DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL PTPS PATRATU

Class -VIII. **SUBJECT – BIOLOGY**

HANDOUTS –(CHAPTER -1)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The cell is the basic ***STRUCTURAL*** and functional unit of all living organisms.

2. Living organisms are made up of ***CELLS***

3. Some organisms consist of a single cell and are called ***UNICELLULAR*** organisms.

4. Organisms made up of many cells are called ***MULTICELLULAR*** organisms.

5. The scientist who first discovered cells was ***ROBERT HOOKE***.

Answer: Robert Hooke

6. Robert Hooke observed thin slices of ***CORK*** in 1665.

7. The outer covering of a plant cell is called the ***CELL WALL***.

8. The plasma membrane controls the ***ENTRY*** and exit of substances.

9. The jelly-like substance inside the cell is called ***CYTOPLASM***.

10. The ***NUCLEUS*** controls all the activities of the cell.

11. The living substance of a cell is called ***PROTOPLASM***.

12. The thread-like network in the nucleus is called ***CHROMATIN***.

Answer: chromatin

13. Chromatin condenses to form ***CHROMOSOMES*** during cell division.

14. Green plastids are called ***CHLOROPLASTS***.

15. Chloroplasts help in the process of ***PHOTOSYNTHESIS***.

16. Colourless plastids are called ***LEUCOPLASTS***.

17. Mitochondria are known as the ***POWERHOUSE*** of the cell.

18. Rough ER helps in the synthesis of ***PROTEINS***.

19. Smooth ER helps in the synthesis of ***FATS***.

20. Ribosomes are tiny granules that help in __***PROTEIN***__ synthesis.

21. Vacuoles store excess __***WATER***_ and waste products.

22. A hen's egg is an example of a __***SINGLE***__ cell.

23. The smallest known cell is __***PPLO***__.

24. The largest cell is the __***OSTRICH***__ egg.

25. A group of tissues forms an __***ORGANS***___.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)

1. What is the basic unit of life?

a) Tissue. b) Organ. ***c) Cell.*** d) Organ system

2. Who discovered the cell?

a) Isaac Newton. ***b) Robert Hooke*** c) Charles Darwin. d) Louis Pasteur

3. Robert Hooke observed cells in:

a) Leaf. b) Water. ***c) Cork*** d) Blood

4. Amoeba is an example of:

a) Multicellular organism. ***b) Unicellular organism*** c) Tissue. d) Organ

5. Which cell organelle controls cell activities?

a) Cytoplasm. ***b) Nucleus*** c) Ribosome. d) Vacuole

6. The plasma membrane is also called:

a) Cell wall. ***b) Cell membrane.*** c) Cytoplasm. d) Nucleus

7. Which structure is present only in plant cells?

a) Nucleus. b) Cytoplasm. ***c) Cell wall.*** d) Ribosome

8. Which part gives shape and protection to plant cells?

a) Nucleus. ***b) Cell wall.*** c) Vacuole. d) Ribosome

9. Which organelle is known as the powerhouse of the cell?

a) Plastid. b) Nucleus. ***c) Mitochondria*** d) Vacuole

10. Chloroplast helps in:

a) Digestion. b) Respiration. ***c) Photosynthesis*** d) Excretion

11. Which plastids store food?

a) Chromoplasts. ***b) Leucoplasts*** c) Chloroplasts. d) Nucleus

12. Rough ER is mainly involved in making:

a) Fats. b) Sugars. ***c) Proteins*** **d**) Vitamins

13. Smooth ER helps in synthesis of:

a) Proteins. ***b) Fats*** c) Water. d) Minerals

14. Ribosomes help in:

a) Respiration. ***b) Protein synthesis*** c) Digestion. d) Excretion

15. The longest cell in the human body is:

a) RBC. b) Liver cell. ***c) Nerve cell.*** d) Skin cell

16. The smallest cell is:

a) Amoeba. ***b) Mycoplasma*** c) Nerve cell. d) Hen's egg

17. The largest cell is:

a) Hen's egg. ***b) Ostrich egg.*** c) RBC. d) Amoeba

18. A group of cells forms a:

a) Tissue b) Organism. c) Organ system. d) Nucleus

19. A group of organs working together forms:

a) Cell. b) Tissue. ***c) Organ system*** d) Cytoplasm