Unicellular and Multicellular Organisms

An amoeba is one cell; you are about 37 trillion. In one, a single cell does everything; in the other, cells share the work.

Name: Date: Score: ____ / 17

A. Fill in the blanks

1. An organism made of a single cell is called ____.

2. In multicellular organisms different cells do different jobs: this is called division of ____.

3. Every multicellular organism starts as a single cell called the ____.

4. Amoeba and Paramecium are ____ organisms.

B. True or False

5. A unicellular organism carries out all life processes in one cell. True / False

6. Humans are unicellular. True / False

7. Nerve cells and muscle cells have the same shape and job. True / False

8. A bacterium is unicellular. True / False

C. Assertion and reason

9. Assertion (A): Multicellular organisms show division of labour.
Reason (R): Different cells in them are specialised for different jobs.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
(c) A is true, R is false
(d) A is false, R is true

Answer: _____

10. Assertion (A): Amoeba needs separate cells for digestion and movement.
Reason (R): Amoeba is unicellular.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
(c) A is true, R is false
(d) A is false, R is true

Answer: _____

D. Choose the correct option

11. Which is multicellular?

(a) Amoeba
(b) bacteria
(c) mango tree
(d) Paramecium

Answer: _____

12. Division of labour means:

(a) cells divide fast
(b) different cells do different jobs
(c) one cell does all jobs
(d) cells stop working

Answer: _____

13. A multicellular organism begins as:

(a) many cells
(b) a tissue
(c) a zygote
(d) an organ

Answer: _____

14. Which cell carries oxygen in humans?

(a) nerve cell
(b) red blood cell
(c) muscle cell
(d) skin cell

Answer: _____

E. Short answer questions

15. Compare unicellular and multicellular organisms with examples.

16. Why do multicellular organisms need division of labour?

F. Match the columns

17. Match each item in Column A with the correct item in Column B.

Column A	Column B	Your answer
1. Amoeba	(a) Multicellular	1 → ____
2. Human	(b) First cell of a multicellular organism	2 → ____
3. Zygote	(c) Division of labour	3 → ____
4. Specialised cells	(d) Unicellular	4 → ____

Detailed solutions

1. unicellular

2. labour

3. zygote

4. unicellular

5. True. One cell does everything.

6. False. We have trillions of cells.

7. False. They are specialised for different jobs.

8. True. It is a single cell.

9. (a) R defines division of labour.

10. (d) A is false: its one cell does every job; R is true.

11. (c) mango tree. Plants have many cells.

12. (b) different cells do different jobs. Specialisation.

13. (c) a zygote. One fertilised cell.

14. (b) red blood cell. Specialised for transport.

15. Unicellular: one cell does all life processes (Amoeba, bacteria). Multicellular: many cells with division of labour (plants, animals, humans).

16. With many cells, different groups specialise (muscle for movement, nerve for signals), so the body works efficiently.

17. 1 → (d), 2 → (a), 3 → (b), 4 → (c). Size and complexity come from many specialised cells.