

Name: _____ Date: _____

Cell Structure and Functions

Q1. What regulates the movement of substances into and out of the cell?

Ans. _____

Q2. Name the smallest and largest cell in the world.

Ans. _____

Q3. What is cell wall? What is its function?

Ans. _____

Q4. What advantage does Amoeba derive by changing shape?

Ans. _____

Q5. Name a single cell present in the human body which can change its shape.

Ans. _____

Q6. Which unicellular organism has no definite shape?

Ans. _____

Q7. How do scientists observe and study the living cells?

Ans. _____

Cell Structure and Functions

Q1. What regulates the movement of substances into and out of the cell?

Ans. The plasma membrane is porous and allows the movement of substances or materials both inward and outward.

Q2. Name the smallest and largest cell in the world.

Ans. The smallest cell is 0.1 to 0.5 micrometre in bacteria. The largest cell measuring 170 mm × 130 mm, is the egg of an ostrich.

Q3. What is cell wall? What is its function?

Ans. Cell wall is an additional covering over the cell membrane in plant cells. It gives shape and rigidity to these cells.

Q4. What advantage does Amoeba derive by changing shape?

Ans. The change in shape is due to formation of pseudopodia which facilitates movement and help in capturing food.

Q5. Name a single cell present in the human body which can change its shape.

Ans. A white blood cell (WBC) in human blood is another example of a single cell which can change its shape.

Q6. Which unicellular organism has no definite shape?

Ans. Amoeba has no definite shape, unlike other organisms. It keeps on changing its shape.

Q7. How do scientists observe and study the living cells?

Ans. They use microscopes which magnify objects. Stains (dyes) are used to colour parts of the cell to study the detailed structure.