



Multiple Choice Questions

- Robert Hooke observed cork cells using**
 - Foldscope
 - Telescope
 - Microscope
 - Binocular
- The basic unit of life is the**
 - Tissue
 - Cell
 - Organ
 - Cytoplasm
- The part of a cell that controls all activities is the**
 - Chloroplast
 - Vacuole
 - Nucleus
 - Cell membrane
- Onion peel cells have an extra layer called**
 - Cell wall
 - Mitochondria
 - Nucleoid
 - Flagella
- Microorganisms that can be seen only under a microscope are called**
 - Amoeboids
 - Protostomes
 - Microbes
 - Macroscopic beings
- Yeast makes dough rise because it**
 - Absorbs heat
 - Releases carbon dioxide
 - Produces starch
 - Turns into spores
- Rhizobium bacteria live in**
 - Leaf veins
 - Root nodules of legumes
 - Stomata
 - Bark of trees
- Spirulina is known as a**
 - Fungus
 - Superfood microalga
 - Protozoan
 - Virus
- The bacteria that convert milk into curd are**
 - Rhizobium
 - Lactobacillus
 - Salmonella
 - Spirilla

10. **Organisms made of a single cell are called**

- (a) Multicellular
- (b) Biodiverse
- (c) Unicellular
- (d) Autotrophic

Fill in the blanks :

- 11. The thin outer covering of a cell is called the _____.
- 12. The green plastids in plant cells that help in photosynthesis are called _____.

True / False

- 13. All microorganisms are harmful to humans.
- 14. Bacteria do not have a well-defined nucleus.

Very Short Type Questions

- 15. What is a microorganism?
- 16. What is the function of the nucleus in a cell?

Short Type Questions

- 17. Why do microorganisms grow more quickly in warm and moist conditions?
- 18. How does yeast help in making dough soft and fluffy? Explain.

Essay Type Questions

- 19. Describe the structure of a typical cell and explain the functions of its main parts.
- 20. Explain the role of microorganisms in the environment and in food preparation, giving suitable examples.

HOTS

- 21. **Assertion (A):** Yeast is used in baking industries.
Reason (R): Yeast releases carbon dioxide during respiration.
Choose the correct option:
 - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true

**JINENDER SONI**
Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter-2 | THE INVISIBLE LIVING
WORLD: BEYOND OUR NAKED EYE****Worksheet-1****Answer & Solution**

1. (c) Microscope
2. (b) Cell
3. (c) Nucleus
4. (a) Cell wall
5. (c) Microbes
6. (b) Produces starch
7. (b) Root nodules of legumes
8. (b) Superfood microalga
9. (b) Lactobacillus
10. (c) Unicellular
11. Cell membrane
12. Chloroplasts
13. False
14. TRUE
15. A microorganism (microbe) is a tiny living organism that cannot be seen with the naked eye. It is visible only under a microscope and includes bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa, and some unicellular forms.
16. The nucleus controls all the activities of a cell, such as growth, division, and reproduction. It contains genetic material that directs the functioning of the cell.
17. Microorganisms grow faster in warm and moist conditions because such environments support their metabolic activities and reproduction. Warmth accelerates their enzyme action, while moisture provides the medium they need to absorb nutrients and multiply.
18. Yeast respire and break down sugar in the dough, releasing carbon dioxide gas. This gas gets trapped in tiny bubbles inside the dough, causing it to expand and become soft and fluffy. Warm water and sugar help yeast grow more actively.
19. A typical cell is the basic unit of life and consists of several important structures. The cell membrane is a thin, living boundary that encloses the cytoplasm and controls the entry and exit of substances. Inside it lies the cytoplasm, a jelly-like material where most life processes occur, including the synthesis of vital molecules. The nucleus is the control centre of the cell. It regulates all activities such as growth, metabolism, and reproduction, and contains genetic material.
Plant cells additionally have a cell wall, which is a rigid outer covering that provides strength and shape. They also contain chloroplasts, which carry chlorophyll and help in photosynthesis. Large vacuoles in plant cells store water, minerals, and waste. Each part of the cell works in coordination, making the cell a functional and self-sustaining unit of life.

20. Microorganisms play crucial roles in both the environment and food industries. In nature, bacteria and fungi act as decomposers, breaking down dead plants and animals into simpler substances. This releases nutrients back into the soil, maintaining soil fertility and completing nutrient cycles. Rhizobium bacteria in legume root nodules fix atmospheric nitrogen, enriching the soil naturally. Microbes are equally important in food preparation. Yeast helps in baking bread and cakes by producing carbon dioxide, which makes dough rise. Lactobacillus bacteria convert milk into curd by producing lactic acid. Fermentation by microbes is used in making idli, dosa batter, and many traditional foods. Thus, microorganisms support environmental balance and contribute significantly to human food systems.

21. Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation:

Yeast is used in baking because it releases carbon dioxide during respiration, which makes dough rise. Hence, the reason correctly explains the assertion.

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