



An English scientist Robert Hooke observed cells in:

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- A. 1660
- B. 1665
- C. 1670
- D. 1680

Show Answer...

Correct Answer: B. 1665

Explanation:

Robert Hooke, an English scientist, and the architect was one of the first to observe cells under a microscope. He made this observation in 1665 while studying a thin slice of cork. He was struck by the small compartments he saw and named them “cells,” likening them to the small rooms monks lived in, called cells. This was one of the first recorded observations of cells, and Hooke’s observations laid the foundation for the study of cell biology. Hooke’s work was published in a book called “Micrographia” in 1665, in which he described his observations and the use of a microscope in detail. This book also contained some of the first recorded illustrations of microorganisms, including cells of cork. Hooke’s discovery and naming of the cell marked the beginning of cell biology as a scientific field, and his work was an important step in the development of modern biology.

Robert Hooke discovery of Cell

In 1665, an English scientist and architect named Robert Hooke made a groundbreaking discovery that would lay the foundation for the study of cell biology. Hooke was the first to observe cells under a microscope while studying a thin slice of cork. He described the small compartments he saw as “cells,” likening them to the small rooms monks lived in, called cells. Hooke’s observations and illustrations of these cork cells were published in his book “Micrographia” in 1665.



An English scientist Robert Hooke observed cells in:

This discovery marked the beginning of cell biology as a scientific field, and Hooke's work was an important step in the development of modern biology. Hooke's use of a microscope and his descriptions of the cells he observed were groundbreaking for the time, and his work laid the foundation for future scientists to build upon. Hooke's book "Micrographia" was one of the first to describe the use of a microscope and its capabilities, and it also contained some of the first recorded illustrations of microorganisms, including cells of cork.

Hooke's discovery and naming of the cell was a crucial step in the development of the cell theory, which states that all living organisms are composed of one or more cells, and that the cell is the basic unit of life. Hooke's observations and illustrations of the cork cells were key in understanding the structure of cells and in realizing that all living things are made up of cells. Hooke's work also helped to establish the field of cell biology as a separate branch of science.

In addition to his discovery of cells, Hooke also made significant contributions to other areas of science, including physics, mechanics, and astronomy. However, his discovery of cells and his contribution to the development of the cell theory will always be remembered as one of his greatest accomplishments.

Today, Hooke's work is still studied and referenced in the field of cell biology. His observations and illustrations of cork cells continue to be an important resource for scientists and students, and his legacy continues to shape our understanding of the cell and its role in the natural world. Hooke's discovery of cells in 1665 was a significant breakthrough in the history of science, and it continues to be celebrated as one of the most important discoveries in the field of biology.