



Summer Vacation Homework CLASS – 11th Foundation

**SURAJ
SCHOOL**
MAHENDERGARH

Dear Students

Please do this in Holiday Homework Notebook and take your parents help to do this task.

Subject		❖ ENGLISH
	Learn short and long type questions / answers of the following lessons and poem	
	- Lesson 1 - The Portrait of a lady - Lesson 2 - We are not afraid to die.. if we can all be together - Lesson 3 - Discovering Tut :- The Saga Continues. - Poem 1 A photograph.	
✚ Writing	- Write down abstract or summary of the following lessons and poem :- - Lesson 1 The Portrait of a lady - Lesson 2 We are not afraid to die.. if we can all be together.. - Poem 1 A photograph.	Writing Skill <u>Draft the advertisements on the topics :-</u> - Situation Vacant. - Situation Wanted
✚ Activity	❖ Prepare the Posters on the following topics :-	
	i. Need of cleanliness ii. Climate change facts and impact	iii. Addiction of mobile phones iv. Pollution ways to tackle it

Subject		❖ Music Hind Vocal
✚ Learning + Writing	1. परिभाषाएं – संगीत, स्वर, सप्तक, अलंकार, ग्राम, वर्ण, कण स्वर, तान, अलाप 2. ताल परिचय – रूपक ताल, झपताल, धमार ताल, 3. रागों का समय सिधांत 4. रागो का शास्त्रीय परिचय – ☒ राग भैरव ☒ राग मालकौस	

Subject		❖ Physical Education
✚ Learning + Writing	Learn and write Unit 1 st Changing Trends and Career Unit 2 nd Olympism	
Activity	Yoga Exercise for 21 st June	

Summer Vacation Homework

CLASS – 11th Foundation Section

Subject

❖ Physics

XI F1 (NEET)

Do all numerical from NCERT, DC Pandey books on below mentioned topics.

1. Trigonometry
2. Differentiation →
3. Integration
4. Vectors
5. Uniform motion
6. Uniform Accelerated motion
7. Complete Straight line Motion

MCQ from module pyq from 2010 – 2026
questions from H | C verma

Also practice all previous year questions of NEET on above topics.

XI F2 (JEE - MAINS)

Do all numerical from ncert, DC Pandey, Cengage books on below mentioned topics.

1. Trigonometry
2. Differentiation →
3. Integration
4. Vectors
5. Uniform motion
6. Uniform Accelerated motion
7. Complete Straight line Motion

MCQ from module pyz from 2010 – 2026
questions from H | C verma

Also practice all previous year questions of IIT jee mains, advanced on above topics.

Subject

❖ Chemistry

XI F1 (NEET)



1. Mole concept (Theory + exercise of Cengage module + NCERT + NEET PYQ)
2. Concentration term (Theory + exercise of Cengage module + NCERT + NEET PYQ)
3. Atomic structure (Theory + exercise of Cengage module + NCERT + NEET PYQ complete till syllabus)

XI F2 (JEE - MAINS)

1. Mole concept (Theory + exercise of Cengage module + NCERT + NEET PYQ)
2. Concentration term (Theory + only JEE mains PYQ)
3. Atomic structure (Theory + till syllabus) + JEE MAINS PYQ

Subject

❖ MATHS

1. Sets (All Ncert Questions) , MODULE + PYQ
2. Revise complete Logarithm (Cengage Module)
3. All type of Inequalities (Linear, Rational, wavy curve, logarithmic etc.) (Cengage Module)
4. Modulus function (Cengage Module)
5. Function (NCERT)
6. Revise Trigonometric Ratios and Identity (MODULE + PYQ + NCERT)

Summer Vacation Homework

CLASS – 11th Foundation Section

Biology

- Do this Holiday homework in your homework note book.
- All parts are compulsory.
- Submission of both hard copy as well as soft copy of holidays H.W must be necessary to the concerned subject teacher after completion of holidays.
- Make neat and clean properly labeled diagrams.

Part- A:-

(Multiple Choice Questions)

1. The term cell was given by

- a) Robert Hooke
- b) Tatum
- c) Schwann
- d) De Bary

2. The cell is not applied for

- a) Algae
- b) Bacteria
- c) Virus
- d) Fungi

3. The membrane around the vacuole is known as

- a) Tonoplast
- b) Elaioplast
- c) Cytoplast
- d) Amyloplast

4. Microfilaments are composed of a protein called

- a) Tubulin
- b) Actin
- c) Myosin
- d) Chitin

5. A plant cell wall is mainly composed of

- a) Protein
- b) Cellulose
- c) Lipid
- d) Starch

6. Glycolipids in the plasma membrane are located at

- a) Inner leaflet of the plasma membrane
- b) The outer leaflet of the plasma membrane
- c) Evenly distributed in the inner and outer leaflets
- d) It varies according to cell types

7. Lysosomes are known as “suicidal bags” because

- a) Parasitic activity
- b) Presence of food vacuole
- c) Hydrolytic activity

- d) Catalytic activity

8. The properties of integral membrane proteins can be studied by

- a) Atomic force microscopy
- b) Cryo-sectioning and electron microscopy
- c) Freeze-fracture technique and electron microscopy
- d) All of the above

9. The fluidity of the plasma membrane increases with

- a) Increase in unsaturated fatty acids in the membrane
- b) Increase in saturated fatty acids in the membrane
- c) Increase in glycolipid content in the membrane
- d) Increase in phospholipid content in the membrane

10. Which among the following defines GPI anchored proteins?

- a) Integral proteins of the plasma membrane
- b) Peripheral proteins of the plasma membrane
- c) Proteins that bind to ion-gated channels in the plasma membrane
- d) Proteins which randomly bind to lipids of the plasma membrane

11. The resting potential membrane is determined by

- a) Potassium-ion gradient
- b) Sodium-ion gradient
- c) Bicarbonate-ion gradient
- d) None

12. The oxygen and carbon dioxide crosses the plasma membrane by the process of

- a) Active diffusion
- b) Facilitated diffusion
- c) Passive diffusion
- d) Random diffusion

13. A cell without a cell wall is termed as

- a) Tonoplast
- b) Protoplast
- c) Symplast
- d) Apoplast

14. Which is not an example of transmembrane transport between different subcellular compartments?

- a) Transport from the stroma into thylakoid space
- b) Transport from the cytoplasm into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum
- c) Transport from the endoplasmic reticulum into the Golgi complex
- d) Transport from mitochondrial intermembrane space into the mitochondrial matrix

15. Which is correct regarding the peptides in the Ramachandran Plot?

- a) The sequence of the peptide can be deduced
- b) It is not possible to conclude whether a peptide adopts entirely helix or entirely beta-sheet conformation
- c) Peptides that are unstructured will have all the backbone dihedral angles in the disallowed regions
- d) The occurrence of a beta-turn conformation in a peptide can be deduced.

16. The function of the centrosome is

- a) Formation of spindle fibres
- b) Osmoregulation
- c) Secretion
- d) Protein synthesis

17. Which cell organelle is involved in apoptosis?

- a) Lysosome
- b) ER
- c) Golgi
- d) Mitochondria

18. Phosphatidylserine residues in the plasma membrane are located at

- a) Inner leaflet of the plasma membrane
- b) The outer leaflet of the plasma membrane
- c) Evenly distributed in the inner and outer leaflet
- d) None

19. Distribution of intrinsic proteins in the plasma membrane is

- a) Random
- b) Symmetrical

- c) Asymmetrical
- d) None

20. Select a foodborne toxin

- a) Botulinum toxin
- b) Tetanus Toxin
- c) Diphtheria toxin
- d) Cholera Toxin

21. Which of the following cell organelles is absent in animal cells and present in a plant cell?

- (a) Cell wall
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Vacuoles
- (d) Mitochondria

22. Which of the following cell organelles does not contain DNA?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Lysosomes
- (c) Chloroplast
- (d) Mitochondria

23. Which of the following statements is true about the cell wall?

- (a) The cell wall is mainly composed of lipid
- (b) The cell wall is mainly composed of starch
- (c) The cell wall is mainly composed of protein
- (d) The cell wall is mainly composed of cellulose

24. Which of the following statements is true about cell theory?

- (a) The Cell theory does not apply to fungi
- (b) The Cell theory does not apply to virus
- (c) The Cell theory does not apply to algae
- (d) The Cell theory does not apply to microbes

25. _____ is a jellylike substance found floating inside the plasma membrane.

- (a) Cell sap
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Karyoplasm
- (d) Mitochondria

26. Which of the following cell organelles is called

the powerhouse of the cell?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Lysosomes
- (c) Chloroplast
- (d) Mitochondria

27. Which of the following cell organelles regulates the entry and exit of molecules to and from the cell?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Golgi bodies
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Mitochondria

28. _____ is the study of the cell, its types, structure, functions and its organelles.

- (a) Biology
- (b) Cell Biology
- (c) Microbiology
- (d) Biotechnology

29. Which of the following cell organelles is called a suicidal bag?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Golgi bodies
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Mitochondria

30. Which of the following cell organelles is absent in prokaryotic cells?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Lysosome
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) All of the above

31. Which of the following cell organelles is involved in the storage of food, and other nutrients, required for a cell to survive?

- (a) Vacuoles
- (b) Lysosome

(c) Mitochondria

(d) Cell membrane

32. Which of the following cell organelles is involved in the breakdown of organic matter?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Golgi bodies
- (d) Mitochondria

33. _____ is involved in the synthesis of phospholipids.

- (a) Mitochondria
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum

34. Which of the following cell organelles is present in plant cells and absent in animal cells?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Vacuole
- (c) Chloroplast
- (d) Cytoplasm

35. Which of the following statements is true about chromosomes?

- (a) It is present within the nucleus
- (b) It carries genes and helps in inheritance
- (c) It is composed of DNA in the form of Chromatin and protein
- (d) All of the above

36. Which of the following is a single membrane-bound organelle?

- (a) Vacuole
- (b) Golgi Apparatus
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) All of the above

37. Which of the following cell organelles is present in animal cells and absent in plant cells?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Centrosome
- (c) Golgi bodies
- (d) All of the above

38. Which of the following is not a double membrane-bound organelle?

- (a) Chloroplast
- (b) Mitochondria
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) All of the above

39. Which of the following statements is true about the Golgi bodies?

- (a) It is a sac-like organelle
- (b) It is located near the nucleus
- (c) It helps in transporting the particles throughout the cell.
- (d) All of the above

40. Which of the following statements is true about the Nucleus?

- (a) It is absent in prokaryotes
- (b) It is called the brain of the cell
- (c) It contains DNA and other genetic materials.
- (d) All of the above

41. During cell cycle, the DNA synthesis occurs how many times?

- (a) All the time
- (b) Once
- (c) Twice
- (d) Many times

42. Cell growth is a continuous process in terms of

- (a) increase in cytoplasmic content
- (b) increase in DNA content
- (c) increase in protein content
- (d) increase in total cellular contents

43. The phase between two successive M-phase is called

- (a) S-phase
- (b) G₁-phase
- (c) G₂-phase
- (d) Interphase

44. In M-phase, the division of cytoplasm is

- (a) cytokinesis
- (b) cytodivision
- (c) diakinesis
- (d) None of these

45. Which of the following events occurs during G₁-phase of the cell cycle?

- (a) DNA replication
- (b) Growth and normal functioning of cell
- (c) DNA transcription
- (d) Elimination of unwanted cells

46. During G₁-phase of cell cycle,

- (a) DNA content increases to double
- (b) DNA content gets reduced to half
- (c) Four folds increase in DNA content occur
- (d) No change in DNA content

47. An onion root tip has 14 chromosomes in each cell. How many chromosomes the cell would have at

G₁-phase?

- (a) 28
- (b) 14
- (c) 62
- (d) 7

48. During which phase(s) of cell cycle, amount of DNA in a cell remains at 4C level if the initial amount is denoted as 2C?

- (a) G₀ and G₁
- (b) G₁ and S
- (c) G₂ and M
- (d) Only G₂

49. When cell has stalled DNA replication fork, which checkpoint should be predominantly activated?

- (a) G₁S
- (b) G₂ M
- (c) M
- (d) Both G₂ M / and M

50. Cells in G₀-phase

- (a) enter the cell cycle
- (b) suspend the cell cycle
- (c) terminate the cell cycle
- (d) exit the cell cycle

51. Our cell can divide itself once approximately in

- (a) 24 hours
- (b) 24 minutes
- (c) 24 seconds
- (d) 24 days

52. Duration of a cell cycle in yeast is approximately

- (a) 80 seconds
- (b) 90 minutes
- (c) 50 minutes
- (d) 45 minutes

53. How many equational divisions are necessary in a cell of onion root tip to form 128 cells?

- (a) 74
- (b) 148
- (c) 7
- (d) None of these

54. Which one of the following precedes reformation of the nuclear envelope during M-phase of the cell cycle?

- (a) Transcription from chromosomes and reassembly of the nuclear lamina
- (b) Formation of the contractile ring, and formation of the phragmoplast
- (c) Formation of the contractile ring, and Transcription from chromosomes
- (d) Decondensation of chromosomes, and reassembly

55. What would be the number of chromosomes of the aleurone cells of a plant with 42 chromosomes in its roots tip cells?

- (a) 11
- (b) 82
- (c) 63
- (d) 34

56. The chromosomes become gradually visible with compaction of chromatin during the meiotic stage

- (a) diplotene
- (b) leptotene
- (c) zygotene
- (d) pachytene

57. A bivalent consists of

- (a) Two chromatids and one centromere
- (b) Four chromatids and two centromeres
- (c) Two chromatids and two centromeres
- (d) Four chromatids and four centromeres

58. Meiosis occurs in organisms during

- (a) Sexual reproduction
- (b) Vegetative reproduction
- (c) Both sexual and vegetative reproduction
- (d) None of the above

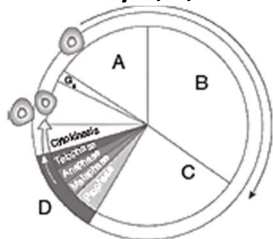
59. Meiosis is characterised by

- (a) reduction division
- (b) Equal division only
- (c) Both reduction and equal division
- (d) Homotypic division

60. A bivalent of meiosis-I consists of

- (a) Two chromatids and one centromere
- (b) Two chromatids and two centromere
- (c) Four chromatids and two centromere
- (d) Four chromatids and four centromere

61. Identify A, B, C and D in the below diagram:



- (a) A-G₀, B-G₁, C-S, D-G₂ (b) A-G₂, B-M Phase, C-G₁, D-S
- (c) A-S, B-G₂, C-G₁, D-M Phase (d) A-M Phase, B-G₁, C-G₁, D-S

62. If a cell has $2n$ number of chromosome in G₁ phase, what is the number of chromosome in cell after S-phase?

- (a) n (b) $4n$
- (c) $2n$ (d) $8n$

63. Diakinesis is characterized by

- (a) Condensation of chromosome
- (b) Assemblage of spindle
- (c) Disappearance of nucleous and nuclear membrane
- (d) All the above

64. The stage between two meiosis is

- (a) M-phase (b) Interphase
- (c) S-phase (d) Short lived

65. Meiosis occurs in

- (a) Liver (b) Kidney
- (c) Gonad (d) Brain

66. How many meiotic divisions are necessary to produce 600 pollen grains?

- (a) 50 (b) 100
- (c) 150 (d) 300

67. During gamete formation the enzyme recombinase participates during

- (a) Metaphase I (b) Anaphase II
- (c) Prophase I (d) Prophase II

68. A somatic cell that has just completed the S phase of its cell cycle when compared to the gamete of the same species has

- (a) Twice the number of chromosomes and twice the amount of DNA.
- (b) Same number of chromosomes but twice the amount of DNA.
- (c) Twice the number of chromosomes and four times the amount of DNA.
- (d) Four times the number of chromosomes and twice the amount of DNA.

69. Longest phase of meiosis is

- (a) prophase-I (b) prophase-II
- (c) anaphase-I (d) metaphase-II

70. Splitting of centromere and hence separation of chromatids occurs during

- (a) prophase-II (b) anaphase-I
- (c) anaphase-II (d) metaphase-II

71. The products of mitosis are-

- (a) One nucleus containing twice as much DNA as the parent nucleus
- (b) Two genetically identical cells
- (c) Four nuclei containing half as much DNA as the parent nucleus
- (d) Two genetically identical nuclei

72. The mitotic spindle is composed of -

- (a) Chromosomes (b) Chromatids
- (c) Microtubules (d) Chromatin

73. During meiosis I in human, one of the daughter cells receives -

- (a) Only maternal chromosomes
- (b) A mixture of maternal and paternal chromosomes
- (c) The same number of chromosomes as a diploid cell
- (d) A sister chromatid from each chromosome

74. Chromosomes decondense into diffuse chromatin -

- (a) At the end of telophase
- (b) At the beginning of prophase
- (c) At the end of interphase
- (d) At the end of meta phase

75. Which of the following phase of the cell cycle is not a part of interphase?

- (a) M (b) S (c) G₁ (d) G₂

76. The milestone that defines telophase is when the chromosomes -

- (a) Separate (b) Come together
- (c) Are at opposite poles (d) Line up

77. Which of the following phases lasts for more than 95% of the duration of cell cycle -

- (a) M-phase (b) G₁ -phase
- (c) G₂ -phase (d) Interphase

78. If mitotic division is arrested in G₁ phase of a cell cycle, then the condition is known as-

- (a) G₂ phase (b) S phase
- (c) G₀ phase (d) M-phase

79. Which one is false about mitosis?

- (a) Mitosis occurs in both haploid and diploid cells
- (b) Root tip is the best material for study of mitosis
- (c) M-phase, the most dramatic period of cell cycle and a progressive process having no clear cut line between various phases, involves a major reorganisation of all components of the cell
- (d) Cells at late prophase, when view under microscope show GB, ER, nucleolus and NM

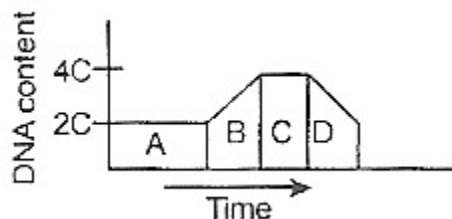
80. In plant cells, cytokinesis is accomplished by the formation of a(n) -

- (a) Aster (b) Equatorial plate
- (c) Cell plate (d) Membrane furrow

81. A microscope image of a dividing *Drosophila* cell reveals that the cell has 8 chromosomes, each made up of two chromatids. The image had to be captured during -

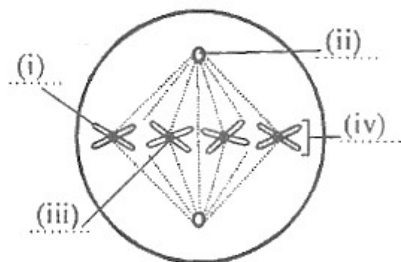
- (a) Mitotic metaphase (b) Mitotic Anaphase
(c) Meiotic Anaphase II (d) Meiotic Telophase II

82. The above graph shows the change in DNA content during various phases (A to (d) in a typical mitotic cell cycle Identify the phases



	A	B	C	D
(a)	G ₂	G ₁	S	M
(b)	G	S	G ₂	M
(c)	G ₁	S	G ₂	M
(d)	M	G ₁	S	G ₂

83. Label the structure indicated by lines (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) -



- (a) (i) - Chromatid, (ii) Centriole, (iii) Centromere, (iv) Chromosome
(b) (i) - Chromosome, (ii) Centriole, (iii) Centromere, (iv) Chromatid
(c) (i) - Chromatid, (ii) Centromere, (iii) Centriole, (iv) Chromosome
(d) (i) - Chromosome, (ii) Centromere, (iii) Centriole, (iv) Chromatid

84. The four haploid nuclei found at the end of meiosis differ from one another in their exact genetic composition, some this difference is the result of

- (a) Cytokinesis
(b) Replication of DNA during the S-phase
(c) Spindle formation
(d) Crossing over during prophase I

85. Chromosome number is reduced during meiosis because the process consists of

- (a) Two cell divisions without any chromosome replication
(b) A single cell division without any chromosome replication
(c) Two cell divisions in which half of the chromosomes are destroyed
(d) Two cell divisions and only a single round of chromosome replication

86. Which one is correct about meiosis?

- (a) First division is reduction and second division is equational
(b) The best material for the study of meiosis is microspore (pollen) mother cell in microsporangium of anther
(c) The importance of meiosis lies in maintaining the

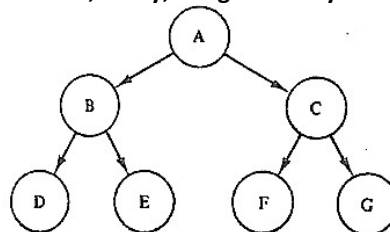
chromosomal number from generation to generation in sexually reproducing organisms
(d) All

87. Identify the following diagram -



- (a) Transition to Metaphase (mitosis)
(b) Transition to Anaphase II (meiosis)
(c) Transition to Metaphase-1 (meiosis)
(d) Transition to Anaphase (mitosis)

88. D, E, F and G are the four daughter cells resulting when cell A undergoes meiosis as shown in the following diagram. If no crossing over has occurred which cells listed below, if any, are genetically identical?



- (a) Cells B and C
(b) No two cells
(c) Cells D and E, cells F and G
(d) Cells D, and F, Cell E and G

89. When referring to the 'M-Phase' of cell cycle, 'M' literally means

- (a) Karyokinesis (b) Meiosis
(c) Megakaryogenesis (d) Metaphase

90. During cytological studies of a new plant species, one of the botanist reported that the given new plant exhibits mitotic division because

- (a) the parent cells contained double the number of chromosomes than daughter cells having variable composition of chromosomes.
(b) homologous chromosomes were crossing over.
(c) the number of chromosomes in parent and daughter cells were same.
(d) two daughter cells containing equal number of chromosomes were derived from parent cell having double the number of chromosomes.

91. Mitosis involves

- (a) two stages of karyokinesis and cytokinesis, each.
(b) four stages of cytokinesis and karyokinesis.
(c) four stages of karyokinesis.
(d) three stages of karyokinesis and one stage of cytokinesis. Prophase

92. Consider the following statements.

- (A) The precursor cells in meiosis are haploid.
(B) Meiosis occur during gametogenesis in both plants and

animals.

Select the correct option.

- (a) A is true, but B is false.
- (b) Both A and B are false.
- (c) A is false, but B is true.
- (d) Both A and B are true.

93. The basic phase of cell cycle which comprehend all the other listed phases in given options is

- (a) Gap-1 phase (b) Interphase
- (c) Synthesis phase (d) Gap-2 phase

94. How do the chromosomes appear during the prophase of mitosis?

- (a) As chromatin material, without any defined structure.
- (b) Consisting of four chromatids and no centromere.
- (c) Consisting of four chromatids which remain attached at centromere.
- (d) Consisting of two chromatids which remain attached at centromere.

95. The sequence of events in which a cell duplicates its genome, synthesises the other constituents of the cell and eventually divides into two daughter cells is called

- (a) Cell division (b) Cell cycle
- (c) Karyokinesis (d) Cytokinesis

96. Which of the following represents the phase between two successive M phase?

- (a) Interphase (b) Telophase
- (c) Anaphase (d) S phase

97. If the number of chromosomes in G_1 phase is 18 .

What will be the number of chromosomes in S-phase?

- (a) 36 (b) 18
- (c) 9 (d) 19

98. In plants, various types of meristematic tissues are found that divide and give rise to other tissues. Select the option with correct identification of type of cell division in the given meristematic tissue:

	Apical meristem	Lateral meristem
(a)	Mitosis	Mitosis
(b)	Mitosis	Meiosis
(c)	Meiosis	Mitosis
(d)	Meiosis and mitosis	Mitosis

99. Prophase-I is subdivided into five phases based on

- (a) Chromosomal movement
- (b) Chromosomal alignment
- (c) Chromosomal behaviour
- (d) Chromosomal structure

100. In meiosis, the daughter cells are not similar to that of parent because of

- (a) Crossing over (b) Synapsis
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Part- B:-

Make a PowerPoint presentation/ small size model according to your roll no/Name on the topic given below:-

General instructions:-

- It should be eco-friendly and light weight.
- No thermocol or polythene should be used.
- Size should be near about 16x20 inches.

Name	Topic
ROLL NO 1-5	Bacterial cell diagram and Chromosomes
ROLL NO 6-10	Mitochondria, Chloroplast diagram
ROLL NO 11-15	Plant Cell and Animal Cell Diagram
ROLL NO 16-20	Fluid Mosaic Model, Golgi Bodies
ROLL NO 21-25	Nucleus, ER
ROLL NO 26-35	Ribosomes, 9+2 arrangement of Cilia and Flagella

Part- C:-

Learn all the Questions of Cell Biology given in your N.C.E.R.T book and Effectual book from the chapters which had been done till our last class.

Part- D:-

Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the importance of a vacuole in a plant cell?
2. What is a satellite chromosome?
3. State the characteristics of prokaryotic cells.
4. Multicellular organisms exhibit division of labour. Comment.
5. Describe the cell theory in brief.
6. Differentiate between Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum.
7. List out the main differences between plant cell and animal cell.
8. Comment on the cartwheel structure of centriole with the help of a labeled diagram.
9. Eukaryotic cells have organelles which may
 - a. not be bound by a membrane
 - b. bound by a single membrane
 - c. bound by a double membrane
 Group the various sub-cellular organelles into these three categories.
10. Write the functions of the following
 - a. Centromere
 - b. Cell wall
 - c. Smooth ER
 - d. Golgi Apparatus e. Centrioles