1. Colourless plastids are known as

(a) Chromoplasts

(b) Chloroplasts

(c) Leucoplasts

(d) Protoplast

2. Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in

(a) Ribosome

(b) Lysosome

(c) Endoplasmic reticulum

(d) Chromosome

3. The phenomenon by which protoplast of a cell shrinks from the wall is

(a) Osmosis

(b) Plasmolysis

(c) Diffusion

(d) Glycolysis

4. Which of the following are examples of prokaryotes?

(a) Algae

(b) Fungi

(c) Bacteria

(d) Protozoa

5. The barrier between the protoplasm and the outer environment in an animal cell is

(a) Cell wall

(b) Plasma membrane

(c) Nuclear membrane

(d) Cytoplasm

6. Ribosomes are the site of

(a) Photosynthesis

(b) Respiration

(c) Protein synthesis

(d) Absorption

Q1. Explain the types of Plastids in brief.
Q2. Explain the functions and structure of Golgi bodies.
Q3. What is nucleoid?
Q4. What is the difference between plant cells and animal cells?
Q6. What are suicidal bags (lysosomes)?
Q7. What is the function of chromosomes?
Q8. Name the smallest cell in human body?
Q9. Which is the largest cell in human body?
Q10. Why Plant cells are are more rigid than animal cells?
Q11. Explain the process of osmosis in detail.
Q12. Draw and label diagrams of plant cell and animal cell.

1. What is cell theory? Who formulated it?
2. Write the full form of DNA and ATP.
3. What is the importance of nucleus?
4. Explain the process of osmosis through an example.
5. Draw and label a Plant cell neatly.
6. Why is Plasma Membrane a selectively permeable membrane?
7. What is the function of chromosome?
8. Name the cleansing organelle in the cell.
9. How does amoeba consume food?

1. The cells of cork are dead and have a chemical in their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water. The chemical is

(a) lignin
(b) suberin
(c) cutin
(d) wax

2. The flexibility in plants is due to a tissue called

(a) chlorenchyma
(b) parenchyma
(c) sclerenchyma
(d) collenchyma

3. The tissue present in the lining of kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands is

(a) squamous epithelium tissue
(b) glandular epithelium tissue
(c) cuboidal epithelium tissue
(d) columar epithelium tissue

4. The connective tissue that connects muscle to bone is called

(a) ligament
(b) tendon
(c) nervous tissue
(d) all of the above

5. The tissue that helps in the movement of our body are

(a) musclar tissue
(b) skeletal tissue
(c) nervous tissue
(d) all of the above

6. Sieve tubes and companion cells are present in

(a) xylem

(b) phloem

(c) cork

(d) cambium

7. The size of the stem increases in the width due to

(a) apical meristem

(b) intercalary meristem

(c) primary meristem

(d) lateral meristem

8. Cartilage and bone are types of

(a) muscular tissue

(b) connective tissue

(c) meristematic tissue

(d) epithelial tissue

9. Xylem and phloem are examples of

(a) epidermal tissue

(b) simple tissue

(c) protective tissue

(d) complex tissue

10. A tissue whose cells are capable of dividing and re-dividing is called

(a) complex tissue

(b) connective tissue

(c) permanent tissue

(d) meristematic tissue

1. What is the function of cartilage and bone?
2. What are the different types of tissues present in plants?
3. What are the different types of tissues present in animals?
4. Draw a neat labeled diagram of nervous tissue.
5. What is the function of stomata?
6. What is the role of epidermis?
7. What are complex tissues? Explain their types.
8. Define the structure of neuron.
9. What are guard cells?
10. Explain various types of blood cells.

1. Give four differences between bone and cartilage.

2. Give the functions of cartilage.

3. Give difference between xylem and pholem.

4. What is stomata?

5. Why does epidermal tissue have no intercellular space?

6. Name and give the function of each cell of xylem.

7. Why is blood called connective tissue?

8. State the difference between simple tissues of plants.

9. Explain the structure, function and location of nervous tissue.

10. Describe ‘epidermis’ in plants.