



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MAXIMUM PUBLICATION

Cell - The unit of Life

Exercise

1. Which organelle is not a part of endomembrane system ?

A. lysosome

B. vacuole

C. mitochondria

D. golgi complex

Answer: C



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2. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is well developed in cells which synthesize.

A. steroids

B. proteins

C. carbohydrates

D. all of these

Answer: A



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3. The type of ribosome found in prokaryotes is

A. 70S

B. 80S

C. 60S

D. 50S

Answer: A



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4. Who proposed the fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane in 1972?

A. Singer and Nicolson

B. Rober Hooke

C. Rrobertsons model

D. Camilo golgi

Answer: A



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5. An organelle with internal cross section showing the characteristic $9 + 2$ array is

A. microtubule

B. microfilament

C. cilia and flagellum

D. tubulin

Answer: C



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6. Smaller, lipid soluble molecules diffuse faster through cell membrane, but the movement of hydrophilic substances are

facilitated by certain bimolecules named as _____



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7. Name the cell organelle rich in acid hydrolase.



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8. Name the stacked particle present on the inner surface of inner mitochondrial

membrane



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9. Give the chemical nature of ribosomes.



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10. Observe the relationship between the first two terms and fill up the blanks.

Mitochondria : Cristae, Chloroplast :

Moss : Capsule, Fern :



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11. Observe the relationship between the first two terms and fill up the blanks.

Mitochondria : Cristae, Chloroplast :

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12. Mark the odd one out.

Nucleus, Nucleoli, Centriole, Chromosome

Family, class, taxon, phylum



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13. Mark the odd one out.

Nucleus, Nucleoli, Centriole, Chromosome

Family, class, taxon, phylum



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14. Name the protein associated with chromosomes.



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15. The cell wall of Bacterium is made up of

- A. Cellulose
- B. Hemi cellulose
- C. Lignin
- D. Peptidoglycan

Answer: D



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16. ETS is associated with FO-F1 particles and many respiratory enzymes. What is the role of FO-F1 particles in mitochondria?



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17. Why is nucleus called the director of the cell?



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18. What will you call a cell not having ER, Golgi body mitochondria, nuclear membrane etc.



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19. Which organelles are called ribonucleoprotein particles of the cell?



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20. Name which cell organelle is associated with secretory activity.



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21. Identify the power house of a cell. Give justification



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22. Which of the following is not true of a eukaryotic cell?

A. It has 80S type of ribosome present in the mitochondria

B. It has 80S type of ribosome present in cytoplasm

C. Mitochondria contain circular DNA

D. Membrane bound organelles are present

Answer: A



23. Which of the following statements is true for a secretory cell?

A. Golgi apparatus is absent.

B. Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER) is easily observed in the cell

C. Only Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER) is present

D. Secretory granules are formed in nucleus.

Answer: B



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24. Name the compound which give fluidy and functional specificity to biomembranes.



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25. Which of the following is correct?

Cells of all living organisms have a definite nucleus.

Both animal and plant cells have a well-defined cell wall.



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27. a. Choose from the bracket, the name of the part of a bacterial cell that constitutes extra genomic DNA (mesosome/plasmid/basal body).
b. Write any one of its functions
c. Comment on its practical application



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28. Cell membrane is comprised of lipids and protein. Membrane protein mediate transfer of molecules across it.

Suggest a model of membrane constitution that is suitable for this function.



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29. State the reason for the following.

A metabolic product from cytoplasm is needed for energy production mitochondria.



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30. Eukaryotic cells have any membrane bound organelles like endoplasmic reticulum, golgi complex, mitochondria etc. Can you give an example of a nonmembrane bound organelle?



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31. Plastids are found in all plant cells and in euglenoids. Draw a diagram of the chloroplast

and label the following parts: a) Grana b) Stroma c) Tylakoid d) Stroma lamella



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32. The following is a list of cell organelles (nucleus, endoplasmic reticulum, lysosomes, chloroplast, golgi complex, mitochondria, ribosome)

Mention the functions of these organelles.



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33. Which one is single membrane cell organelle?

A. Endoplasmic reticulum

B. Mitochondria

C. Lysosome

D. Chloroplast

Answer: C



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34. The main function of lysosome is

- A. Sexual reproduction
- B. extracellular digestion
- C. intracellular digestion
- D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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35. Endoplasmic reticulum is in continuation with

- A. Golgi body
- B. nuclear wall
- C. mitochondria
- D. cell wall

Answer: B



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36. Which of the following is not a function of vacuole in plant cell?

A. storage

B. waste disposal

C. cell elongation and protection

D. production of hydrogen peroxide

Answer: C



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37. The ATP synthesis of chloroplasts is like that of

A. peroxisomes

B. Golgi body

C. microsomes

D. mitochondria

Answer: D



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38. Fat is stored in plant cell in

A. lysosome

B. spherosome

C. microsomes

D. paroxysm

Answer: B



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39. F1 particles comprise of

A. head and base

B. base and stalk

C. head and stalk

D. head, base and stalk

Answer: A



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40. Term basal body is associated with the development of

A. cilia and flagella

B. cell plate

C. phragrnoplast

D. Kinetocore

Answer: A



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41. Golgi body receives materials from

A. lysosome

B. endoplasmic reticulum

C. mitochondria

D. cell membrane

Answer: B



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42. Quantasomes are found in

A. mitochondria

B. chloroplast

C. lysosome

D. endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: B



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43. The term mitochondria was given by

A. benda

B. altmann

C. palede

D. de Duve

Answer: A



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44. The prokaryotic cell does not contain

A. chromosome

B. mitochondria

C. plasma membrane

D. ribosome

Answer: B



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45. Organelle important in spindle formation during nuclear division is

A. Golgi body

B. chloroplast

C. centriole

D. mitochondrion

Answer: C



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46. The surface of the endoplasmic reticulum is covered with

A. ribosome

B. DNA

C. RNA

D. glucose

Answer: A



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47. Spindles are formed by

A. microtubules

B. Golgi body

C. endoplasmic reticulum

D. peroxisome

Answer: A



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48. In plants, vacuoles contains

A. soil

B. water and dissolved substance

C. cytoplasm

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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49. Which cell organelle is present in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell?

A. ribosome

B. mitochondria

C. endoplasmic reticulum

D. nucleus

Answer: A



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50. Cilia is

A. short(5-10 cm) hair like narrow

protoplasmic process

B. with sweeping of bendular movement

C. more numerous

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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51. Chemiomatic theory of ATP synthesis in the chloroplast and mitochondria is based on

- A. proton gradient
- B. accumulation of K ions
- C. accumulation of Na ions
- D. membrane potential

Answer: A



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52. An organism exclusively with 70s type of ribosomes contain one of the following

A. DNA enclosed within the nuclear membrane

B. circular naked DNA

C. double stranded DNA with protein coat

D. single stranded DNA with protein coat

Answer: B



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