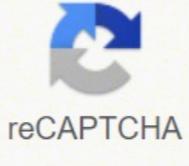




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Cell organelles word search answers

Science Activities
Animal Cell

Animal Cell

Color the cell + List the function of each structure

Cell Structures & Their Functions

Cell membrane	Controls what enters and leaves the cell.
Nucleus	Contains genetic material (DNA) and controls the cell's activities.
Mitochondrion	Converts nutrients into energy for the cell.
Ribosome	Site of protein synthesis.
Endoplasmic Reticulum	Stores and transports proteins.
Golgi Body	Sorts and packages proteins.
Lysosome	Breaks down waste materials.
Cytoplasm	Supports organelles and contains enzymes.
Centrioles	Involved in cell division.
Chloroplast	Converts light energy into chemical energy (photosynthesis).
Vacuole	Stores water and nutrients.
Cell Wall	Provides structural support and protection.

Cell Organelle Crossword Puzzle

DOWN

- Cell organelle that converts chemical energy stored in food into compounds that are easier to use for the cell.
- Small particles in the cell that modify, sort, and package proteins from the endoplasmic reticulum.
- Small particles in the cell that package and assemble, made of DNA and protein.

ACROSS

- Small region within area nuclei in which the assembly of proteins begins.
- Material inside the cell membrane, not including the nucleus.
- One of the many structures located in cytoplasm of animal cells near the nucleus envelope.
- Thin, double-helix structure of DNA that carries genetic information.
- Cell organelle that stores nutrients such as water, salts, proteins, and carbohydrates.
- Membrane network in cells in which lipid components of the cell membrane are synthesized and some proteins are modified.
- Organelle unique to plant cells that converts sunlight into usable energy for the cell.

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Cell Structure	Function
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Cell membrane The outermost membrane of the cell is called as cell membrane. It consists of; Nuclear membrane Nucleoplasm Nucleolus Nuclear material Nuclear membrane Nucleus is separated from the cytoplasm by a membrane called nuclear membrane. They carry genes and help in inheritance of characters from the parents to the offspring. Question: Explain why chloroplasts are found only in plant cells? Answer: Vacuole Fill in the blanks _____ is a spherical body present inside the nucleus. The function of receiving and transferring messages is carried out by _____ cells. _____ of a non dividing nucleus, condenses in a dividing nucleus to form chromosomes. _____ are parts of DNA that are passed from parents to their offsprings. He noticed partitioned boxes or compartments in the cork slice. Protoplasm is further divided into two parts: Cytoplasm Nucleus Question: Who discovered nucleus and protoplasm? It also protects the cell from changes in the environment like high temperature, high wind speed etc. It gives support to the plant cell. It contains many cell organelles. _____ is the dense fluid like granular substance of a nucleus. Answers: Nucleolus Nerve Chromatin Genes Nucleoplasm Fill in the blanks :- All the life functions take place in the _____ of a cell. The nucleus of a cell is surrounded by _____ membrane. They are not present in animals. Answer: Such living organisms in which all life processes for entire organism are performed within a single cell are called unicellular organisms. The basic functions of life like respiration, assimilation and all major metabolic activities are carried inside the cell. True Question: What function do nerve cells perform? Answer: The nerve cells receive and transfer messages (impulses), thereby helping to control and coordinate the working of different parts of the body. Functions of vacuole It provides turgidity and rigidity. The size of the cells has no relation with the size of the body of the animal or plant. Through this process, plant cell prepares food which is ultimately stored in the form of starch. Question: What is the name of the organelle that helps in cell division? Answer: Centrosome. Nucleus It is located in the center of the cell. It is made up of fats and proteins. Question: What are the main postulates of the cell theory? Answer: All living organisms are made up of cells. The plasma membrane/cell membrane is porous and allows the movement of substances in and out of the cell. It gives shape to the cell. Question: How is cell division important to unicellular and multicellular organisms? Answer: In unicellular organisms, cell division helps to increase their number (reproduce), while in multicellular organisms cell division is required for growth as well as repair in the body. Question: What is the name of the chemical which is used to stain human cheek cell? Chloroplast is found in a) Plant cell only b) Animal cell only c) Both of these d) None of these 5. Answer: Mitochondria is known as power house because breakdown of food occurs in it. They contain the green pigment chlorophyll, which is necessary for the process of photosynthesis. Some of these organelles are mitochondria, chloroplasts, Golgi bodies, ribosomes etc. The topics we will cover in this chapter are as follows: Cells Discovery of Cells Cell Shape and Size Cell Numbers Basic Structure of Cell Cell Organelles Difference between Plant and Animal Cells All plants and animals (small or large) are made up of same small units that are cells. Answer: Animal Cells 4. For example: Man. Chromoplast: The chromoplast is colorful. Fluid contains DNA (genetic material) and ribosomes. All basic chemical and physiological functions of living beings - for example, repair, growth, movement, immunity, communication, and digestion etc are carried out inside the cells. Functions of lysosomes They destroy foreign material. Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum: In SER, ribosomes are not attached. Nerve cell receives and transfers messages for helping to control and coordinate the working of different parts of the body. The calls capable of changing shapes are a) Amoeba cell b) WBC c) Both of these d) None of these 10. The Red Blood Cells are spherical so that they can move easily with the blood in the blood vessels. Answer: Deoxyribonucleic Acid 10. Top Protoplasm It is the living material of cell. The green plastids are better known as the kitchen of the cell because it contains chlorophyll which is used in the process of photosynthesis. Cell wall Cell wall is the outermost covering layer of the plant cells. Question: What is cytoplasm? This ATP is useful in doing various activities. Question: Cells are the basic structural units of living organisms. ATP is known as currency of cell. These threadlike structures condense to form chromosomes during cell division. Top Types of cell There are two types of cell which are as follows: Prokaryotic Cells The cells having nuclear material without nuclear membrane are termed as prokaryotic cells. The organisms with these kinds of cells are called prokaryotes. Answer: Mitochondria. "Pro" means primitive and "karyon" means nucleus. The powerhouse of cell is called a) Cell wall b) Mitochondria c) Ribosomes d) Nucleus 2. Question: Which part of the cell contains organelles? Answer: Cytoplasm. It is the jelly-like substance present between the nucleus and the cell membrane. Such nuclear organisation lacks nuclear envelope and nucleolus altogether. In eukaryotic cells the nucleus is well defined with nuclear membrane, nucleoplasm, nucleolus and chromatin network. Question: How is a cell wall different from plasma membrane? Answer: Organisms like plants, fungi and bacteria have an additional outer wall surrounding the plasma membrane. Its outer membrane is porous. Parts of the cell The cell has three main parts: The cell membrane Cytoplasm, which contains smaller components called cell organelles. Microscope is an instrument which is used to magnify the very small objects, which cannot be seen with the naked eye. Answer: a. Cell is a structural and functional unit of living organisms. Discoveries Who discovered cells? Plant cells have a cell wall surrounding the cell membrane 1. Similarly, cells are assembled to make the body of every organism. It is helpful in exchange of materials. Various cell organelles of cells present in the cytoplasm are mitochondria, Golgi bodies, ribosomes, etc One Word Answers 1. Answer: Nucleus was discovered by Robert Brown. It allows all the substances to pass through it. What is the full form of DNA? Cells can be observed in the leaf peel of Tradescantia, Elodea or Rhoec. Question: Where are chromosomes found in a cell? Chromosomes are ribbon-shaped and made up of DNA and proteins. Top Cell number Unicellular: The single celled organisms are called unicellular. Top Vacuole It is fluid filled membrane. Genes acts as hereditary vehicles. Grana contains green pigment chlorophyll that helps in photosynthesis. Vacuoles are present in animals and are used for storage purposes. So, they do not contain chloroplast NCERT Book Solutions Indicate whether the following statements are True or False. It produces energy in chemical form and that is ATP. The nucleus, Ribosomes: It is helpful in protein synthesis. 4. For example: RBC (Red blood cells). For example: Mitochondria. Colour Chlorophyll Chloroplast: The chloroplast is green colored. DNA is our hereditary material and segments of DNA are called genes. The largest cell is in ostrich egg and it is 17 cm in diameter. The longest cell is nerve cell and its size can be upto 100 microns. Cell membrane is made up of lipids and proteins. These chromosomes also help in inheritance that is transfer of characters from the parents to the offspring. Animal cells have a small and temporary vacuole, compared to a plant cell. Nerves made up of nerve cells take messages from sense organs to the brain. All functions of the body are carried out by a single cell? The nuclear membrane is absent. Question: State the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes. Ribosome formation occurs in nucleolus. c. Chloroplast is helpful in photosynthesis. Tissue is a a) Group of organs b) Group of cells c) Group of tissues d) Group of organisms 8. Cells in plants are more structured due to the cell wall, and form a lattice like structure which helps with rigidity. The ancient microscope is the microscope which discover the cell. Nucleoplasm It is the cytoplasm of nucleus. Plant cells contain chloroplasts which are used for photosynthesis. The shape of the cell may change or remain same. Absent in animal cell. Please follow and like us: Cell Structure and Function Class 8 Science Chapter 8 as per NCERT Book used in CBSE and other Schools. Protoplasm Everything that is present in the cell except cell membrane comes under protoplasm. It has point like structures which are called as genes. This outer wall is called the cell wall. 4. Animal cells are 'blobby' Top Question: Write the functions of mitochondria, golgi body and ribosomes. It is made up of cellulose in plants. Chloroplast is double membrane organelle containing stoma and stacked lamellae called Grana. What is the name of the largest cell in our body? Later on, it converts into chromosomes. For example: Amoeba. Cell membrane The outermost body of the cell is called cell membrane. Answer: Prokaryotes: Those organisms whose cells do not have well organized nucleus are called prokaryotes. The functional unit of life is called a) Cell b) Egg c) Nucleus d) None of these 4. The chloroplasts are present mainly in the leaf cells. Those organisms in which body is made up of more than one cell are known as multicellular organisms. It is separated from cytoplasm by a membrane called nuclear membrane. Question: What is the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes? Answer: Eukaryotes have well-organized nucleus with nuclear membrane while prokaryotes do not have well organized nucleus. What is the part of cell that provides shape? Answer: Cellular level 2. The fluid which is present in mitochondria is called as matrix. Answer: Cells were discovered by Robert Hooke. In animals, the smallest cell size is 0.1 micron and it is present in Mycoplasma. There are two types of ER: Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum: In RER, ribosomes are attached. Question: What is the name of the organelle which has its own genetic material (DNA)? What is the name of the smallest cells in our body? Examples: Bacteria and Blue Green algae. Question: What is the name of the organelle that can be called as kitchen of the cell? The powerhouse of the cell is known as _____? Cell Wall It is outer to cell membrane and it is dead and freely permeable (All

substances can pass through it) It is thick and present only in cells of plants. Golgi bodies: It is present in plants and animals. Examples: All plants and animals including human beings. This membrane is porous (has pores) and allows the movement of materials between the cytoplasm and the inside of the nucleus. Hen's egg is a a) Tissue b) Organ c) Organ system d) cell ANSWERS Top Please follow and like us: The transfer of character from parents to their offsprings occurs through gene. The cell wall of a plant is made up of _____? b. The control unit of cell is a) Nucleus b) Cell wall c) Cytoplasm d) All of these 6. Food taken in by amoeba is digested in _____? a. Question: What are the different functions performed by cell membrane? This is due to hereditary characters. Protoplasm is living material of cell. The eukaryotic cells are generally larger and have many cell organelles. Ribosome is an organelle which is present in cell and directly or indirectly helpful in survival of cell. The basic living unit of an organism is an organ. Functions of Nucleus It regulates cell cycle. Or the entire content of living cells including cytoplasm and nucleus is known as protoplasm. There are three types of plastids which are as follows: Leucoplast: It is colorless. Spindle like These are the cells which are spindle in shape (These type of cells are narrow from ends and wider from middle). Examples: bacteria and blue green algae. Centrosomes are present only in animals or plants? Answer: All the living organisms are made of cells either unicellular or multicellular. Nucleolus It is the small oval body which is rich in protein and RNA (Ribonucleic acid). Plant cells have a large and permanent vacuole (it's like a fluid sack), compared to an animal cell. It is categorized into the following parts: Cytoplasm tyle="font-weight: 400;">It is the liquid material of cell. The lesson covers the complete explanation of class 8 Chapter 8 Cell Structure and Function. Eukaryotic cells The cells having well organised nucleus with a nuclear membrane are designated as eukaryotic cells. All organisms other than bacteria and blue green algae are called Eukaryotes. Explain? Genes contain all the information needed by the cell to function and to reproduce further cells of next generation. Muscle cells are branched. Top Cells have Three Basic Characteristics Cell Membrane Genetic Material Metabolic Machinery Cell Shape and Size The shape of the cell depends upon its function. Lysosomes: It is present in plants and animals. They removed the components which are worn out. In plant cell, vacuole are large and permanent. False c. NCERT solutions to book questions have also been provided for convenience of the students. 3. There are few cells which can change their shape according to their requirement. It was discovered by Anton van Leeuwenhoek.

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