

Access Answers to NCERT Class 8 Science Chapter 8 Cell – Structure and Functions

Exercise Questions

1. Indicate whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

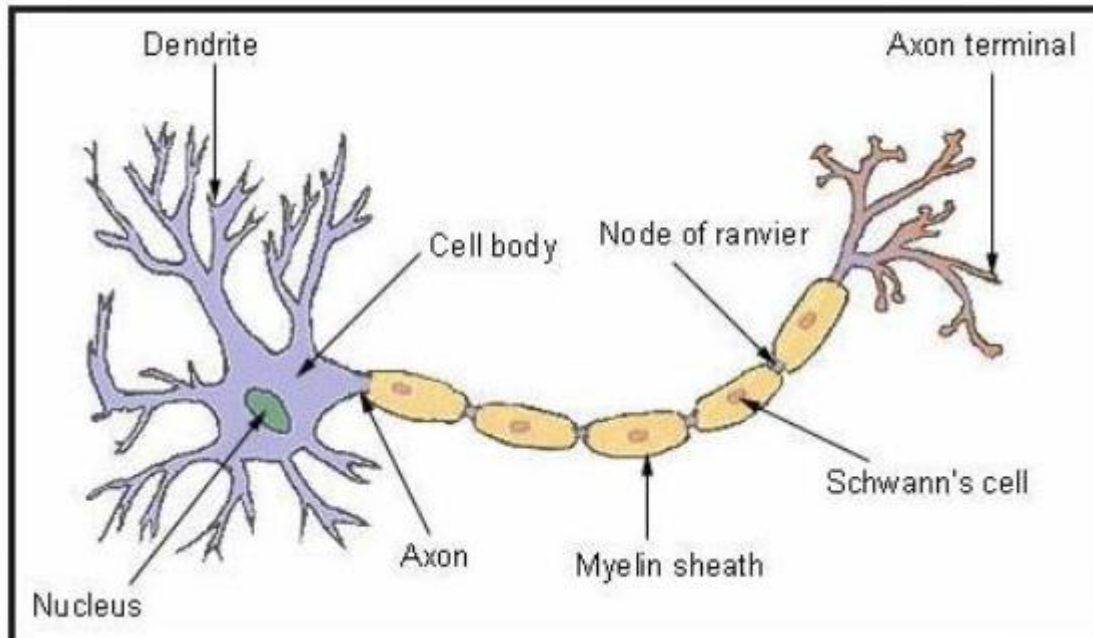
- (a) Unicellular organisms have one-celled body. (T/F)
- (b) Muscle cells are branched. (T/F)
- (c) The basic living unit of an organism is an organ. (T/F)
- (d) Amoeba has irregular shape. (T/F)

Soln:

- a) True
- b) False
- c) False
- d) True

2. Make a sketch of the human nerve cell. What function do nerve cells perform?

Soln:



The main function of the nerve cell is to transmit messages to the brain from receptor organs and vice versa. It has control over the working of different parts of the body.

3. Write short notes on the following.

(a) Cytoplasm

(b) Nucleus of a cell

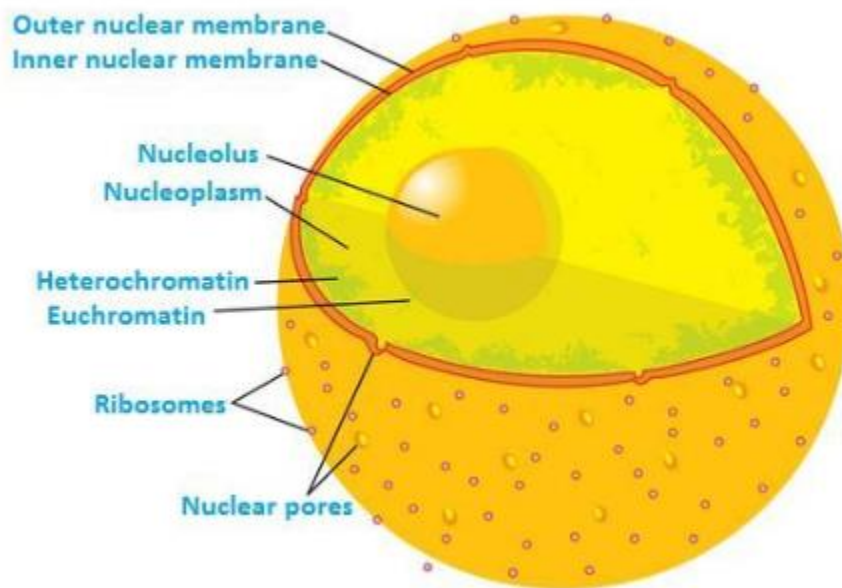
Soln:

(a) Cytoplasm:

The cytoplasm is a fluid that contains all the cell organelles such as the Mitochondria, Ribosomes, Golgi bodies, etc. It is present between the nucleus and the plasma membrane. It helps in the exchange of materials between cell organelles. It is made up of eighty percent water and is usually clear and colourless.

(b) The nucleus of a cell:

The Nucleus is a double-membrane bound cell organelle present in eukaryotic cells. It contains the DNA, the genetic material. It is the command centre of the cell and is spherical in shape. It has the following components:



- Nuclear membrane
- Nucleolus
- Chromosomes

1. **Nuclear membrane:**

It has is a double-layered membrane. It separates the contents of the nucleus from the cytoplasm and acts as a wall. It has pores that allow the transfer of certain substances in and out of the cell.

2. **Nucleolus:**

It is a small dense spherical body. It is not bound by any membrane.

3. **Chromosome:**

These are thread-like structures that carry genes. All the necessary information required for the transfer of characteristics from the parents to the offspring are stored in the genes. Inheritance of characteristics is possible only because of chromosomes.

4. Which part of the cell contains organelles?

Soln:

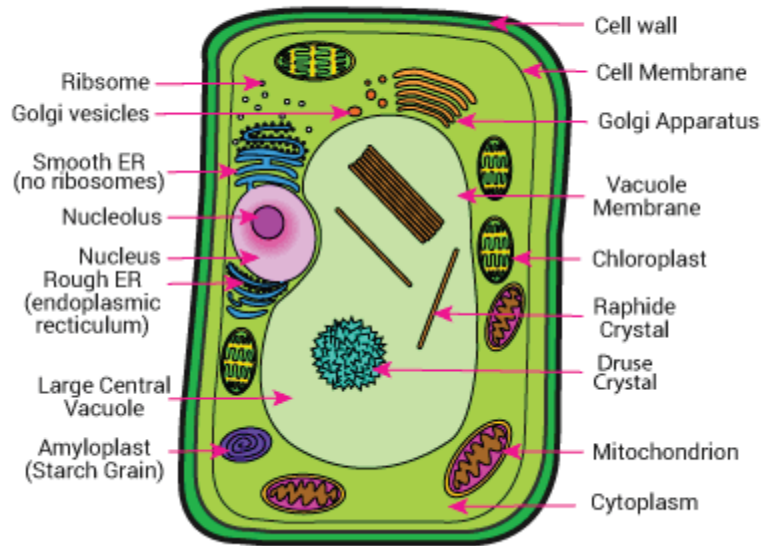
Various cell organelles are present in the cytoplasm. It is a clear and colorless fluid that contains organelles like Mitochondria, Ribosomes, Golgi bodies.

5. Make sketches of animal and plant cells. State three differences between them.

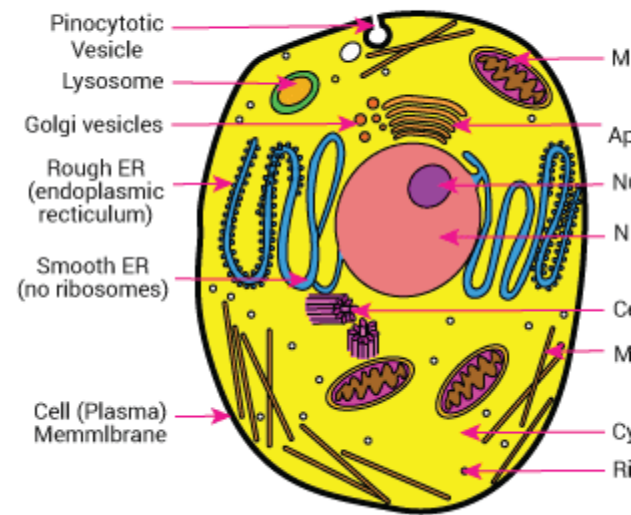
Soln:

Plant cell	Animal cell
They are large in size	They are smaller than plant cells
The cell wall is present	The cell wall is absent
Vacuoles are large	Vacuoles are small
Plastids could be seen	Except for Euglena, Plastids could not be seen in animal cells.

Plant Cell



Animal Cell



6. State the difference between eukaryotes and prokaryotes.

Prokaryotes	Eukaryotes
Most of them are unicellular	Most of them are multicellular
There is no nuclear membrane. So, the nucleus is poorly defined.	There is a nuclear membrane. So, the nucleus is well defined.
Not all cell organelles are present	All the cell organelles are present.

Nucleolus is absent	Nucleolus is present
Eg: Blue-green algae, Bacteria	Eg: Plant, Animal cells and Fungi.

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

Soln:

Chromosomes are thread-like structures present in the nucleus that carry genes. All the necessary information required for the transfer of characteristics from the parents to the offspring are stored in the genes. Inheritance of characteristics is possible only because of chromosomes.

8. 'Cells are the basic structural units of living organisms'. Explain.

Soln:

Various components of plants and animals are constituted by cells. It is the smallest unit of life and is capable of all living functions. They are the building blocks of life. That is the reason why cells are referred to as 'the basic structural and functional blocks of life'.

Cells exist in various shapes and sizes and perform a wide range of activities.

Their shapes and sizes are related to the function it performs.

9. Explain why chloroplasts are found only in plant cells.

Soln:

Chloroplasts are plastids required for the food making process, called photosynthesis, and thus they are only present in plant cells.

10. Complete the crossword with the help of clues given below.

Across

1. This is necessary for photosynthesis.
3. Term for component present in the cytoplasm.
6. The living substance in the cell.
8. Units of inheritance present on the chromosomes.

Down

1. Green plastids.
2. Formed by collection of tissues.
4. It separates the contents of the cell from the surrounding medium.
5. Empty structure in the cytoplasm.
7. A group of cells.

Soln:

Across

1. Chlorophyll
2. Organelle
3. Protoplasm
4. Genes

Down

1. Chloroplasts
2. Organ
3. Membrane
4. Vacuole
5. Tissue

Also Access

[NCERT Exemplar for Class 8 Science Chapter 8](#)

[CBSE Notes for Class 8 Science Chapter 8](#)

NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 8 Cell structure and functions – Summary

After referring to the **NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 8**, you will be able to write short notes on various parts of a cell such as a nucleus, cytoplasm, etc. These NCERT Solutions make you learn the difference between Eukaryotes and Prokaryotes. Students also get the knowledge of chromosomes, their location and other interesting topics.

Subtopics of NCERT Solutions Class 8 Science Chapter 8 cell structure and functions

1. Discovery of the Cell
2. The Cell
3. Variety in Cell Number, Shape and Size in different organisms

4. Cell Structure and Function
5. Parts of the Cell
6. Comparison of Plant and Animal Cells.

[NCERT Class 8 Solutions](#) for Science Chapter 8 PDF helps students by providing self-confidence about their preparation. BYJU'S also provides the best study material that helps students in learning the basics about the science subject.

Students can also refer to the **NCERT Solutions** of other classes and subjects. These solutions are prepared by well-experienced tutors at BYJU'S focusing on providing clarity on key concepts and problem-solving skills.

Frequently Asked Questions on NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science Chapter 8

Where are chromosomes found in a cell present in the Chapter 8 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science?

Chromosomes are thread-like structures present in the nucleus that carry genes. All the necessary information required for the transfer of characteristics from the parents to the offspring are stored in the genes. Inheritance of characteristics is possible only because of chromosomes. By practising these questions on a daily basis, students will be able to score well in the annual exam. It improves confidence among students to answer complex questions without any difficulty.

What are chromosomes explained in the Chapter 8 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science?

These are thread-like structures that carry genes. All the necessary information required for the transfer of characteristics from the parents to the offspring are stored in the genes. Inheritance of characteristics is possible only because of chromosomes. The subject matter experts make use of a simple and understandable language to help students score well in the annual exam. Using these solutions, students will get an overall idea about the chapter and the questions which are important for the exam.

What is cytoplasm according to Chapter 8 of NCERT Solutions for Class 8 Science?

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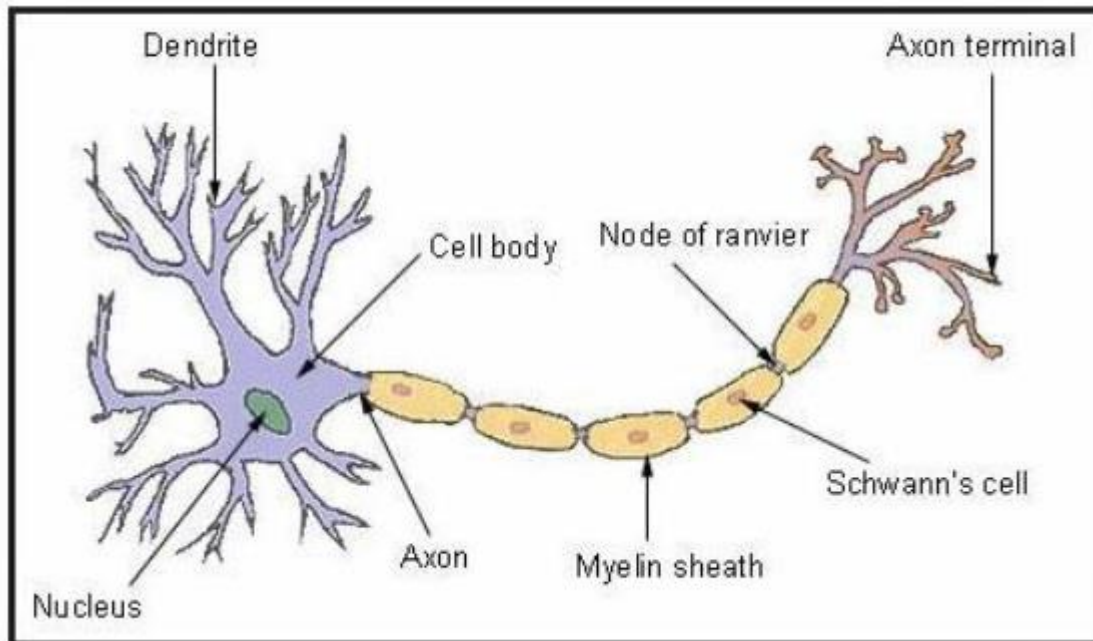
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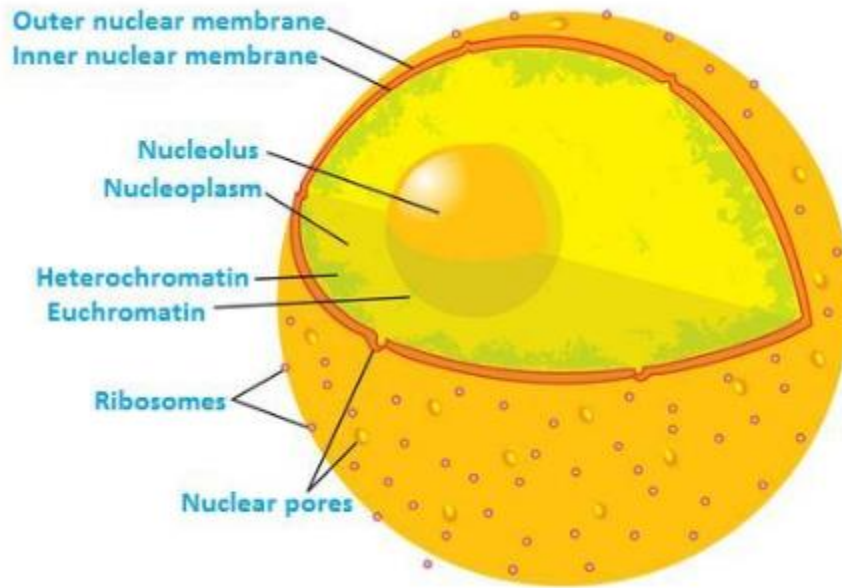
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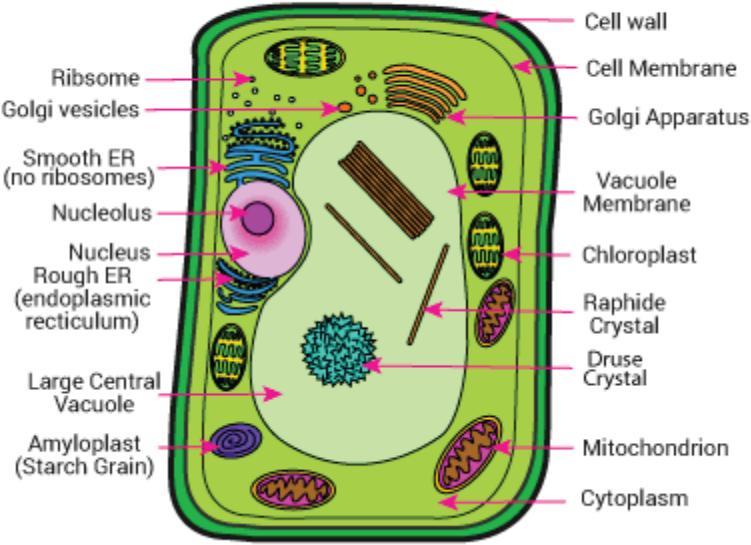
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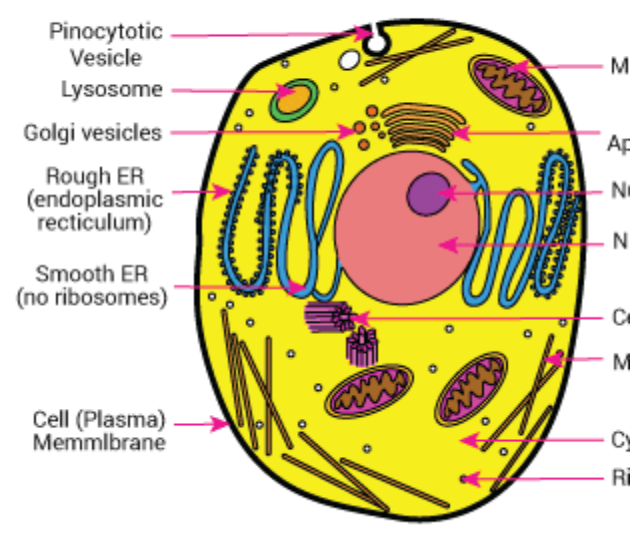
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