Name: _____ Date: _____

Cell Structure and Functions

Q1. What is protoplasm?

Ans. _____

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Q2. What are multicellular organisms? Give two examples.

Ans. _____

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Q3. Why are plant and animal specimens usually stained with dyes before observing them through a microscope? Name one stain used for this purpose.

Ans. _____

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Q4. Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Ans. _____

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Q5. Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function.

Ans. _____

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Education with Fun

Cell Structure and Functions

Q1. What is protoplasm?

Ans. The entire content of a living cell is known as protoplasm. It includes the cytoplasm and the nucleus. Protoplasm is called the living substance of the cell.

Q2. What are multicellular organisms? Give two examples.

Ans. Organisms made of more than one cell are called multicellular (multi: many; cellular: cell) organisms. Most of the plants and animals around us are multicellular organisms. Example: a mango tree, a deer, etc.

Q3. Why are plant and animal specimens usually stained with dyes before observing them through a microscope? Name one stain used for this purpose.

Ans. Stains (dyes) are used to colour parts of the cell to study the detailed structure. Methylene blue solution stain is used in the study of structure of cell.

Q4. Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Ans. Cytoplasm is a part of the cell that contains organelles such as mitochondria, golgi bodies, ribosomes, etc. It is the jelly-like substance present between the cell membrane and the nucleus.

Q5. Where are chromosomes found in a cell? State their function.

Ans. Nucleus contains thread-like structures called chromosomes. These carry genes and help in inheritance or transfer of characters from the parents to the offspring.