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BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Cell structure and organization

Example

1. Define the following. Cell

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2. Define the following. Light microscope

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3. Define the following. Unicellular and multicellular organisms

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4. State the priniciple of microscope. Why do we need electron microscope?

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5. Who proposed the idea of 'Omnis cellula -e-cellula' and cell theory?

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6. Define totipotency.

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

Schleiden and Schwann

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8. Give the postulates of modern cell theory.

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9. Why bacterial nucleus is said to be primitive?

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

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

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12. Describe in brief the shapes and sizes of a cell.

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13. Name two major divisions of cell structure.

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14. What are prokaryotes?

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15. Name the chemical composing of bacterial cell wall.

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16. What are the components of cell envelope in prokaryotic cell? Briefly describe glycolyx.

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17. What staining procedure distinguishes different types of bacteria.

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18. What are Mesosomes? What is the main function of Mesosomes?

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19. What are different appendages found in prokaryotes?

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20. Mention the function of pili and fimbriae.

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21. How is the Ribosome size measured?

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22. What are chromatophores?

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23. Explain the structure of prokaryotic cell with the help of neat labelled diagram.

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24. Describe the structure of bacteria with well labelled diagram.

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25. Write a short note on prokaryotic cytoplasm.

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26. Define Eukaryotic cells? Describe them in short.

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27. State the chemical composition of Eukaryotic cell wall in different plant cells. Also state functions.

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28. Sketch and label neat and labelled diagram of the following. Animal Cell

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29. Sketch and label neat and labelled diagram of the following. Plant Cell

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30. Describe plant cell wall with well labelled diagram.

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31. What is plasmodesmata?

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32. What is Plasma membrane?

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33. Give the functions of plasma membrane.

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

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35. Plasma membrane is semi-permeable'. Why?

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36. What are cell organelles?

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37. Define Cytosol.

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38. Define Cyclosis.

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39. Name the main chemical components of Cytoplasm.

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40. Write a note on structure and functions of cytoplasm in eukaryotic cell.

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41. What is endomembrane system of a cell?

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42. Enlist different cell organelles present in eukaryotic cell.

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43. With the help of neat labelled diagram describe the structure of Endoplasmic Reticulum.

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44. State the functions of Endoplasmic Recticulum.

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45. Distinguish between smooth and rough endoplasmic reticulum.

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46. Who discovered Golgi complex?

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47. The ultra structure of Golgi complex was described by

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48. What is the relationship between Golgi apparatus and ER?

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49. What is Cisternal maturation model?

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50. Which cell organelles are commonly called "suicide bags"?

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51. Why are Lysosomes called "suicide bags"?

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52. Describe the various structural forms of Lysosomes.

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53. What is Autophagy? Explain about autophagic vesicle.

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54. Describe in brief about lysosomes. Also state their functions.

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55. Distinguish between intracellular and extracellular digestion?

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56. Name the boundary of a vacuole.

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57. What is the function of tonoplast membrane?

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58. Write a short note on vacuoles.

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59. What are Sphaerosomes?

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60. What are microbodies? What are their types?

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61. Write a short note on: Peroxisomes.

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62. Write a short note on Glyoxysomes.

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

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64. Why mitochondriais called as power house of cell chamber

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65. Are mitochondria present in all eukaryotic cells?

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66. Describe the structure of Mitochondria.

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67. Describe the structure of cell organelle known as "Power house of the cell".

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68. Describe the structure of Oxysomes.

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69. What are plastids?

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70. What are the different types of Plastids?

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71. Describe functions of different types of plastids in detail.

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

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73. Define Thylakoid

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74. Define Grana.

Watch Video Solution

75. Define Stroma.

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76. Describe eukaryotic ribosomes with neat labelled diagram.

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77. What are polyribosomes?

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78. Is nucleolus covered by membrane?

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79. Explain the structure of Nucleus with the help of a diagram.

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

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

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82. What are grana?

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83. What is a syncytium and coenocyte?

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84. What are the functions of nuclear envelope?

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85. Explain the structure and function of nucleolus.

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86. Write a short note on nucleolus.

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87. What is chromatin material? What are its types?

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88. How cytoplasm differs from nucleoplasm in chemical composition?

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89. Write a short note on Cytoskeleton.

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90. Which are the long fibres of Cytoskeleton?

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91. Write a note on Cilia and flagella.

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92. Distinguish between cilia flagella.

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93. Write a note on Centrioles.

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94. What is difference between us?

Prokaryotic cell and eukaryotic cell.

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95. Characteristics Plant cell and Animal cell.

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

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97. The RBC surface normally shows glycoprotein molecules. When determining

blood group do they play any role?

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Exercise

1. 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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2. Cell membrane is composed of..... .

A. Proteins cellulose

B. Proteins and phospholipid

C. Proteins and carbohydrates

D. Proteins, phospholipid and some carbohydrates.

Answer:

3. Plasma membrane is fluid structure due to presence of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Lipid

C. Glycoproteins

D. polysaccharide

Answer:

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4. Cell wall is present in

A. Plant cell

B. Prokaryotic cell

C. Algal cell

D. All of the above

Answer:

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5. Plasma membrane is..... .

A. Selectively permeable

B. Permeable

C. Impermeable

D. Semipermeable

Answer:

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6. Lysosomes are not helpful in

A. Osteogenesis

B. Cellular digestion

C. Metamorphosis

D. Lipogenesis

Answer:

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7. 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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8. Golgi body is absent in

A. Prokaryotes

B. Mature mammalian RBC

C. Akaryotes

D. All of the above

Answer:

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9. Mitochondria DNA is

A. Naked

B. Circular

C. Double stranded

D. All of the above

Answer:

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10. .....first discovered nucleus.

A. Robert Hooke

B. Robert Brown

C. Robert Koch

D. Robert Hill

Answer:

11. Glycocalyx is a part of..... .

A. cell wall

B. cell membrane

C. cell envelope

D. plasma membrane

Answer:

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12. .....are invaginations of plasma membrane.

A. Cytoplasm

B. Mesosome

C. Cell wall

D. Chromatophores

Answer:

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13. Extra chromosomal DNA in a prokaryote is called..... .

A. plastid

B. nucleoid

C. plasmid

D. nucleus

Answer:

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14. Streaming movement of cytoplasmic matrix is called..... .

A. cyclone

B. scattering

C. cyclosis

D. tsunami

Answer:

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15. Golgi bodies are involved in..... .

A. excretion

B. secretion

C. ATP synthesis

D. RNA synthesis

Answer:

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16. Fluid mosaic model was proposed by..... .

A. Singer and Nicholson

B. Schwann and schleiden

C. Watson and Crick

D. Hooke and Brown

Answer:

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17. Ribosomes are composed of..... .

A. DNA and proteins

B. DNA and RNA

C. DNA only

D. RNA and proteins

Answer:

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18. Hydrolytic enzymes are seen in..... .

A. mitochondria

B. ribosomes

C. lysosomes

D. golgi complex

Answer:

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19. Sphaerosomes are organelles which store..... .

A. proteins

B. fats

C. carbohydrate

D. enzyme

Answer:

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20. Space between the 2 nuclear membrane is called..... .

A. perinuclear space

B. nucelar space

C. dinuclear space

D. periplastidial space

Answer:

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21. Who postulated cell theory?

A. Schwaan and Hooke

B. Schleiden and Hooke

C. Schleiden and Schwaan

D. Schwaan and Brown

Answer:

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22. .....coined the term protoplasm in animal cell.

A. Robert Brown

B. J.E. Purkinje

C. Von Mohl

D. Rudolf Virchow

Answer:

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23. .....is autonomous and self replicating DNA with few genes.

A. Plasmid

B. Plastid

C. Ribosomes

D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer:

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24. .....is called powerhouse of a cell.

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria

C. Golgi bodies

D. Ribosomes

Answer:

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25. Storage of carbohydrate, proteins and fats is done by..... .

A. Nucleus

B. lysosomes

C. Golgi bodies

D. Plastid

Answer:

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26. Vacuoles are bound by..... .

A. cell membrane

B. plasma membrane

C. tonoplast

D. cell wall

Answer:

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27. Plasma membrane is fluid structure due to presence of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Lipid

C. Glycoproteins

D. polysaccharide

Answer:

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28. Cell wall is present in

A. Plant cell

B. Prokaryotic cell

C. Algal cell

D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

29. Extra chromosomal DNA in a prokaryote is called..... .

A. plastid

B. nucleoid

C. plasmid

D. nucleus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

30. Hydrolytic enzymes are seen in..... .

A. mitochondria

B. ribosomes

C. lysosomes

D. golgi complex

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

31. Which cell organelles are commonly called "suicide bags"?

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32. Name any two enzymes of lysosomes.

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33. What is glycocalyx?

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

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35. Draw neat labelled diagram of: mitochondria

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36. State the function of vacuole.

Watch Video Solution

37. Write a note of cell theory.

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

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39. With the help of neat labelled diagram explain the structure of nucleus.

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40. With the help of diagram explain difference between animal and plant cell.

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41. What is difference between us?

Prokaryotic cell and eukaryotic cell.