

Ans 1 The smallest unit that can live on its own is called cell. It was discovered by Robert Hooke.

Ans 2 ~~Karya~~ Fungi and protists

Ans 3 The function of leucoplast is the storage of starch, lipids and proteins.

Ans 4 An organelle is a subcellular structure that has one or more specific jobs to perform in the cell.

Ans 5 Lysosomes are membrane enclosed organelles that contain an array of enzymes.

Ans 6(1) It serves the function of information storage, and duplication of genetic information.

(2) It is a double membrane bound organelle that harbours the genetic material in the form of chromatin.

Ans 7 Cell division is responsible for growth because that allows for continuous construction and repair of the cell of the body thereby facilitating growth.

Ans 8 Because it allows only selective substance to pass ~~her~~ through it.

Ans 9 Unicellular organism Multicellular organism

(1) ~~They~~ ^{It} ~~are~~ ^{is} made up of only one cell (1) ~~They~~ They are made up of many different cells

(2) It control all activity by only one cell (2) They carry out specific cell activities through group of cells

(3) For e.g diatom, E. coli etc. (3) For e.g plants, animals etc.

Ans 10 Because they produce ATP, an energy dense molecule responsible for powering most cellular processes in ~~at~~ all living beings.

Ans 11 (1) It is a nuclear double membrane that encloses the cell nucleus.

(2)

Chromosomes

Chromatin

It consist of the highest condensed structure of DNA doublehelix for the proper seperation of the genetic material between daughter cell

It consist the unrevealed condensed structure for DNA for the purpose of packaging into the nucleus.

Ans 12

Plants

Animal

1

Plants cells have a wall

(1) ~~Plants~~ Animal cells haven't a wall

2

Plants cells have chloroplast

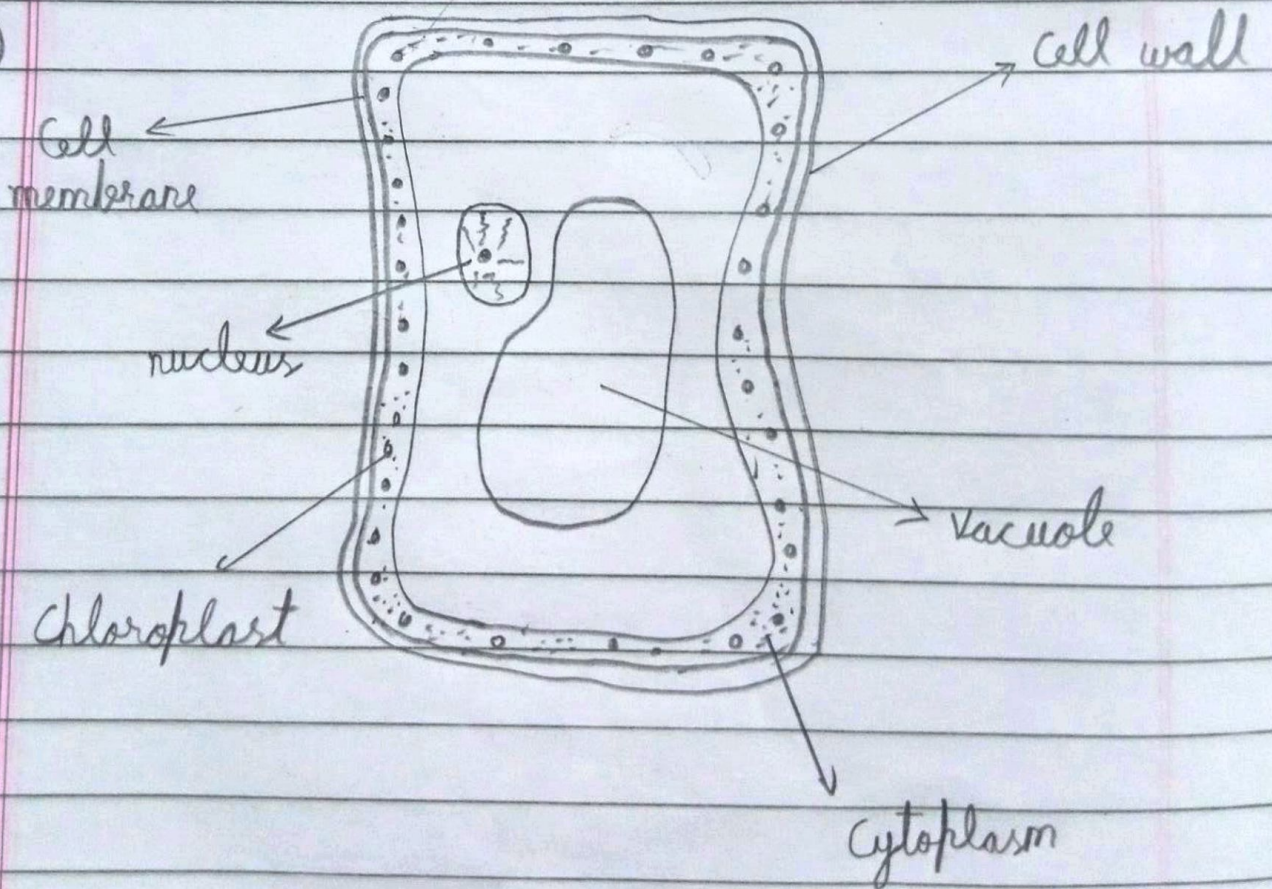
(2) Animal cells haven't any chloroplast

3

Plant cells have one or more larger vacuoles

(3) Animal cells have smaller vacuoles, if any present

Ans - (12)



Plant cell