BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

SUBJECT:- BIOLOGY

CLASS IX CHAPTER:- THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

Guidelines:-

Dear Students

 This is a revision assignment and you need to note down only the answers in the Biology notebook.

Link for Textbook:

http://ncertbooks.prashanthellina.com/class 9.Science.Science/CHAP%205.pdf

REVISION ASSIGNMENT:- (RECAPITULATION OF THE LESSON)

Q1. Match the following:-

. Column I	Column II				
1. Mitochondria	(a) Cell				
2. Functional unit of life	(b) Nucleus				
3. Control unit of cell	(c) Unicellular				
4. Single-celled organism	(d) Discovery of cell				
5. Robert Hooke	(e) Power house of a cell				
6. Combination of tissues	(f) Transfers messages				
7. Cytoplasm	(g) Jelly-like substance				
8. Nerve cell	(h) Forms organ				
9. Living substance in the cell	(i) Cell wall				
10. Outermost thick layer in plant cells	(j) Protoplasm				

Q2. Select the correct option:-

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- (a) Haeckel
- (b) Virchow
- (c) Hooke
- (d) Schleiden

- 2. A cell will swell up if
 - (a) The concentration of water molecules in the cell is higher than the concentration of water molecules in the surrounding medium.
 - (b) The concentration of water molecules in surrounding medium is higher than water molecules concentration in the cell.
 - (c) The concentration of water molecules is same in the cell and in the surrounding medium.
 - (d) Concentration of water molecules does not matter.
- 3. Chromosomes are made up of
- (a) DNA
- (b) protein
- (c) DNA and protein
- (d) RNA
- 4. Which of these options are not a function of Ribosomes?
 - (i) It helps in manufacture of protein molecules

- (ii) It helps in manufacture of enzymes (iii) It helps in manufacture of hormones (iv) It helps in manufacture of starch molecules
- 5. Which of these is not related to endoplasmic reticulum?

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(a) It behaves as a transport channel for proteins between nucleus and cytoplasm

(c) (iii) and (iv)

(d) (iv) and (i)

- (b) It transports materials between various regions in cytoplasm
- (c) It can be the site of energy generation
- (d) It can be the site for some biochemical activities of the cell
- 6. Following are a few definitions of osmosis. Read carefully and select the correct definition:-
 - (a) Movement of water molecules from a region of higher concentration to a region of lower concentration through a semipermeable membrane
 - (b) Movement of solvent molecules from its higher concentration to Lower concentration
 - (c) Movement of solvent molecules from higher concentration to lower concentration of solution through a permeable membrane
 - (d) Movement of solute molecules from lower concentration to higher concentration of solution through a semipermeable membrane
- 7. Plasmolysis in a plant cell is defined as
 - (a) break down (lysis) of plasma membrane in hypotonic medium
 - (b) shrinkage of cytoplasm in hypertonic medium
 - (c) shrinkage of nucleoplasm
 - (d) none of them
- 8. Which of the following are covered by a single membrane?
- (a) Mitochondria

(a) (i) and (ii)

- (b) Vacuole
- (c) Lysosome
- (d) Plastid

- 9. Find out the false sentences:-
 - (a) Golgi apparatus is involved with the formation of lysosomes.
 - (b) Nucleus, mitochondria and plastid have DNA; hence they are able To make their own structural proteins.
 - (c) Mitochondria is said to be the powerhouse of the cell as ATP is generated in them.
 - (d) Cytoplasm is called as protoplasm.
- 10. Find out the correct sentence: -
 - (a) Enzymes packed in Lysosomes are made through RER (rough endoplasmic reticulum)
 - (b) Rough endoplasmic reticulum and smooth endoplasmic reticulum produce lipid and protein respectively
 - (c) Endoplasmic reticulum is related with the destruction of plasma membrane.
 - (d) Nucleoid is present inside the nucleoplasm of eukaryotic nucleus.