Biology (New Book) - 9th Class Biology Urdu Medium Chapter 3 Preparation

Q1. How do tye vacuoles in plant cells differ from vacuoles in animals cells.

Ans 1: In plant cells, there is a single, large, central vacuole, while in animal cells, there are many small vacuoles scattered in the cytoplasm

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Q2. Define Nucelplasm.

Ans 1: Nucleoplasm is the tjelly like substances within the nucleus of the cell. Where teh genetic material is suspended.

Q3. Nme the chemicla compou8nds that make up

Ans 1: a. Cell membernae
b. Fungal cell wall
c. Plant cell wall
d. Bacterial cell wall
e. Ribosomes
f. chromosomes

Q4. What are the main functions of cell membrane.

Ans 1: The main function of cell membrane is to allows only fe molecules to pass through it while blocks many other molecules.

Q5. Define Cell membrane.

Ans 1: Cell memberane:
Cell membrane is composed of proteins and lipids and small quantities of carbohydrates.

Q6. What key role does the Golgi apparatus play in eukaryotic cells.

Ans 1: In eukaryotic cells golgi apparatus is responsible for transporting modigying and packaging proteins and lipids into vesicles for delivery to targeted destinations.

Q7. Write the structure of a neuron.

Ans 1: A neuron consists of a cell body and two types of cytoplasmic extentions, one is dendrites and other is axons.

Q8. What is fluid mosaic model.

Ans 1: According to the fluid mosaic model the lipids make of fluid like bilayer in whihc protein molecules are submerged The lipids and proteins can move laterally Due to these movements, the pattern or mosaic of lipids and proteins constantly changes.

Q9. What do you know about epidermal cells? Give example.

Ans 1: They are flat and tightly packed cells that make the outer layer of plant organs.
Epidermis protects the internal tissues.
For Example: Epidermis of root contain root hair cells.

Q10. What is cel speciallization?

Ans 1: Cell specializatio also known as cell differnetiaion. It is proces sby whihc a cell becomes specialized in structur eand function to perform a specific role within an organism

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