

Class 8
Biology Chapter 8

Q1 What are the unit of inheritance in living organisms?

Ans Genes

Q 2. What is the number of cells in human body ? What about their shape and size?

Ans Human body has trillions of cells, which vary in shape and size.

Q 3 What is a cork ?

Ans Cork is a part of the bark of a tree.

Q 4. How is the outside of a plant cell different from that of an animal cell?

Ans Plant cell contains cell wall and Animal cell do not contain cell wall

Q 5. State an important characteristics of muscle cells.

Ans The muscle cells have a special property that they can contract and relax.

Q6 Name a single cell(other than amoeba) which can change it shape.

Ans White blood cell present in human blood is a single cell which can change it shape.

Q7 Name the smallest unit of life.

Ans Cell

Q 8a) What is the basic parts of all the cell?

b) What parts are present only in plant cells?

Ans a) The important basic parts of cell are cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus and mitochondria.

b) The parts which are present only in plant cells are :Cell wall Chloroplast and large vacuole.

Q 9. Which part of a cell controls all the activities of the cell?

Ans Nucleus

Q10. What is the function of chloroplast in a plant cell?

Ans Chloroplasts help in making of food by green plants?

Q11. Name the biggest cell.

Ans The biggest cell is the ostrich egg.

Q 12. What is the shape of red blood cells in human blood? What function do red blood cells perform?

Ans Red blood cells are spherical in shape. Red blood cells carry oxygen around the body.

Q13. What is cytoplasm? What is its function?

Ans Cytoplasm is a transparent jelly like material which fill the cell between the nucleus and the cell membrane.

Function :Most of the chemical reactions which a place in the cytoplasm.

Q14. a) Why are nerve cells long and have branches?

b) What is the other name of nerve cell?

Ans Nerve cells are long and have branches so that we can make contacts with many other nerve cells and carry messages over long distances.

b) Neuron

Q15. What are pseudopodia in Amoeba? What are the functions of pseudopodia?

Ans The Amoeba has finger like projections, protruding out of its body which are called pseudopodia. Amoeba moves very slowly with the help of pseudopodia. Amoeba also uses pseudopodia to catch the food particles from the surroundings.

Q16. What is protoplasm? Name the four elements which make up major part of protoplasm.

Ans All living matter in a cell is called protoplasm. Protoplasm is a liquid substance which is present inside the cell membrane. Protoplasm includes cytoplasm, nucleus and other organelles.

Q17. Why do you not feel pain when you cut your hair and nail?

Ans When nail and hair are cut we do not feel any pain because the cells of nails and hair are dead cells.

Q 18. A, B and C are the basic parts of all the cells. Part A contains thread like structures called D which transfer the characteristics from parents to their offsprings. Part B control the movement of substances into the cell and out of the cell. Part C is transparent jelly like material. What could A, B, C and D be?

Ans A Nucleus. B Cell Membrane. C Cytoplasm
D Chromosomes

Q19 What is a plastid? What is the name of green plastids present in plant cells?

Ans The organelles containing pigments present in the cytoplasm of plant cells are called plastids. The plastids containing green pigment are known as chloroplasts.

Q 20. What is vacuole? Write its function.

Ans Vacuole is a space in the cytoplasm of a cell which is closed by a membrane and usually contains substances dissolved in water.

The function of vacuole in a cell is to store various substances including waste products of the cell.