BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

Cell Structure And Organization

Exercise

1. The living cell first of all observed by

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Robert Hooke

C. Schielden

D. Schwann

Answer:

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2. Cell theory state that

A. All cells are living

B. All cells has nucleus

C. Cells reproduce by mitosis and meiosis

D. Cells are fundamental structural unit of life

Answer:

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3. Exceptions to cell theory is

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Cynobacteria

D. All of these

Answer:

4. The term protoplasm in plant cell was used by

A. Mohl

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Purkinje

D. Schwann

Answer:

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5. In animal cell totipotency isfound in

A. Stem cells

B. Nerve cells

C. Kidney cells

D. Heart cells

Answer:

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6. Smaller cells are very active as they have

A. Higher nucleocytoplasmic ration

B. Higher surface area per unit volume

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer:

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7. Bacilli form of bacteria are

A. Spherical

B. Comma shaped

C. Rod Shaped

D. Twisted

Answer:

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8. Glycocalyx is a covering present

A. Inside the cell wall

B. Outside the cell wall

C. Out side the plasma membrane

D. Outside the cell envelope

Answer:

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9. In gram -ve bacteria, the stain is lost when treated with

A. Crystal violet day

B. Glycerinc

C. Alcohol

D. Iodine solution

Answer:

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10. Which of the followingis prokaryote

A. Protista

B. Fungi

C. Bacteria

D. Algae

Answer:

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11. The invaginations of plasma'membrane which are believed to involve in DNA replication is

A. Mesosome

B. Chromatophores

C. Ribosomes

D. Nucleoid

Answer:

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12. In prokaryotes, chromatophores are

A. Special granules responsible for colouration of cell

B. Inclusive bodies for metabolic activities

C. Photosynthetic pigmeted bodies

D. The bodies which contain repiratory enzymes

Answer:

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13. Chromatophores contain which type of pigments

A. Bacteriophaeophytin

B. Bacteriochlorophylls

C. Carotenoids

D. All of these

Answer:

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14. The type of ribosomes found in prokaryotic cell are

A. 60 s

B. 70 s

C. 80 s

D. 90 s

Answer:

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15. The extra chromosomal DNA present in bacterial cellis called as

A. Plastid

B. Plasmid

C. Nucleoid

D. Extra nuclear DNA

Answer:

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16. In genetic engineering plasmids are used as

A. Passanger DNA

B. Amplifier DNA

C. Vector DNA

D. Splicing DNA

Answer:

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17. The word prokaryote means a cell

A. With one nucleus

B. With diffused nucleus

C. With many nuclei

D. Without chloroplast

Answer:

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18. What is the function of receptor molecules present on bacterial cell wall.

A. To respond to chemcial in their surrrounding

B. To help in movement

C. To help in locomotion

D. To help in osmosis

Answer:

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19. Cell organelle present in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes is

A. Lysosome

B. Chloroplast

C. Centriole

D. Ribosome

Answer:

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20. In prokaryotes, respiratory enzymes are located on

A. Mitochondria

B. Ribosome

C. Lysosome

D. Plasma membrane

Answer:

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21. On the basis of intracellular organization what are two different categories of living organisms.

A. Unicelluar and multi cellular

B. Plants and animals

C. Prokaryotes and eukaryotes

D. Virus and bacteria

Answer:

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22. Which of the following structures is not found in a blue green cell

A. Plasma membrance

B. Cell wall

C. Nuclear envelope

D. Ribosomes

Answer:

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23. The strength and rigidity of a cell wall is due to the substance.

A. Suberin

B. Cellulose

C. Lignin

D. Pectin

Answer:

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24. Outermost layer of cell wall

A. Primary wall

B. Secondary wall

C. Middle lamella

D. Plasmalemma

Answer:

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25. Cell wall shows

A. Complete permeability

B. Impermebility

C. Differential permeability

D. Semipermeability

Answer:

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26. Whichof the following involve in cell wall formation

A. Nucleus

B. golgi complex

C. E.R.

D. Nucleolus

Answer:

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27. Cell wall was first observed under microscope by

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Schewann

D. Danielli and Davson

Answer:

28. Plasma membrane is made up of

A. A protein layer between two lipid layers.

B. A lipid layer between two protein layers

C. A protein, a lipid and a cellulose layer

D. A lipid, a carbohydrate and a protein layer

Answer:

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29. The term protoplasm in animal cell was used by

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Mohl

C. Purkinje

D. Huxley

Answer:

30. The living matter present inbetween plasma membrane and nuclear membrane is

A. Nucleoplasm

B. Cytoplasm

C. Protoplasm

D. Ectoplasm

Answer:

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31. Extrinsic proteinsin bilayer are

A. Peripheral

B. loosely arranged

C. Easily removed

D. All of these

Answer:

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32. The proteins which are larger and run across the entire thickness of phospholipids are called

A. Intergral

B. Intrinsic

C. Tunnel

D. None of these

Answer:

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33. Ingestion of material by plasma membrane is done by

A. Pinocytosis

B. Phagocytosis

C. Endocytosis

D. Exocytosis

Answer:

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34. Selective permeable membrane allow passage of

A. Slutes only

B. Solvent only

C. Some solvent and all solutes

D. Some solutes and all solvent

Answer:

35. In the cell membrane, integral proteins are

A. Partially attached to the surface of the membrane

B. Partially or totally buried in the membrane

C. Permanently attached to the outer surface of the membrane

D. Temporarily attached to the surface of the membrane

Answer:

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36. Which of the following is double membrane bounded cell organelle.

A. Ribosome

B. Mitochondria

C. Nucleolus

D. b and c

Answer:

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37. Infolds of inner membrane of mitochondria are called as

A. Cristae

B. F_1 particles

C. Mesosomes

D. Lamillae

Answer:

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38. Electron carrier system is present

A. One outer membrance of mitochondrion

B. Inner membrance of mitochondrion

C. In the matrix of mitochondrion

D. All of these

Answer:

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39. Mitochondria will be found in abundance in cells of tissue having

A. Minimum activity

B. Average activity

C. Maximum activity

D. No activity

Answer:

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40. Which of the following correctly matches an organelle with its function

A. Lysosome-Secretion

B. Nucleus-Photosynthesis

C. ribosome-Lipid synthesis

D. Mitochondria-Cellular respiration

Answer:

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41. Outer and inner membrane of mitochondria are

A. Structurally and functionally similar

B. Structurally different but functionally similar

C. Structurally similar but functionally different

D. Structurally and functionally dissimilar

Answer:

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42. Oxidative enzymes mostly occur in

A. Lysosomes

B. Golgi bodies

C. Mitochondria

D. Ribosomes

Answer:

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43. E.R.is absent in

A. Mammalian RBCs

B. Ova

C. Prokaryotic cells

D. All of these

Answer:

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44. The intracellular supporting frame work of the cell is

A. Cytoplasm

B. Golgi complex

C. E.R.

D. Lysosomes

Answer:

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45. The role of SER is

A. Detoxification

B. Synthesis of lipids

C. Secretion of lipids

D. All of these

Answer:

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46. E.R. arised from

A. E.R. it self

B. Nuclear membrane

C. Golgi system

D. Cell membrance

Answer:

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47. E.R. was discovered by

A. Golgi

B. Altmann

C. Porter

D. Robertson

Answer:

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48. Golgi apparatus is which type of cell organelle

A. Non membrance bounded

B. Memberance bounded

C. Single membrance bounded

D. Double membrance bounded

Answer:

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49. Acrosome of sperm is'formed by

A. E.R.

B. Lysosome

C. Golgibody

D. nucleus

Answer:

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50. In plant cell Golgi complex is called as

A. Mesosomes

B. Oxysome

C. Sphaerosomes

D. Dictyosomes

Answer:

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51. Which of the following organelle is involved in the formation of cell plate or phragmoplast plants.

A. E.R.

B. nucleus

C. golgi apparatus

D. Lomasome

Answer:

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52. The organelle showing polarity is

A. Ribosome

B. Golgi bodies

C. Lysosomes

D. DNA

Answer:

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53. Who has made the first electron microscopic study of Golgi complex.

A. Dalton and Felix

B. Jacob and Monod

C. Bensley and Hoerr

D. Emerson and Blinks

Answer:

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54. Leucoplasts are found in

A. Roots

B. buds

C. Leaves

D. Flowers

Answer:

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55. The site of photosyntehesis is

A. Leucoplasts

B. Chromophlasts

C. Chloroplasts

D. All of these

Answer:

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56. The cell organelles which are known to have extranuclear DNAis

A. Lysosomes

B. Chloroplasts

C. E.R.

D. Golgi complex

Answer:

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57. Grana and stroma lamellae occur in

A. Ribosome

B. Mitochondria

C. Golgi body

D. Chloroplast

Answer:

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58. The term chloroplast was coined by

A. Seifriz

B. Schimper

C. Park and Pon

D. Rhodin

Answer:

59. Choose the wrong matches pair

A. Amylopasts-Starch

B. Elaioplast-Oils and fats

C. Aleuroplasts-Proteins

D. Chromoplasts-Colourless

Answer:

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60. The term lysosome was derived from

A. Latin word

B. Greek word

C. Romen word

D. English workd

Answer:

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61. The term lysosome was coined by

A. Golgi

B. Nicholsom

C. Dalton

D. Duve

Answer:

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62. Lysosome is

A. Membranous body

B. Single membrance body

C. Duble membrance body

D. Naked body

Answer:

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63. Which one of the following is called a suicidal bag

A. Sphaerosomes

B. Peroxisomes

C. Lysosomes

D. Ribosomes

Answer:

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64. Lysosome are originated from

A. Plasma membrane

B. Nuclear membrane

C. Mitochondrial membrane

D. Golgi apparatus

Answer:

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65. Which of the following cell organelle shows polymorphism.

A. Ribosomes

B. Polysomes

C. Lysosomes

D. Plastids

Answer:

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66. Which of the following organelle function as trigger of cell division

A. Sphaerosome

B. Lysosome

C. Lomasome

D. Glyoxysome

Answer:

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67. The lysosome which contain hydrolytic enzymes but not yet involved in digestive eventsare called

A. Autophagosomes

B. Residual bodies

C. Secondary lysosomes

D. Primary layssomes

Answer:

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68. Which of the following helps in removal of carcinogens.

A. Sphaerosomes

B. Lysosomes

C. Peroxisomes

D. Glycoxysomes

Answer:

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69. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to lysosome

A. They are filled with acid hydrolase and other enzymes

B. They are monomorphic and uniform in structure and function

C. They may be autophagic

D. They can digest proteins, nuclicacids, lipids'and polysaccharides.

Answer:

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70. Which lysosomes are scavenging in function

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Tertiary

D. Autophagosomes

Answer:

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71. Sphaerosomes are

A. Naked bodies

B. Membrance bounded

C. Single membrance bounded

D. Double membrance bounded

Answer:

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72. Sphaerosomes are rich in

A. Lipids

B. Proteins

C. Carbohvdrates

D. Glycoproteins

Answer:

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73. What is degraded by peroxisomes

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Hydrogen peroxide

C. Litheum oxide

D. Carbon monoxide

Answer:

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74. Glyoxysomes occur in

A. Both plant and animals

B. Plant cells only

C. Animal cells only

D. All type of cells

Answer:

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75. Glycolate metabolism occurs in

A. Glyoxysomes

B. Ribosomes

C. Peroxisomes

D. Lysosomes

Answer:

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76. Who discovered Ribosomes

A. Watson

B. Talvim

C. Cowdry

D. Palade

Answer:

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77. Non membranous cell organelles are

A. Mitochondria

B. ER

C. Ribosome

D. Ribosmoe and centriole

Answer:

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78. The type of ribosome present in eukaryotic cellis

A. 80 s

B. 70 s

C. 50 s

D. 30 s

Answer:

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79. Polyribosomes are found in

A. 70 s type of ribosome

B. 80 s type of ribosome

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer:

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80. Smallest and abundant organelle in the cells are

A. Lysosomes

B. Ribosomes

C. Microsomes

D. Glyoxysomes

Answer:

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81. Choose the correct statement

A. Ribosomal subunits are united during protein synthesis

B. Ribosomal subunits always remain united

C. Ribosomal subunits are united in nucleus during r RNA synthesis

D. All are correct statements

Answer:

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82. The larger sub unit in 80 s ribosome is

A. 50 s

B. 10 s

C. 60 s

D. 40 s

Answer:

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83. Centrioles are

A. Non membrance bodies

B. Membranous bodies

C. Single membranous bodies

D. Double membranous bodies

Answer:

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84. Each centriole consist of

A. A triplet of nine microtubules

B. A tripled of three microtubules

C. A triplet of six microtubules

D. Nine microtubules

Answer:

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85. Centrioles helps in

A. Spindle fromation during cell division

B. Formation of Basal bodies and fallgella

C. Formation fo spindle pole

D. All of these

Answer:

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86. Basal bodies of cilia and flagella are derived from.

A. Plasma membrance

B. Genes

C. Centrioles

D. Lysosomes

Answer:

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87. A pair of centriole is called

A. centrosome

B. Diplosome

C. Peroxysome

D. Glyoxysome

Answer:

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88. An organelle that has no DNA but capable of duplicationis

A. Centrosphere

B. nucleus

C. Centromere

D. Centriole

Answer:

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89. The filaments present in cilia and flagella are composed of

A. Microtubules

B. Mocrofilaments

C. Microfibrils

D. Microvilli

Answer:

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90. The arrangement of central and outer microtubules in the cilium is

A. $9+2$ pattern

B. $2+9$ pattern

C. $9 + 0$ pattern

D. $0 + 9$ pattern

Answer:

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91. Regarding microtubules, all of the following statements are true except

A. They help in determine cell shape

B. They are major components of microvilli

C. They are major components of centriole

D. They are major components of cytoskeleton

Answer:

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92. Permanent vacuoles are present in

A. Prokaryotic cells

B. Eukaryotic cells

C. Plant cells

D. Animal cells

Answer:

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93. The fluid present in vacuoles is called

A. Stroma

B. Matrix

C. Sap

D. Ground substance

Answer:

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94. Turgidity in plant cells maintain by

A. Wall pressure

B. turgor pressure

C. Vacuole

D. Osmotic pressure

Answer:

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95. In plant cell minerals are stored in

A. Peroxisome

B. Mitochondria

C. Golgi body

D. Vacuole

Answer:

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96. Which of the followingis an inclusion

A. Mitochondrion

B. Lysosome

C. Golgi complex

D. Strach grain

Answer:

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97. Nucleus in eukaryotic cell was discovered by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Brown

C. Waldeyer

D. Hofmeister

Answer:

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98. Structure of nucleolus can be seen clearly during

A. Interphase

B. Prophase

C. Metaphase

D. Telophase

Answer:

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99. Nucleus is which type of cell organelle

A. Membrance bounded

B. Naked

C. Double membrance bounded

D. Single membrance bounded

Answer:

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100. Nuclear pores were first of all observed by

A. Robert Brown

B. Callan and Tomlin

C. Palade

D. Benda

Answer:

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101. Nucleoplasm also called as

A. Karyolymph

B. Nuclear sap

C. Lymph

D. a and b

Answer:

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102. Nucleolus wasfirst discovered by

A. Palade

B. Fontana

C. Dalton

D. Waldeyer

Answer:

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103. Nucleolus is

A. Granular body

B. Naked body

C. Membrance bounded body

D. a and b

Answer:

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104. Metabolically and genetically inert region of chromatin is called

A. Euchromatin

B. Nuclear reticulum

C. Heterochromation

D. Chromatid

Answer:

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105. Which of the following statements about inclusion bodies is incorrect ?

A. They lie free in the cytoplasm

B. These represent reserve material in cytoplasm

C. They are not bound by any membrance

D. These are involved in ingestion of food particles

Answer:

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106. New cells generate from.

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107. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
a) Cristae	i) Flat membranous sacs in stroma
b) Cisternae	ii) Infoldings in mitochondria
c) Thylakoids	iii) Disc-shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus

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108. Growth of cell wall during cell elongation take place by.

A. Apposition

B. Intussusception

C. Both a and b

D. Super position

Answer:

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109. Plasma membrane is made up of

A. Proteins and cellulose

B. Proteins and phospholipid

C. Proteins and carbohydrates

D. Proteins, Phospholipid and some carbohydrates

Answer:

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110. Plasma membrane is fluid structure due to presence of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Lipid

C. Glycoprotein

D. Polysaccharide

Answer:

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111. Cell wall is present in

A. Plant cell

B. Prokaryotic cell

C. Algal cell

D. All of the above

Answer:

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112. Plasma membrane is fluid structure due to presence of

A. Selectively permeable

B. Permeable

C. Inpermeable

D. Semipermeable

Answer:

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113. Mitochondria DNA is

A. Naked

B. Circular

C. Double stranded

D. All of the above

Answer:

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114. Lysosomes are not helpful in

A. Osteogenesis

B. Cellular digestion

C. Metamorphosis

D. Lipogenesis

Answer:

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115. Which of the following set of organelles contain DNA

A. Mitochondria, Peroxysome

B. Plasma membrane, ribosome

C. Mitochondria, chloroplast

D. Chloroplast, dictyosome

Answer:

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116. Golgi body is absent in

A. Prokayotes

B. Mature mammalin RBC

C. Akaryotes

D. All of the above

Answer:

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117. A common characteristic feature of plant sieve tube cells and most of mammalin erythrocytes is

A. Absence of mitochondria

B. Presence of cell wall

C. Presence of haemoglobin

D. Absence of nucleus

Answer:

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118. Select one which is not true for ribosome

A. Made of two sub units

B. Form polysome

C. May attach to mRNA

D. Have no role in protein synthesis

Answer:

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119. Which one of these is not a eukaryote?

A. Euglena

B. Anabaena

C. Spirogyra

D. Agaricus

Answer:

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120. which of the following dyes is best suited for staining chromosomes?

A. Basic fuchsin

B. Safranin

C. Mehylene blue

D. Carmine

Answer:

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121. Different cells have different sizes. Arrange the following cells in an ascending order of their size. Choose the correct option among the followings:

Mycoplasma

Ostrich egg

Human RBC

Bacteria

A. I, iv, iii and ii

B. I, ii, iii and iv

C. ii, I, iii and iv

D. iii, ii, I and iv

Answer:

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122. Which of the following features is common to prokaryotes and many eukaryotes?

A. Chromosomes present

B. Cell wall present

C. Nuclear membrane present

D. Sub cellular organelles present

Answer:

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123. Who proposed the fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane?

A. Camilo Golgi

B. Schleiden and Schwann

C. Singer and Nicolson

D. Robert Brown

Answer:

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124. 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:

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125. What is a tonoplast?

A. Outer membrane of mitochondria

B. Inner membrane of chloroplast

C. Membrane boundary of the vacuole of plant cells

D. Cell membrane of a plant cell

Answer:

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

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

B. It has 80S types ribosome present in the cytoplasm

C. Mitochondria contain circular DNA

D. Membrane bound organelles are present

Answer:

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127. Which of the following statements is not true for plasma membrane?

A. It is present in both plant and animal cell

B. Lipid is present as a bilayer in it

C. Proteins are present integrated as well as loosely associated with the lipid bilayer.

D. Carbohydrates is never found in it

Answer:

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128. Plastid differs from mitochondria on the basis of one of the following features. Mark the right answer.

A. Presence of two layers of membrane

B. Presence of ribosome

C. Presence of chlorophyll

D. Presence of DNA

Answer:

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129. Which of the following is not a function of cytoskeleton in a cell?

A. Intracellular transport

B. Maintenance of cell shape and structure

C. Support of the organelle

D. Cell motiltity

Answer:

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130. The stain used to visualize mitochondria is

A. Fast green

B. Safranin

C. Aceto carmine

D. Janus green

Answer:

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131. The inherent capacity of a cell to regenerate a new whole organism is called

A. Ontogeny

B. Totipotency

C. Phylogeny

D. Pleuropotency

Answer:

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132. Spherical form of bacteria are called as

A. Bacilli

B. Cocci

C. Vibros

D. Spirilla

Answer:

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133. One of the following generally absent in bacterial cell wall

A. Peptidoglycan

B. Cellulose

C. Murein

D. Lipid

Answer:

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134. Nucleoid consists of

A. Circular DNA

B. Circular double stranded DNA

C. Single, circular, double stranded DNA

D. Single, circular, double stranded DNA without histone protein

Answer:

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135. The particles present on the surface of cristae are called as

A. Oxysomes

B. F_1 particles

C. Mesosomes

D. a and b

Answer:

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136. Which of the following statement is not true

A. Both mitochondria and chloroplast have more than one membrane

B. Both mitochondria and chloroplast provide energy to cells in the same way

C. Only chloroplast contain a pigment chl-II

D. Both animal and plant cells contain mitochondria

Answer:

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137. Autonomic genome system is present in

A. Ribosomes and chloroplast

B. Mitochondria and ribosomes

C. Mitochondria and chloroplast

D. Golgi bodies and mitochondria

Answer:

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138. E.R. is

A. Membrane bounded cell organelle

B. Single membrane bounded cell organelle

C. Double membrane bounded cell organelle

D. Non membrane bounded cell organelle

Answer:

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139. The ultra structure of Golgi complex was described by

A. Golgi

B. Dalton and Felix

C. Duve

D. Singer and Nicholson

Answer:

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140. Cells with secretory function have abundant.

A. Dictyosomes

B. E.R.

C. Lysosomes

D. Osteosomes

Answer:

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141. The lysosome which are formed by the fusion of to primary lysosome with endocytosis vacuoles are called

A. Autophagic vacuoles

B. Heterophagic vacuoles

C. Residual bodies

D. None of these

Answer:

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142. Peroxisome contain the enzyme for synthesis of

A. Peroxide

B. ATP

C. Lipids

D. Proteins

Answer:

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143. The cytoplasmic area surrounding the centrioles is called.

A. Sarcolemma

B. Centrosome

C. Centromere

D. Cytosome

Answer:

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144. Match list-I and list-II and select the corrent answer using code given below the list.

List-I	List-II
1. Microtubules	Structural component of cilia
2. Centrioles	Store hydrolytic enzymes
3. Peroxisomes	Store oil proteins and starch in plants

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct, 3 false

C. 1 is correct, 2 and 3 are false

D. 1 and 3 are correct, 2 is false

Answer:

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145. The light stained and diffused region of chromatin is called as

A. Euchromatin

B. Heterochromatin

C. Chromatin network

D. Chromosomes

Answer:

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146. Fibrous lamina is found in nucleus

A. Outside the outer nuclear membrane

B. Inner to inner nuclear membrane

C. In chromatin network

D. In nucleolus

Answer:

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147. Which one is apparato reticulare interno?

A. Golgi apparatus

B. Endoplasmic reticulum

C. Microfilaments

D. Microtubules

Answer:

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148. Magnification of compound microscope is not connected with

A. Numerical aperture

B. Focal length of object

C. Focal length of eye place

D. Tube length

Answer:

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149. The prokaryotic flagella possess

A. Unit membrane enclosed fibre

B. Protein membrane enclosed fibre

C. 9 + 2 membrane enclosed structure

D. Helically arranged protein molecule

Answer:

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150. Which of the following is correct regarding enzyme of lysosome.

A. Lysosomes enzymes beings mainly lipolysis

B. Lysosomes enzymes involve in active transport of molecules

C. Lysosome enzymes are rich with polyribosomes

D. Lysosome enzymes do not digest their own membrane proteins

Answer:

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151. Organelle/organoid involved in genetic engineering is?

A. Mitochondria

B. Plasmid

C. Lysosome

D. Golgi apparatus

Answer:

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152. Cell recognition and adhesion occur due to biochemicals of cell membranes named.

A. Protein

B. Lipid

C. Protein and lipid

D. Glycoprotein and Glycolipid

Answer:

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153. Which is correct about cell theory in view of current status of our knowledge about cell structure?

A. It needs modification due to discovery of subcellular structures like chloroplast and mitochondria

B. Modified cell theory means that all living beings are composed of cells capable of reproducing

C. Cell theory does not hold good because all living being do not have cellular organization.

D. Cell theory means that all living objects consists of cells whether or not capable of reproducing.

Answer:

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154. Protein synthesis in a animal cell occurs.

A. Only on the ribosome present in cytosol

B. Only on ribosomes attached to the nuclear envelops and E.R

C. On ribosomes present in the nucleolus as well as in cytoplasm

D. On ribosomes in cytoplasm as well as in mitochondrai

Answer:

155. Vacuole in plant cells.

A. Is membrane bounded and stores proteins and lipids

B. Is membrane bounded and contains water and excretory substances

C. Lacks membrane and contains air

D. Lack membrane and contains water and excretory substances

Answer:

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156. According to "Fluid mosaic model", cell membrane are semifluid, where lipids and integral proteins can diffuse randomly. In recent years, this model has been modified in several respects. In this regard, which of the following statements is incorrect?

A. Proteins in cell membrane can travel within the lipid layer

B. Proteins can also undergo flip flop movements in the lipid bilayer

C. Proteins can remain confined within certain domains of the membrane

D. Many proteins remain completely embedded within the lipid bilayer

Answer:

Example

1. Who observed cells under the microscope for the first time?

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2. Who made the first microscope?

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3. How do onion peel cells and our body cells differ?

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4. Why bacterial nucleus is said to be primitive?

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5. How do a combination of lenses helps in higher magnification?

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6. Why do basal body of bacterial flagella considered as smallest motor in the world?

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7. Why mitochondriais called as power house of cell chamber

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8. Are mitochondria present in all eukaryotic cells?

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9. Are mitochondria present in all eukaryotic cells?

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10. Why nucleus is considered as control unit of a cell.

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11. Can cells like Xylem or mature human RBCs called living?

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12. What is a syncytium and coenocyte?

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13. Plants have no circulatory system? Then how cells manage intercellular transport?

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14. Is nucleolus covered by membrane?

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15. Fluid mosaic model proposed by Singer and Nicolson replaced Sandwich model proposed by Danielli and Davson? Why?

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16. The RBC surface normally shows glycoprotein molecules. When determining blood group do they play any role?

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17. How cytoplasm differs from nucleoplasm in chemical composition?

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18. What is the significance of vacuole in a plant cell?

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19. What does 'S' refer in a 70S and an 80S ribosome?

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20. Mention a single membrane bound organelle which is rich in hydrolytic enzymes.

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21. What are gas vascuoles? State their functions?

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22. What is the function of a polysome?

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23. Distinguish between smooth and rough endoplasmic reticulum.

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24. Mitochondria are power house of cell. Given reason.

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25. What are types of plastids?

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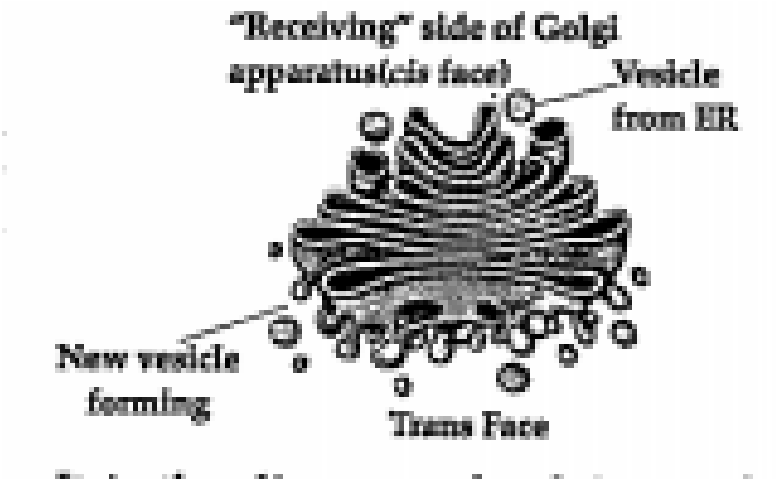
26. Label the diagrams and write down the details of concept in your word.



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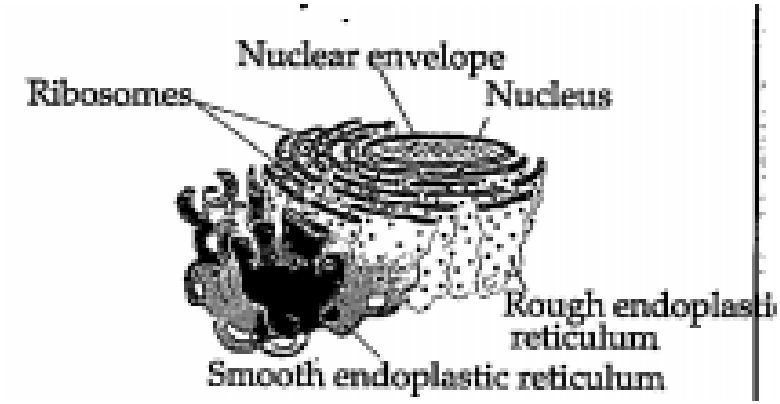
27. Label the diagrams and write down the details of concept in your word.



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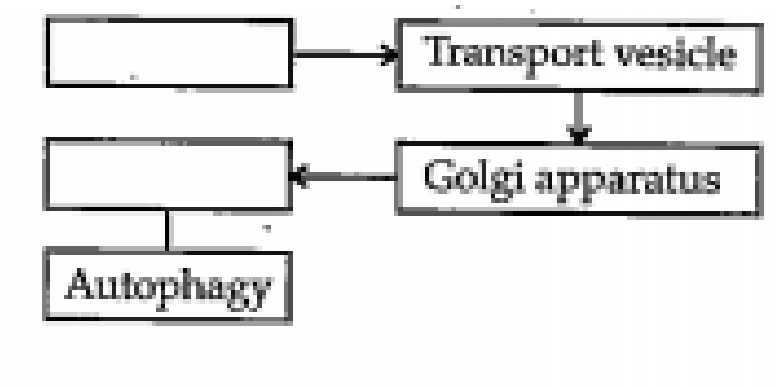
28. Complete the flow chart.



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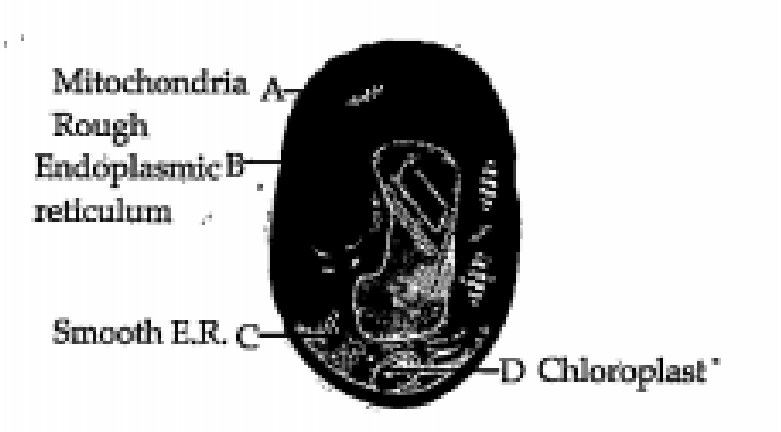
29. Label the A, B, C, and D in above diagram and write the functions of organells A and B.



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30. Identify each cell structures or organelle from its description below:

Manufactures ribosome.

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31. Identify each cell structures or organelle from its description below:

Carrys out photosynthesis.

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32. Identify each cell structures or organelle from its description below:

Can bud of vesicle from which form Golgi apparatus.

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33. Identify each cell structures or organelle from its description below:

Manufacture ATP in animal and plant cells.

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34. Identify each cell structures or organelle from its description below:

Selective permeable.

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35. Onion cells have no chloroplast. How can we tell they are plants?

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36. Discuss briefly the role of nucleolus in the cells actively involved in protein synthesis.

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37. Explain the association of carbohydrate to the plasma membrane and its significance.

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38. Comment on the cartwheel structure of centriole.

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39. Briefly describe the cell theory.

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40. Differentiate between Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER) and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER).

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41. Give the biochemical composition of plasma membrane. How are lipid molecules arranged in the membrane?

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42. What are plasmids? Describe their role in bacteria.

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43. What are histones? What are their functions?

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44. What structural and functional attributes must a cell have to be called a living cell?

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45. Briefly give the contributions of the following scientists in formulating the cell theory

Robert Virchow

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46. Briefly give the contributions of the following scientists in formulating the cell theory

Schleiden and Schwann

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47. Is extra genomic DNA present in prokaryotes and eukaryotes? If yes, indicate their location in both the types of organisms.

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48. Structure and functions are correlatable in living organisms. Can you justify this by taking plasma membrane as an example?

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49. Eukaryotic cells have organelles which may (a) not be bound by a membrane (b) bound by a single membrane (c) bound by a double membrane Group the various subcellular organelles into these three categories.

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50. which Eukaryotic cells have organelles which may

bound by a single membrane

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51. which Eukaryotic cells have organelles which may

bound by a double membrane

Watch Video Solution

52. The genomic content of the nucleus is constant for a given species where as the extra chromosomal DNA is found to be variable among the members of a population. Explain.

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53. Mitochondria are power house of cell. Given reason.

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54. Is there a species specific or region specific type of plastids? How does one distinguish one from the other?

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55. Write the functions of the following:

Centromere

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56. Write the functions of the following:

Cell wall

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57. Write the functions of the following:

Smooth ER

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58. Write the functions of the following:

Golgi apparatus

Watch Video Solution

59. Write the functions of the following:

Centrioles

Watch Video Solution

60. Are the different types of plastids interchangeable? If yes, give examples where they are getting converted from one type to another.

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61. What is mesosome in a prokayotic cell?

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62. How do neutral solutes move across the plasma membrane? Can the polar molecules also move across it in the same way? If not, then how are these transported across the membrane?

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63. Name two cell-organelles that are double membrane bound. What are the characteristics of these two organelles? State

their fucntions and draw labelled diagrams of both.

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64. What are the characteristics of prokayotic cells?

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65. Multicellular organisms have division of labour. Explain.

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66. Cell is the basic unit of life. Discuss in brief.

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67. What are nuclear pores? State their function.

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68. Both lysosomes and vacuoles are endomembrane structures, yet they differ in terms of their functions. Comment.

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69. Describe the structure of the following with the help of labelled diagrams.

Nucleus

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70. Describe the structure of the following with the help of labelled diagrams.

Centrosome

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