

The Invisible Living World: Beyond Our Naked Eye

Short Answer Questions

1. Who published the book *Micrographia*?

Answer: Robert Hooke.

2. In which year was *Micrographia* published?

Answer: 1665.

3. What instrument did Robert Hooke use to observe tiny objects?

Answer: A microscope.

4. How much could Hooke's microscope magnify objects?

Answer: About 200–300 times.

5. What material did Robert Hooke observe under the microscope?

Answer: Cork.

6. What did Hooke call the small compartments seen in cork?

Answer: Cells.

7. Why did Hooke name them "cells"?

Answer: Because they resembled small compartments of a honeycomb.

8. Who made better lenses and more useful microscopes in the 1660s?

Answer: Antonie van Leeuwenhoek.

9. What tiny living organisms did Leeuwenhoek observe?

Answer: Bacteria.

10. Why is Antonie van Leeuwenhoek called the Father of Microbiology?

Answer: Because he was the first person to clearly observe and describe microorganisms.

Fill in the Blanks

1. In _____, Robert Hooke published the book *Micrographia*.

Answer: 1665

2. Robert Hooke observed tiny objects using a _____.

Answer: microscope

3. Hooke examined a thin slice of _____.

Answer: cork

4. The small compartments seen by Hooke reminded him of a _____.

Answer: honeycomb

5. Hooke named the small compartments _____.

Answer: cells

6. The cell is the basic unit of _____.

Answer: life

7. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek was a _____ scientist.

Answer: Dutch

8. Leeuwenhoek made better _____ for microscopes.

Answer: lenses

9. Leeuwenhoek was the first person to clearly observe _____.

Answer: bacteria

10. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek is known as the Father of _____.

Answer: Microbiology

MCQs

1. Who published the book *Micrographia*?

- A) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- B) Robert Hooke
- C) Louis Pasteur
- D) Isaac Newton

Answer: B) Robert Hooke

2. In which year was *Micrographia* published?

- A) 1660
- B) 1665
- C) 1675
- D) 1680

Answer: B) 1665

3. Robert Hooke observed a thin slice of

_____.

- A) Leaf
- B) Onion
- C) Cork
- D) Wood

Answer: C) Cork

4. Hooke's microscope could magnify objects about _____.

- A) 20–30 times
- B) 50–100 times
- C) 200–300 times
- D) 500–600 times

Answer: C) 200–300 times

5. The small compartments seen by Hooke resembled a _____.

- A) Spider web
- B) Honeycomb

- C) Nest
- D) Leaf

Answer: B) Honeycomb

6. What name did Hooke give to the small compartments he observed?

- A) Tissues
- B) Atoms
- C) Cells
- D) Nuclei

Answer: C) Cells

7. Who made better lenses and more useful microscopes in the 1660s?

- A) Robert Hooke
- B) Galileo
- C) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek
- D) Pasteur

Answer: C) Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

8. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek was a _____ scientist.

- A) English
- B) French
- C) German
- D) Dutch

Answer: D) Dutch

9. Which tiny organisms were first clearly observed by Leeuwenhoek?

- A) Fungi
- B) Algae
- C) Bacteria
- D) Mosses

Answer: C) Bacteria

10. Antonie van Leeuwenhoek is known as the Father of _____.

- A) Botany
- B) Zoology
- C) Microbiology
- D) Genetics

Answer: C) Microbiology