CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS- 8
SUBJECT: SCIENCE, FIRST TERM

CHAPTER - 3

A. Quick check:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is synthetic fiber?

a) Nylon
b) Cotton
c) Wool
d) Jute

Ans: (a). Nylon

2. Which of the following is an example of thermosetting?

a) Aluminum
b) Bakelite
c) PVC
d) Polythene

Ans: (b). Bakelite

3. Which of the following is an example of thermoplastics?

a) Bakelite
b) Polythene
c) Terry wool
d) Terylene

Ans: (b). Polythene

4. The artificial silk prepared from cellulose is called.

a) Polythene
b) Polyester
c) Rayon
d) Nylon

Ans: (c). Rayon

II. Match the Columns:

Column-A	***Column-B***
1. Polyester	a. Polystyrene. **(4)**
2. Rayon	b. Cellulosic Polymer. **(2)**
3. Nylon	c. Substitute Wool. **(5)**
4. Styrofoam	d. Non- Cellulosic. **(3)**
5. Orlon	e. Terylene. **(1)**

III. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following sentences:

1. Polymers are micro-sized Molecules. **(F)**
2. Natural Polymers are found in nature. **(T)**
3. Man made Polymers are known as Synthetic Polymers. **(T)**
4. Polymerization can be addition or condensation. **(T)**
5. Elastomers are polymers based on structured of polymers. **(T)**

B. Short Answer type questions I:

2. What are polymers?

Ans:- A polymer is a large molecule or macro-molecule composed of many repeated sub-units called monomers.

3. What are the basic of classification of polymers? Name them.

Ans:- Polymers are classified on the basis of source, structure and syntheses.

a. On the basis of source

i). Natural polymers. E.g.- starch.

ii). Synthetic polymers. E.g.- Polythene.

b. On the basis of structure.

i). Linear polymers. E.g:- Nylon.

ii). Branched chain polymer. E.g:- Alycogen.

iii). Cross linked polymer. E.g:-Bakelite.

c. On the basis of synthesis.

i). Additional polymer. Eg:- Polyethylene.

ii). Condensation polymer. E.g:- Dacron.

4. Describe elastomers.

Ans:- An elastomer is a polymer with visco elasticity. They can be stretched. E.g.- Rubber.

5. Describe rayon.

Ans:- The artificial silk prepared from cellulose is called rayon. Rayon resemble silk in appearance and hence the name artificial silk.

6. What is additional polymerization?

Ans:- An additional polymerization is a chemical reaction in which simple molecules are added to each other to form long-chain molecules without by-products.

C. Short Answer type questions II:

2. Describe the classification of polymers on the basis of molecular forces.

Ans:- Polymer can be classified on the basis of molecular forces into four types.

a). Elastomers. b). Fibres. c). Thermoplastic. d). Thermosetting plastic.

3. Describe additional and condensation polymerization.

Ans:- An additional polymerization is a chemical reaction in which simple molecules are added to each other to form long-chain molecules without by-product.

Whereas condensation polymer is a chemical reaction in which simple molecule are added to each other to form long chain molecules with by-product.

4. Describe the synthetic clothing materials in details.

Ans:- i). Rayon:- The artificial silk prepared from cellulose is called rayon.

ii). Nylon:- Nylon is a man-made fibre. It is a polymer material made of polyamide chains.

iii). Terylene:- Terylene is a synthetic fibre. It has a texture more like wool and more popular for suits, when blended with cotton fibres and wool.

iv). Orlon, **acrilon and cashmilon** are newer synthetic fibres. They are considered as substitutes for wool.

v). Polyster is a term often defined as long-chain polymers chemically composed of at least 50% by weight of an ester and a dihydric alcohol and a terepthalic acid.

D. Long answer type questions:

1. What are plastic? Describe the various types of daily used plastics.

Ans:- Plastic are compound having large chain molecule. These large molecules are called polymer or plastic.

The various types of daily used plastics are:

i). Thermoplastics: A plastic substance which can be melted repeatedly by heating and can be moulded again and again into difficult shapes is called a thermoplastic. Polythene is the most common example of thermoplastic.

ii). Thermo setting plastics: A plastic substance which does not soften much on heating and can be moulded only once is called a thermosetting plastic. Bakelite is a thermosetting plastic.

2. Write about environment problems posed by excessive use of plastics.

Ans:- Environmental problems posed by excessive use of plastics are:

i). Plastics are non-biodegradable, so it affects the quality of the soil.

ii). When plastics are burned, they release poisonous gases into the atmosphere which degrades the environment.

iii). Ingestion by wild animals which leads to blockage of organs or slow poisoning.

CHAPTER-4
METALS AND NON-MATALS

A. Quick check:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following cannot be classified as either metal or non-metal?

a. Calcium
b. Potassium
c. Mercury
d. Aluminium

Ans: Mercury

2. A metal which has reddish in colour is.

(a). Gold
(b). Brass
(c). Bronze
(d). Copper

Ans: Copper

3. Metals which are very soft are

(a). Gold and silver
(b). Calcium and aluminium
(c). Sodium and potassium
(d). None of these

Ans: Gold and silver

4. Basic oxide turn

(a). Red litmus paper blue
(b). No change
(c). Moist blue litmus paper red
(d). None of these

Ans: Red litmus paper blue

5. A non-metal which shows metallic luster

(a). Silver
(b). Iodine
(c). Sulphur
(d). Phosphorus

Ans: Iodine

6. Only liquid non-metal at the room temperature

(a). bromine
(b). sodium
(c). mercury
(d). none of these

Ans: Bromine

7. Bauxite is an ore of

(a). iron
(b). aluminium
(c). copper
(d). manganese

Ans: Aluminium

8. Metals which cannot be stored in air

(a). calcium and magnesium
(b). sodium and calcium
(c). sodium and potassium
(d). all of these

Ans: Sodium and potassium

II. Match the columns:

Column A	***Column B***
1. Discovery of metals	a. copper. (4)
2. Modern Homo sapiens	b. mercury. (3)
3. Liquid at room temperature	c. 5000years ago. (1)
4. Good conductors of electricity	d. explore Saturn. (5)
5. Voyager	e. Africa. (2)

III. Write (T) for true or (F) for false for the following sentence:

1. Carbon form carbon dioxide which is an acidic oxid. **(T)**
2. Metals are shown on the right-hand side and centre of the periodic table. **(F)**
3. Hydrogen (H) and helium (He) are two light elements which are metallic in nature. **(T)**
4. Melting points of sodium (Na) and potassium (k) are below 100^{o}c. **(T)**
5. Magnesium reacts with dilute sulphuric acid to form magnesium sulphate. **(T)**

B. Short answer type questions I:

1. **Write one metal which has high tensile strength?**

Ans: Steel.

2. **Name a non-metal which is a good conductor of electricity?**

Ans: Graphite.

3. Name the highly reactive and the least reactive elements?

Ans: The highly reactive element is Sodium and the least reactive element is Magnesium.

4. **Which gas is evolved when a metal reacts with dilute acid?**

Ans: Hydrogen gas.

5. Name two metals that are malleable?
Ans: Gold and Silver.

6. What is an alloy?
Ans: An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals or a metal and one or more non-metals.

7. **What is the colour of magnesium, silver and aluminum?**
Ans: (i). The colour of magnesium is grayish white
(ii). The colour of silver is gray and white
(iii). Colour of aluminum is bright gray.

8. What is metallic luster?
Ans: The shiny appearance on the surface of its metal is called metallic luster.

9. What is the study of metals called?
Ans: Metallurgy.

10. **Which metal is used in electro-painting?**
Ans: Copper.

C. Short answer type Questions II:

1. State two physical properties on the basis of which, metal can distinguished from non-metals?
Ans: Two properties on the basis of which metal can distinguished from non-metal are
(i) Physical state- metals are generally solids at room temperature.
(ii) Electrical conductivity- Metals are good conductor of heat and electricity.

2. What are noble metals? Is silver a noble metal?
Ans: A noble metals is those metal which are resistant to corrosion and oxidation in moist air. Yes, silver is a noble metal.

3. Why is Aluminium used for making cooking utensils?
Ans: Aluminium is used for making cooking utensils because of the following reasons:-
i. It is a good conductor of heat
ii. It is cheaper than copper
iii. It is also lighter compare to other metal.

4. Give two uses of highly sonorous metals.
Ans: The two uses of highly sonorous metals are
i. It is used for making musical instrument
ii. They are used in making bells.

5. How will you show that copper is more reactive than silver?
Ans: We can show that copper is more reactive than silver by the following simple experiment. Experiment- Suspend a copper wire in a solution of silver nitrate. Over the course of few hours the silver nitrate will convert to copper nitrate turning the solution blue. Elemental silver will precipitate.

6. Why does iron rust?
Ans: Iron rust when it comes in contact with oxygen and water or air moisture.

7. Describe how magnesium and iron react with oxygen write the chemical equation for their reaction?

Ans: Magnesium (Mg) does not react with oxygen (O) at room temperature. for reaction to start, Magnesium (Mg) has to be heated in air so that magnesium oxide is formed.

$2Mg + O_2 \rightarrow 2MgO$

When iron (Fe) react with oxygen, iron oxide or rest is formed.

$4Fe+3O_2 \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3$.

D. Long Answer type Questions:

1. How do the uses of metals depend on their reactivity?

Ans: The uses of metals are dependent on their reactivity because the most reactive metals will react even with water, while the least reactive will not react even with concentrated acid.

2. What are alloys? Give properties of alloys?

Ans: An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals or a metal and one or more non-metal.

Properties of alloy are:-

i. Alloys are harder than pure metal
ii. Melting point of an alloy is less than that of pure metal
iii. Alloys are more resistant to corrosion.

3. What is corrosion? What are the ways to retard this process?

Ans: Corrosion is the gradual destruction of materials usually metals by chemical reaction with its environment.

The ways to retard corrosion are:

i. **Alloying**:- some metals can be alloyed with other metals to prevent corrosion E.g.:-stainless steel
ii. **Electroplating**:- A metal covered with another metals using electrolysis E.g.:- Silver or gold platted jewelleries.

4. How is the purity of gold expressed?

Ans: Purity of gold is determined using carat. Gold jewellery is marked with carat weight, pure gold has 24 carats, and here purity of the gold is 99.99%. 18 carat gold is 75% gold, 12 carats gold is 50% gold. Gold may be alloyed with silver, copper, zinc, or silicon to produce stronger jewellery as pure gold is highly malleable.

5. Give at least five characteristic of metals and non-metals?

Ans: Five characteristics of metals are:-

Metals

i. Metals are malleable
ii. Metals are ductile
iii. Metals are good conductor of heat and electricity
iv. Metals are luster
v. Metals are solid at room temperature

Non-metals

i. Non-metals are non-malleable
ii. They are non-ductile
iii. They are bad conductor of heat and electricity
iv. They are brittle
v. Non-metals are found in the form of solid, liquid or gaseous state.

CHAPTER-5
COMBUSTION AND FOSSIL FUELS

A. Quick Check:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is not the attribute of a good fuel?

(a). Low calorific value.
(b). Moderate rate of combustion.
(c). Fairly cheap and easily available.
(d). Safe to handle and store.

Ans: (a) Low calorific value.

2. A luminous flame appears as

(a). Red.
(b). Green.
(c). Yellow.
(d). Blue.

Ans: (c) Yellow

3. Which one of the following fuels has the highest calorific value?

(a). Petrol.
(b). Hydrogen.
(c). LPG.
(d). Natural gas.

Ans: (b) Hydrogen.

4. In which zone of a candle flame does complete combustion takes place?

(a). Inner.
(b). Outer.
(c). Middle.
(d). All three zones.

Ans: (b) Outer.

5. Which of the following is not a necessary condition of combustion?

(a). Presence of combustible substance.
(b). Presence of supporter of combustion.
(c). Attainment of ignition temperature of the fuel.
(d). Presence of carbon dioxide.

Ans: (d). Presence of carbon dioxide.

6. Calorific value of a fuel may be defined as:

(a). The amount of heat produced when 1kg of fuel is completely burnt.
(b). The amount of heat produced when 1g of fuel is completely burnt.
(c). The amount of heat produced when 10kg of fuel is completely burnt.
(d). The amount of heat produced in kilojoules when 1g of fuel is completely burnt.

Ans: (d) The amount of heat produced in kilojoules when 1g of fuel is completely burnt.

II. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following sentences:

1. Sulphur dioxide or SO_2 is produced during the burning of the coal. **(T)**
2. A blue flame is clean and leaves any residue or any other gases. **(T)**
3. Sulphur dioxide and NO_3 also react with water vapor present in the air and then in the presence of sunlight gets converted to Nitric acid. **(T)**
4. Over 55% of our energy demands are met by the combustion of fossil fuels. **(F)**
5. Coal is one of the main fuels to provide energy for electric generations for industries, for households etc. **(T)**

B. Short answers type questions I:

1. Define the following terms: (a) Ignition (b) calorific value of a fuel (c) combustion.

Ans: (a). Ignition temperature: Ignition temperature is defined as the minimum temperature at which the substance catches fire.

(b). Calorific value of a fuel: Calorific value of a fuel is defined as the amount of heat produced in kilojoules when one gram of fuel is completely burned. Calorific value is written as kg/g.

(c). Combustion: The chemical process in which a substance burned in the presence of air or oxygen to produce heat and light is called combustion.

2. Differentiate between combustible and non-combustible substances.

Ans:- Substances which on heating burns with release of heat and light energy is called a combustible substance. E.g: **Wood**.

Whereas substances which do not burn in air are called non-combustible substances. E.g: **Stone.**

3. What are the three conditions necessary for combustion?

Ans:- (i). Presence of combustible substance.
(ii). Continued supply of supporter of combustion.
(iii). Ignition temperature.

4. List some measures by which you can conserve energy.

Ans:- Some measures to conserve energy are:
(i). Judicious use of the existing resources.
(ii). Use of alternate source of energy such as hydel power, wind energy, solar energy etc.

C. Short answer type questions II:

1. Name the petroleum produce used for making candles.

Ans:- Candle is made from paraffin, a by-product of petroleum refining.

2. What is a flame? List the differences between luminous and non-luminous flames.

Ans:- A flame is a region where combustion of fuel takes place. The differences between luminous zone and non-luminous zones are:

Luminous zone:

(a). It is called the zone of incomplete combustion.
(b). It is a pale yellow zone surrounding the zone of no combustion.
(c). Unburned carbon particles become white hot and make the flame yellow in color.

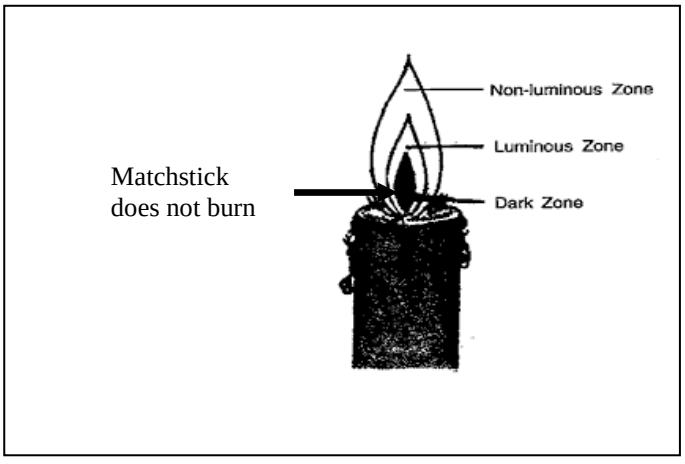
Non-luminous zone:

(a). It is the zone of complete combustion.
(b). It is the outer most zone of the flame.
(c). This is the hottest zone and is faintly visible.

3. Describe the various zones of a candle flame with the help of a heat labeled diagram.

Ans:- i). Non-luminous zone:- The outermost zone of the flame is called the non-luminous zone.

ii). Luminous zone:- It is the pale yellow zone surrounding the zone of no combustion**.**



4. Differentiate between rapid and slow combustion.

Ans:- A form of combustion in which a large amount of heat and light is released in a very short span of time is known as rapid combustion. Whereas a form of combustion that takes place very slowly at less temperature is known as slow combustion.

5. Give two examples each for solid fuels, liquid fuels, gaseous fuels and inflammable substances.

Ans:- **Two examples of solid fuels are:**

(a). Firewood (b). Charcoal.

Two examples of liquid fuels are:

(a). Kerosene (b). Petrol.

Two examples of gaseous fuels are:

(a). Petroleum (b).Natural gas.

Two examples of inflammable substances are:

(a). LPG (b). CNG.

D. Long answer type questions:

1. Write four characteristics of an ideal fuel.

Ans:- Four characteristics of an ideal fuel are:

(a). It should have a high calorific value.

(b). It should have a moderate rate of combustion and should release heat in a controlled manner.

(c). It should be safe to handle, store and transport.

(d). It should not cause pollution on burning.

2. Give two examples of non-renewable sources of energy.

Ans:- Two examples of non-renewable sources of energy are:

(a). Petroleum. (b). Coal.

3. Give two examples of renewable sources of energy. Explain why they are considered as renewable.

Ans:- Two examples of renewable sources of energy are:

(a). Solar energy. (b). Wind energy.

They are considered as renewable sources of energy because they are present in unlimited quantity and do not get exhausted by human activities. They can be used again and again.

4. Hydrogen has the highest calorific value. Still, it cannot be used for domestic cooking purposes. Why?

Ans:- Hydrogen is not used as domestic fuel, even though it has the highest calorific value because:

(a). It is not easy to store.

(b). It is highly explosive.

(c). It does not burn at a slow rate.

5. How does burning of fossil fuels contribute towards air pollution?

Ans:- Burning of fossil fuels release nitrogen oxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide in the atmosphere which can change the composition of air and pollutes the air. It causes green house effect and lead to acid rain which causes harmful effect to living beings.

CHAPTER-6
CONSERVATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

A. Quick Check:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The red data book gives an account of

(a). Endangered plants
(b). Extinct animals
(c). Endangered plants and animals
(d). Mammals

Ans: (c) Endangered plants and animals

2. Limited private operation are permitted in

(a). National parks
(b). Wildlife sanctuaries
(c). Nationals gardens
(d). Zoological parks

Ans: (b). Wildlife sanctuaries

3. Wildlife protection Act was passed in India in

(a). 1962
(b). 1972
(c). 1982
(d). 2000

Ans: (b). 1972

4. The number of national parks in India is

(a). 13
(b). 66
(c). 368
(d). 1000

Ans: (b). 66

5. The great Indian bustard is

(a). rear species
(b). endangered species
(c). vulnerable species
(d). extinct species

Ans: (b). endangered species

II. Write (T) for true or (F) for false for the following sentence:

1. Wildlife constitutes gene bank (T)
2. Wildlife include all the organisms which live in their natural habitats (T)
3. A natural park has larger area than a biosphere reserve (F)
4. Tribal people are allowed to live in nation park (F)
5. Biodiversity is caused due to variation in gene pool (T)

III. Match the columns:

Column A	***Column B***
1. Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary	a. kerela (5)
2. Kanha national park	b. assam (1)
3. Rajaji national park	c. Karnataka (4)
4. Bandepur wildlife sanctuary	d. uttarakhand (3)
5. Periyar wildlife sanctuary	e. Madhya Pradesh (2)

B. Short answer type questions I:

Q1. Name two endangered species of animals?

Ans: (a). Indian Rhino and (b). Asiatic Lion

Q2. Write two national parks located in India?

Ans: (a). Bandipur in karnataka and (b). Corbett in uttarkhand

Q3. Expand the abbreviation of IUCN?

Ans: IUCN- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Q4. Name two vulnerable species?

Ans: (a). Muskdeer Sand (b). Sambar deer.

Q5. How many biosphere reserves have been set up in India?

Ans: There are 13 (thirteen) biosphere reserve in India.

Q6. What information do we get from the Red Data Book?

Ans: The Red Data Book provides information on population of status of endangered species.

C. Short answer type questions II:

Q1. What are endangered species?

Ans: Any species of plant or animal that are at risk of extinction due to sudden rapid decrease in its population or a loss of its critical habitat are called endangered species. Indian rhino, Asiatic lion, great Indian bustard etc are endangered species.

Q2. What is a biosphere reserve?

Ans: A biosphere reserve is designed to provide protection to the wild flora and fauna, the domesticated animals and plants, as well as to the traditional life styles of the tribal's of the area.

Q3. How do destructions of natural habitat affect the wildlife?

Ans: Habitat destruction is the process by which natural habitat is damage or destroyed to such an extent that it no longer is capable of supporting the species and ecological communities that naturally occur there. It often results in the extinction of species and as a result, the lost of biodiversity.

Q4. In what way is biosphere reserve different from a sanctuary?

Ans: A biosphere reserves is designed to provide protection to the wild flora and fauna, the domesticated animals and plants as well as to the traditional life styles of the tribal's of the area. Whereas a wildlife sanctuary is aimed at protecting the wild animals where cutting of trees for timber and other forest products is permitted to private operators with specified instruction that well being animals do not suffer.

Q5. Why do people go for hunting?

Ans: People hunt animal for their meat, skin and other body parts.

D. Long answer type questions:

Q1. What measure would you take to protect and preserve endangered species in India?

Ans: 1). Migratory route should be marked out and protected for migratory bird.

2). Restoration of forest, field grassland and swamps.

3). Increase support from state and central government agencies for the conservation of natural resource.

4). Prevention of divesting forest fires.

5). Regulation and control on fishing, hunting and collection of wild products from the forest.

Q2. Explain how wildlife is responsible for maintenance of the environment?

Ans: Wildlife refers to all undomesticated life-forms including plants, animals, fungi and even microscopic organisms. Wildlife is responsible for the maintenance of environment in the following ways:

i. Wildlife helps in maintaining ecological balance of nature.

ii. Forest helps to maintain a balance between carbon dioxide and oxygen levels in the atmosphere. They also help to regulate climate, wind and rainfall.

iii. Forest is home to numerous plant and animal species. Destroying the forests would lead to destruction of the natural habitat of many species of plants and animals.

CHAPTER-7
CELL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

A. Quick Check.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Plastids are found in

(a). Animal cells. (b). Both plant and animal cells.
(c). Plant cells. (d). Meristematic tissues.

Ans: (c). Plant cells.

2. Plant cells does not have

(a). Cell walls. (b). Chloroplast.
(c). Mitochondria. (d). Lysosome.

Ans: (d). Lysosome.

3. Animal cells does not have

(a). Nucleus. (b). Cell membrane.
(c). Chloroplast. (d). Mitochondria.

Ans: (c). Chloroplast.

4. Chlorophyll is present in

(a). Leucoplast. (b). Chloroplast.
(c). Chromoplasts. (d). Centrosome.

Ans: (b). Chloroplast.

5. Which of the following is considered as the kitchen of the cell?

(a). Chromoplast. (b). Leucoplast.
(c). Chloroplast. (d). None of these.

Ans: (c). Chloroplast.

6. The control centre of the cell is

(a). Cell membrane. (b). Nucleus.
(c). Chloroplast. (d).Mitochondria.

Ans: (b). Nucleus.

II. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false for the following sentences:

1. Every cell has a cytoplasm. **(T)**
2. The outermost covering in animal cell is called the cell wall. **(F)**
3. Nucleolus has a distinct limiling membrane. **(F)**
4. Plastids are the power house of a cell. **(F)**
5. The non-living constituents of cell are called organelles. **(F)**
6. Cell wall is made up of cellulose. **(T)**

III. Match the columns:

Coloumn-A	*Coloumn-B*
1. Cell	a. Robert Hook **(1)**
2. Prokaryotic	b. Chromosomes **(6)**
3. Size of the cell	c. Dense Fluid **(7)**
4. Mitochondria	d. Micrometer **(3)**
5. Lysosomes	e. Bacteria **(2)**
6. Nucleoplasm	f. Power hours **(4)**
7. Genes	g. Luicidial Bag **(5)**

B. Short answer type questions I:

1. Name the three types of plastids.

Ans:- The three types of plastids are Chloroplast, Leocoplast and Chromoplast.

2. Define Cell.

Ans:- Cells are the basic structural and functional unit of life.

3. Name the longest cell and the smallest cell known to you.

Ans:- The longest cell is the egg of an Ostrich and smallest cell is mycoplasma.

C. Short answer type questions II:

1. What is nucleus and what is its function?

Ans:- A nucleus is present in the centre of the cell. Its shape is round and ball like. Its function is to control centre of the cell.

2. What are golgi bodies?

Ans:- Golgi bodies are cell organelles which syntheses, stores and secret many substances.

3. What unit is used for measuring the size of the cells?

Ans:- The size of the cell is measured in micro meters.

4. What is the function of endoplasmic reticulum?

Ans:- Endoplasmic reticulum helps in the transport of substance within the cell.

5. What is the function of chromosome?

Ans:- The function of chromosome is to transfer genetic characteristic from parent to the offsprings.

6. What is the function of centrosome?

Ans:- Centrosome co-ordinate the building and breaking of microtubules in the cell and plays a role in cell division.

D. Long answer type questions:

1. What are the cell organelles? Name any five cell organelles.

Ans:- Small cytoplasmic bodies in cytoplasm are the cell organelles. Any five cell organelles are:
(a). Mitochondria. (b).Ribosome. (c). Golgi bodies. (d). Endoplasmic reticulum. (e). Lysosome.

2. What are the difference between a plant cell and an animal cell?

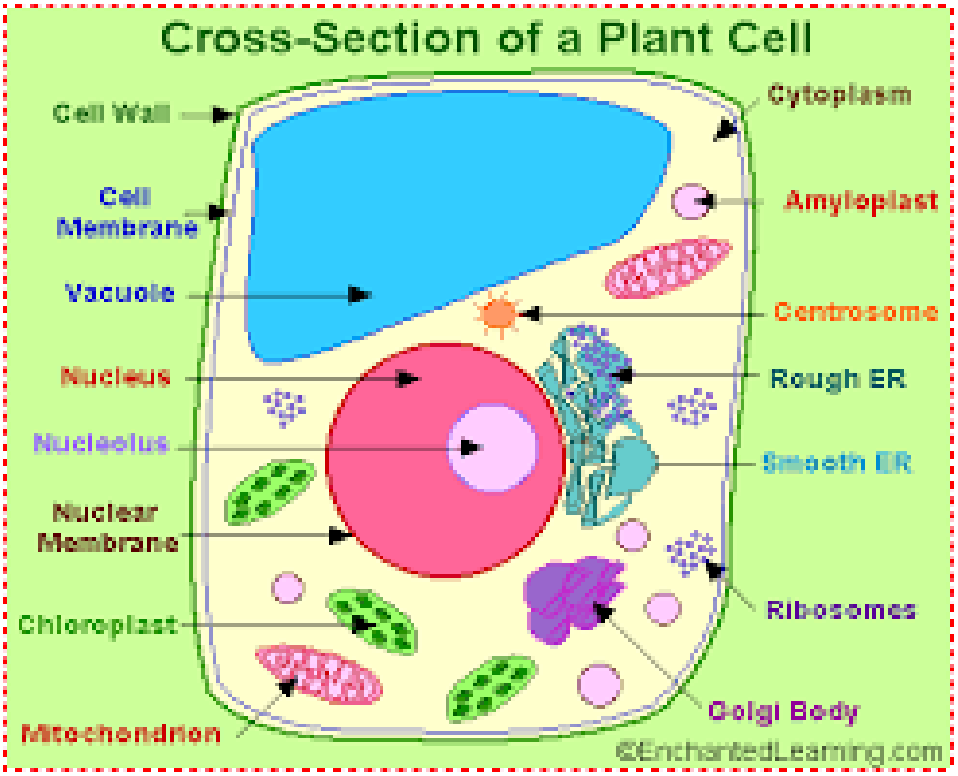
Ans:- **Animal cell:**

(a). There is no cell wall (b). Animal cell has golgi bodies (c).Centrosome is present near the nucleus (d). Plastids are absent (e). Lysosomes are present (f). Contains small and few vacuoles.

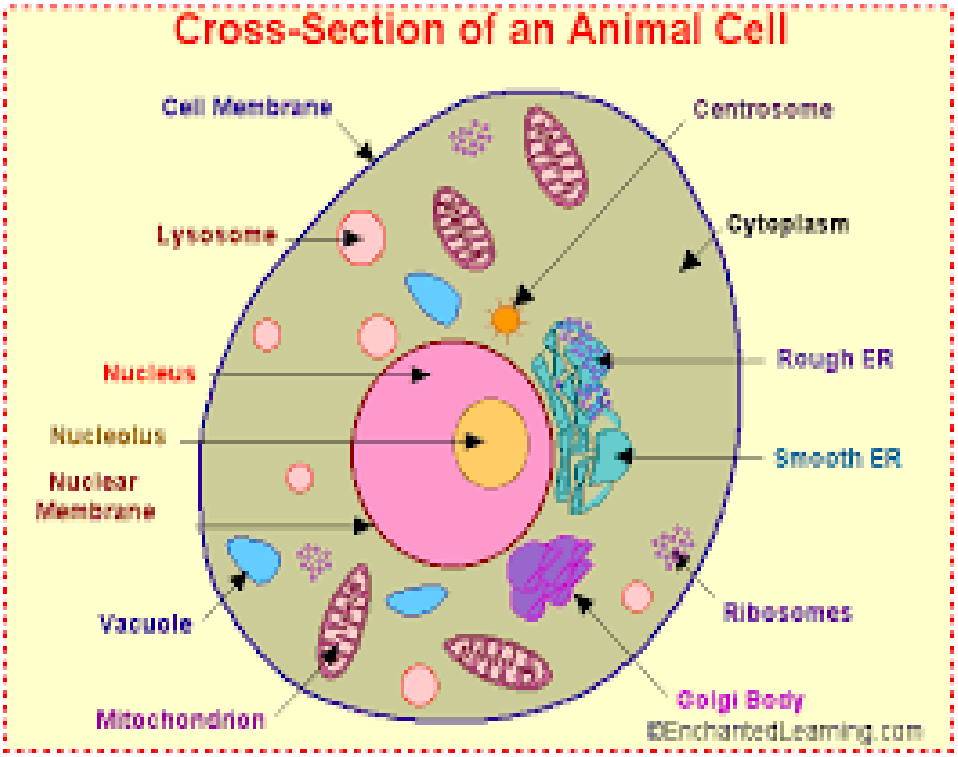
Plant cell:

(a). They have a rigid, non-living cell wall that lies outside the cell membrane and is made up of cellulose. (b). A plant cell has dictyosomes. (c). Centrosome is absent. (d). A plant cell contians plastids. (e). Lysosomes are absent. (f). Contains large vacuoles.

3. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a plant cell.
Ans:-



4. Draw a neat labelled diagram of an animal cell.
Ans:-



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