

1) ways in which plant cells are different from animal cells.

Plant Cell	Animal Cell
→ usually larger, with a rigid shape	→ Generally smaller, without a rigid shape
→ Have cell wall made up of cellulose.	→ Do not have cell wall
→ Have only a thin lining of cytoplasm with a large central vacuole	→ consist almost entirely of cytoplasm, vacuoles are either absent or very small
→ Have plastids	→ Do not have plastids
→ Do not have centrioles	→ contain centrioles
→ Rectangular in shape	→ circular in shape

2) How prokaryotic cell differ from Eukaryotic cell?

Prokaryotic cells

1) Simple in structure

2) Nucleus is absent

3) It contain single chromosomes.

Ex - algae, bacteria, mycoplasma etc

Eukaryotic cell

1) complex in structure

2) nucleus is present

3) contain more than one chromosomes

Ex - plants, animals, fungi etc.

3) What would happen if the plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down?

If plasma membrane ruptures or breaks down then cell will not be able to exchange material from its surroundings by diffusion or osmosis.

Cell become exposed to external environment which would cause damage to cell.

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Exercise

4) What happens to the life of a cell if there was no Golgi Apparatus?

In the absence of Golgi Apparatus lysosomes would not be produced and the accumulation of dead & damaged organelles & molecules in the cell would ultimately result in cell death.

5) Which organelle is known as power house of cell? Why?

Mitochondria is called Power house of cell because the energy required for various chemical activities needed for like of cell is released by mitochondria in form of ATP (Adenosine triphosphate)

6) Where lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesised?

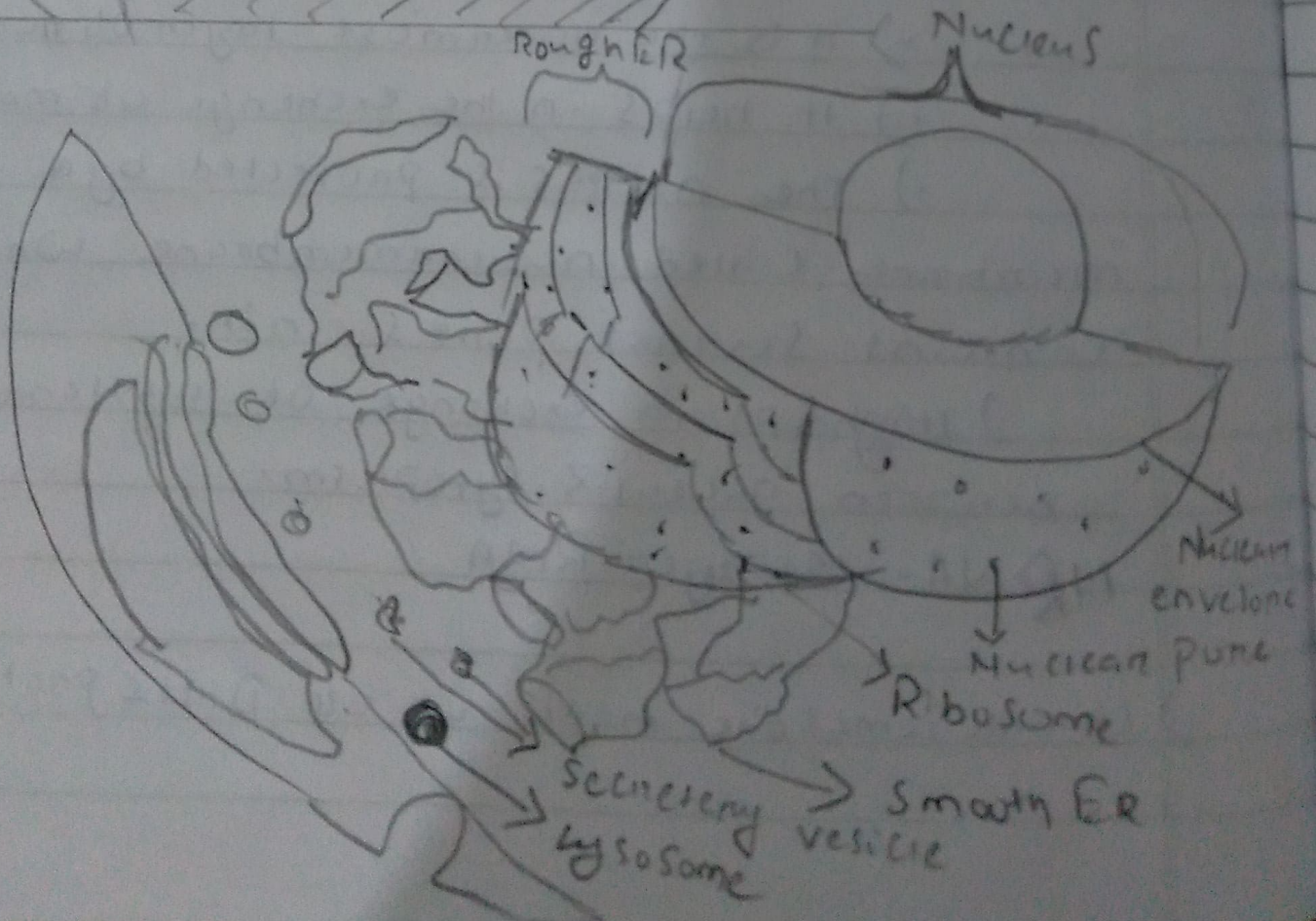
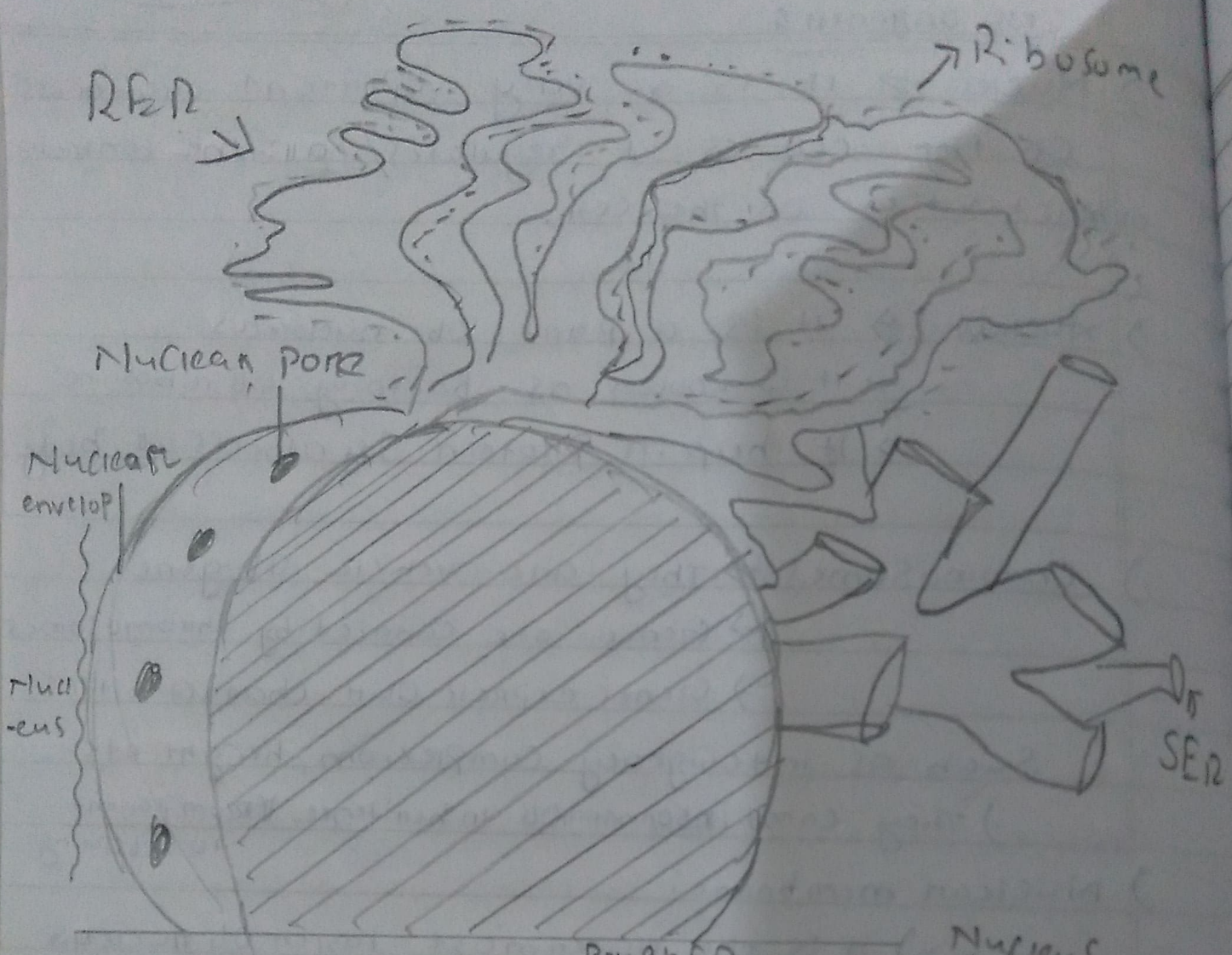
The Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is the place where lipids and proteins constituting the cell membrane get synthesised.

7) How does an Amoeba obtain its food?

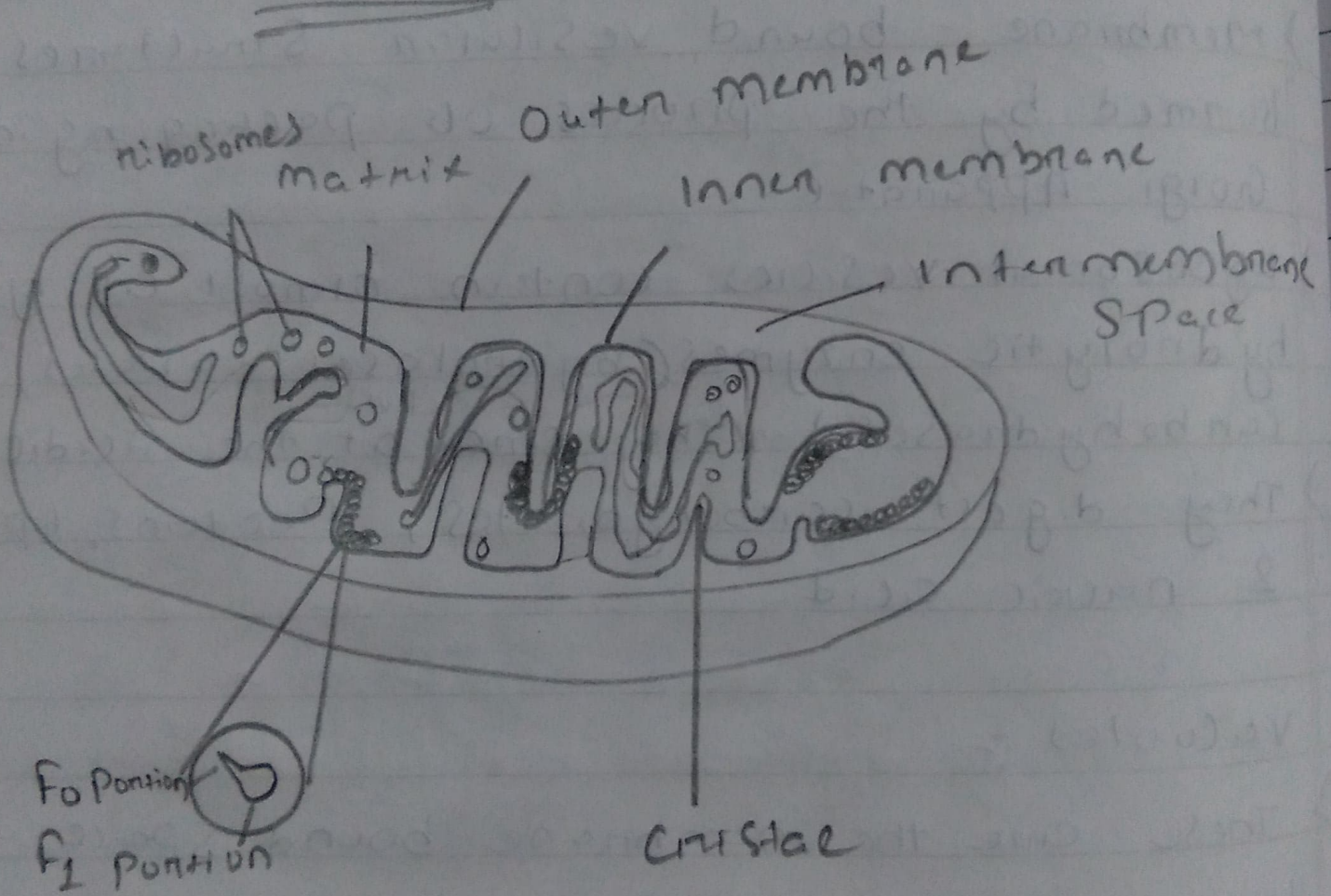
Amoeba obtain its food by a process called endocytosis. It engulfs the food particle with the help of its pseudopodia and then forms a vacuole around it. It traps the particle and produce digestive enzymes that digest the food.

8) What is osmosis?

The movement of water molecules through a selectively permeable membrane is called osmosis.



mitochondria



Golgi Apparatus

