucleus.



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94. What is diffusion ?



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95. What is the term for movement of water into and out of cell across a semipermeable membrane ?



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96. Define plasmolysis ?



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97. Give the common name of the mitochondria.



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98. Expand ATP.



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99. Name two semi-autonomous cell organelles.



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100. Which type of enzymes are located inside the mitochondria ?



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101. Name the largest sized cell organelle.



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102. Name three types of plastids.



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103. Which cell organelle is called kitchen of cell and why ?



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104. What are chromoplasts ?



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105. Write the chemical composition of cell wall.



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106. What is the role of cell wall ?



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107. Which chemical is used to strain plant cell ?



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108. Give one major difference between SER and RER.



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109. List two general functions of ER.



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110. Write one function of SER.



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111. List two major functions of Golgi body.



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112. Which plastids are involved in storage of food ?



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113. What is the main difference between cell organelles and cell inclusions ?



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114. Name the vacuolar membrane.



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115. Why is nucleus called director of the cell ?



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116. Which organelle plays central role in cellular reproduction ?



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117. What is nature of nuclear membrane ?



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118. What is primary function of nuclear membrane ?



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119. What are the functional units of chromosomes ?



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120. What is the chemical nature of a chromosome ?



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121. Give the primary function of DNA of chromatin fibre.



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122. What is the function of vacuole in plant cell ?



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123. Write functions of contractile vacuole in plant cell.



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124. Name the organelle which contains chlorophyll.



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125. What are two functions of plasma membrane ?



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126. What is osmosis?



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