



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - AGRAWAL EXAM CART BIHAR

### CELL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

**Jnv Previous Years 2007 2020 Questions**

1. Which one of the following is found in cells of plant, animal as well as bacteria?

A. chloroplast

B. cell membrane

C. nucleus

D. cell wall

**Answer: C**



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**2. Which one of the following is found in plant cells but not found in the animals cells ?**

A. Cell wall

B. Mitochondria

C. Cell membrane

D. Nucleus

**Answer: A**



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**3. Chromosomes are present in**

A. nucleolus

B. nucleus

C. ribosome

D. mitochondria

**Answer: B**



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**4. Which of the following is not a plastid ?**

A. Chloroplast

B. Chromoplast

C. Leucoplast

D. Ribosome

**Answer: D**



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

A. Ribosome

B. Lysosome

C. Vacuoles

D. Centrosome

**Answer: B**



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**6.** The organelles called power houses of the cell are

A. Nucleus

B. Lysosome

C. Chromosome

D. Mitochondrion

**Answer: D**



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7. The following are called "Suicidal bags"

A. Mitochondria

B. Lysosomes

C. Golgi Bodies

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**8. The energy house of a cell is called \_\_\_\_**

A. Mitochondria

B. Ribosome

C. Lysosome

D. Chloroplast



**Answer: A**



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**9. Who has discovered DNA?**

A. Prof. Khurana

B. Prof. Chandra Shekhar

C. Dalton

D. Watson & Crick

**Answer: D**



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## Important Question

1. Tissues are made of:

A. groups of cells that perform a different set of functions

B. collections of cells that perform similar or related functions

C. subcellular structures that aid in the performance of the cell's role

D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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2. Cells was discovered by

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Robert Hooke

C. Robert Swanson

D. Robert Brown

**Answer: B**



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**3.** Protoplasm found inside the nucleus is known as :

A. amyloplast

B. nucleoplasm

C. cytoplasm

D. elaioplast

**Answer: B**



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4. Which one of the following organelles digests the old organelles that are no longer useful to the cells?

A. Ribosomes

B. Mitochondria

C. Lysosomes

D. Chromatin

**Answer: C**



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5. The fluid part of cell called cell sap is the

A. living content of the cell

B. non-living content of the vacuole

C. non-living content of the protoplasm

D. living content of the cytoplasm

**Answer: B**



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6. An example of a cell devoid of nuclear membrane and mitochondria is:

A. bacterial cell

B. sperm

C. protist

D. sponge cell

**Answer: A**



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7. The animal cell is different from a plant cell  
in having

A. plastid

B. golgi body



C. vacuole

D. centrosome

**Answer: D**



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**8.** Site for all activities and also the cell organelles are embedded in:

A. nucleolus

B. nucleoplasm

C. protoplasm

D. mitochondria

**Answer: C**



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**9. Distinction of prokaryotes and eukaryotes is**

**based on:**

A. proteins

B. nucleus

C. plasma membrane

D. DNA

**Answer: B**



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**10. Longest cells in the human body are:**

A. leg muscle cells

B. bone cells

C. nerve cells

D. heart muscle cells

**Answer: C**



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**11. The Golgi apparatus**

A. is found only in animals

B. is found in prokaryotes

C. is a site of rapid ATP production

D. modifies and packages proteins

**Answer: D**



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**12. Prokaryotes are characterized by**

A. dispersed DNA and lack of membrane bound organelles

B. absence of nuclear envelope

C. absence of nucleolus

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**13.** The main difference between plant and animal cell is

- A. plant cells has small vacuoles
- B. animal cell lacks rigid cell wall
- C. animal cells has large vacuoles
- D. plant cell lacks rigid cell wall

**Answer: B**



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**14.** Which are the four types of animal tissues ?

A. Epithelial, squamous, muscular, connective

B. Epithelial, connective, muscular, cardiac

C. Connective, muscular, epithelial, nervous

D. Cuboidal, ciliated, glandular, columnar

**Answer: B**



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**15. ....tissue forms new cells in plants.**

A. Meristematic

B. Permanent

C. Simple

D. None of these



**Answer: A**



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**16.** Phloem in the plants perform the function of:

- A. conduction of food
- B. conduction of water
- C. providing support
- D. photosynthesis

**Answer: A**



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**17.** What is the common point of similarity between DNA and RNA

- A. both are double stranded
- B. both have identical sugar molecule
- C. both have identical pyrimidine base
- D. both are polymers of nucleotides

**Answer: D**



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**18.** Lysosomes are called the 'Suicidal bag' an animal cell because of:

- A. saprophytic activity
- B. hydrolytic activity
- C. parasitic activity
- D. catalytic activity

**Answer: B**



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**19.** The power house of a cell is

A. lysosome

B. golgi apparatus

C. mitochondria

D. ER

**Answer: C**



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20. The inner membrane of mitochondria is folded because it

A. mesosomes

B. cristae

C. glyoxysome

D. phagosome

**Answer: B**



21. Coloured plastids containing fat soluble pigments like carotene and xanthophyll are :

- A. chloroplast
- B. chromoplast
- C. leucoplast
- D. bioplast

**Answer: B**



22. Ribosomes are composed of

A. RNA only

B. proteins only

C. lipids only

D. RNA and proteins

**Answer: D**



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**23.** The smallest organelle in the cell is:

A. lysosomes

B. ribosomes

C. centrosomes

D. chromosomes

**Answer: B**



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24. The molecules known as the energy currency of the cell are :

A. NAD

B. NADP

C. ATP

D. ADP

**Answer: C**



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25. What are the basic structural units and the building blocks of all living organism?

A. Tissue

B. Cell

C. Organ

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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26. Cells was discovered by

A. Robert brown

B. Stuart hooke

C. Robert hooke

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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27. Name the organisms which are made up of single cell.

- A. Unicellular organisms
- B. Multicellular organisms
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Name the organisms which are made up of more than one cell.

- A. Unicellular organisms
- B. Multicellular organisms
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Amoeba is an example of:

- A. Unicellular organisms
- B. Multicellular organisms
- C. Static organisms
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Cow is an example of:

- A. Unicellular organisms
- B. Multicellular organisms
- C. Static organisms
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**31.** Name the cells which do not have well defined nuclear membrane.

- A. Prokaryotic cells
- B. Eukaryotic cells
- C. Symbiotic cells
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Name the cells which have well-defined nuclear membrane.

A. Prokaryotic cells

B. Eukaryotic cells

C. Symbiotic cells

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Name the jelly-like substance present between cell membrane and nucleus.

A. Cell wall

B. Cytoplasm

C. Cell membrane

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**34.** Name the dense spherical body located at the centre of the cell.

A. Cell wall

B. Cytoplasm

C. Nucleus

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Nucleus contain thread-like structures is called :

A. Chromosomes

B. Vacuoles

C. Plastids

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**36.** The membrane of the vacuole is called :

A. Plastids

B. Vacuoles

C. Tonoplast

D. Chloroplast

**Answer: C**



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**37.** Plastids that contain green colour pigment are called :

A. Chlorophyll

B. Chloroplast

C. Tonoplast

D. Protoplast

**Answer: B**



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38. .... are present only in plant cell.

A. Plastids

B. Animal cell

C. Both of these

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**39.** What are the structural and functional unit of inheritance ?

A. Chromosomes

B. Genes

C. Protoplast

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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40. Cytoplasm contains :

A. Mitochondria

B. Lysosomes

C. Golgi bodies

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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41. .... gives green colour to the leaves.

A. Plastids

B. Chlorophyll

C. Vacuoles

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**42.** The nucleus is separated from surrounding cytoplasm by a nuclear membrane, which is

A. Plastids

B. Chlorophyll

C. Nuclear membrane

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**43.** Bacteria and blue-green algae are prokaryotes

A. Prokaryotic cells

B. Eukaryotic cells

C. Singular cells

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Plant and animal cell are an example of:

A. Prokaryotic cells

B. Eukaryotic cells

C. Singular cells

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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