



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

THE CELL : THE BASIC UNIT OF LIFE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Cell is a unit of

A. Structure

B. Function

C. Mass of protoplasm

D. All the above

Answer: D



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2. Study of cell structure under microscope is

A. Cytology

B. Cell Biology

C. Cytochemistry

D. Microanatomy

Answer: A



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3. Study of cell in all aspects is

A. Cytotaxonomy

B. Cytology

C. Cell Biology

D. Cytochemistry

Answer: C



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4. Cells were observed prior to Robert Hooke by

A. Aristotle

B. Malpighi

C. Bauhin

D. Eicher

Answer: B



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5. Who initiated cell concept

A. Robert Hooke

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Grew

D. Schleiden and Schwann

Answer: A



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6. Cells was discovered by

A. Swanson

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Robert Hooke

D. Robert Brown.

Answer: C



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7. The cell was discovered in

A. 18th century

B. 19th century

C. First half of 17th Century

D. Second half of 16th Century

Answer: D



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8. The cell as a basic unit of structure of living things was discovered by

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Virchow

D. Schleiden

Answer: D



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9. The cell theory states that

A. All cells are living

B. All cells have nucleus

C. Cells are fundamental structural units of
living organisms

D. Cells reproduce by mitosis and meiosis

Answer: C



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10. Robert Brown is known for his discovery of

A. Chloroplasts

B. Respirometer

C. Nucleus

D. Mitochondria

Answer: C



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11. Who proposed the "Cell theory"

A. Schwann

B. Schleiden

C. Swanson

D. Janssen

Answer: B



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12. The living substance of cell was named sarcode by

A. Corti

B. Dujardin

C. Lamarck

D. Dutrochet

Answer: B



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13. The modern cell theory

A. Protoplasmic Theory

B. Cell Principle

C. Cell Doctrine

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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14. Which ones do not have cellular structure

A. PPLO

B. Rickettsia

C. Viruses

D. Archaeobacteria

Answer: C



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15. Robert Hooke used the terms cell in the year

A. 1665

B. 1725

C. 1545

D. 1595

Answer: A



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16. Micrographia was written by

A. Grew

B. Hooke

C. Brown

D. Lamarck

Answer: B



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17. Cell theory was first modified by

A. Schleiden

B. Brown

C. Schwann

D. Grew

Answer: C



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18. Omnis cellula-e cellula' i.e., new cells arise from preexisting cells , this statement was given by

A. Lamarck

B. Dutrochet

C. Leeuwnhoek

D. Virchow

Answer: D



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19. Cells of Robert Hooke were actually

A. Cells walls

B. Protoplasts

C. Wall-less cells

D. Walled cells

Answer: A



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20. Cell principle is not applicable to

A. Bacteria

B. Viruses

C. Algae

D. Fungi

Answer: B



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21. Distinction of individual cells is absent in coenocytic organism

A. Ultothrix

B. Volvox

C. Eshcerichia

D. Rhizopus

Answer: D



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22. Who believed in the individuality of cells?

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Lamarck

C. Dutrochet

D. Malpighi

Answer: C



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23. Who saw the living matter for the first time ?

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Hooke

C. Grew

D. Cort

Answer: D



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24. A nucleus is absent in the mature

- A. Sieve tube cells
- B. Mammalian erythrocytes
- C. Monocytes
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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25. A tissue having more non-living material than the living matter is

A. Epithelial tissue

B. Parenchyma

C. Connective tissue

D. Nervous system

Answer: C



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26. Who proposed protoplasmic theory as opposed cell theory ?

A. Virchow

B. Schultze

C. Sachs

D. Strasburger

Answer: B



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27. The theory proposing that body an organism consists of incompletely divided cells is

A. Organismal theory

B. Protoplasmic theory

C. Cell theory

D. Theory of cell lineage

Answer: A



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28. Organismal theory was proposed by

A. Van Mohl

B. Sachs

C. Virchow

D. Haberlandt

Answer: B



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29. Cells are autonomous because

- A. They synthesise components of living protoplasm from nonliving materials
- B. They are able to grow and divide
- C. Each cells has its own life span

D. All the above

Answer: D



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30. Each cell leads a double life was first proposed by

A. Schleiden

B. Grew

C. Von Mohl

D. Malpighi

Answer: A



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31. Agening is slow or absent in

A. Plants

B. Parrot

C. Hydra

D. Unicells

Answer: D



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32. Which are less efficient ?

- A. Multicellular animals
- B. Multicellular plants
- C. Colonial organisms
- D. Unicellular organisms

Answer: D



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33. A multicellular organism possesses

- A. Differentiated cells
- B. Undifferentiated cells
- C. Dedifferentiated cells
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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34. Number of types of cells found in human body is

A. 20

B. 30

C. 260

D. 300

Answer: C



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35. Cells which lose their nucleus during differentiation are

A. Nerve cells

B. Muscle cells

C. Erthrocytes

D. Leucocytes

Answer: C



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36. A nucleated differentiated cell that has lost the power to differentiated cell that has lost the power to dedifferentiate is

A. Nerve cell

B. Kideny cell

C. Liver cell

D. All the above

Answer: A



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37. First successful culture was obtained by

A. Haberlandt

B. White

C. Skoog and Miller

D. Steward et al

Answer: B



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38. Callus was grown successfully for the first time by

A. White

B. Gautheret

C. Nobecourt

D. All the above

Answer: D



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39. Morphogenesis in tissue culture was discovered by

A. Gautheret

B. Skoog and Miller

C. Muir et al

D. Steward et al

Answer: B



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40. Who proposed for the first time that cells are totipotent ?

A. White

B. Haberlandt

C. Steward

D. Halperin and Wetherell

Answer: B



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41. Steward et al performed experiment to prove cellular totipotency on

A. Tomato

B. Carrot

C. Tobacco

D. Potato

Answer: B



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42. Explant is

A. Propagule

B. Callus used for subculturing

C. part of plant used in tissue culture

D. Part of tissue culture used for planting

Answer: C





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43. What was done by Steward et al in order to separate individual cells of Carrot root ?

A. Shaking in liquid medium

B. Homogenisation

C. Pressure sieving

D. Microsurgery

Answer: A



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44. Single cells in Steward's culture formed

A. Cellular clumps

B. Embryoids

C. Plantlets

D. All the above

Answer: D



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45. Embryoids are

A. Somatic embryo-like structures

B. Small embryos through fertilisation in culture

C. Early embryo stages used for Propagation in tissue culture

D. All the above

Answer: A



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46. In animals cellular totipotency has been restricted only to

- A. Germinal cells
- B. Epithelia cells
- C. Zygote
- D. Zygote and early blastomeres

Answer: D



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47. Animal cloning is carried out by

A. Artificial fertilization of ovum

B. Directe growth of ovum

C. Ovum with somaic nucleus

D. All the above

Answer: C



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48. The first mammalian clone "Dolly" was created by :

- A. Fisher and Velton
- B. Wilmut and Campbell
- C. Morgan
- D. Bernstein

Answer: B



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49. Cells capable of division are

- A. Stem cells
- B. Meristematic cells
- C. Undifferentiated cells
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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50. Differentiated cells are

- A. Premitotic specialised
- B. Post-mitotic specialised
- C. Premeiotic -specialised
- D. Post-meiotic specialised

Answer: B



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51. RBCs are

- A. Differentiated cells

B. Undifferentiated cells

C. Dedifferentiated cells

D. Dead cells

Answer: A



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52. During defferentiation , RBCs lose

A. Aerobic respiration

B. DNA replication

C. RNA synthesis

D. All the above

Answer: D



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53. Dedifferentiated cells are formed in the region of

A. Injury

B. Regeneration

C. Secondary growth

D. All the above

Answer: D



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54. Functionally important dead cells are

A. Cork cells

B. Tracheary elements

C. Both A and B

D. Endothelial cells

Answer: C



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55. Rapidly dividing unorganised mass of cells in tissue culture is

- A. Callose
- B. Callus
- C. Embryoid
- D. Plantlet

Answer: B



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56. First successful tissue culture was that of

- A. Tamato root
- B. Carrot root
- C. Potato stem
- D. Tobacco callus

Answer: A





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57. Tissue used by Steward et al (1957) to prove cellular totipotency was

- A. Pith of root
- B. Pith of stem
- C. Phloem of root
- D. Phloem of stem

Answer: C



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58. White performed successful tissue culture in

A. 1939

B. 1932

C. 1929

D. 1922

Answer: B



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59. The smallest animal egg is that of

A. Ostrich

B. Human female

C. Duck

D. Hen

Answer: B



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60. Largest animal cell is that of

A. Ostrich

B. Duck

C. Human

D. Hen

Answer: A



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61. Human egg is larger than human sperm because it has

A. Larger nuclues

B. More membranes

C. More cytoplasm

D. All the above

Answer: C



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62. Larger sized organisms usually have

A. Large sized cells

B. More non-cellular material

C. Higher number of cells

D. More cellular excretions

Answer: C



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63. Large cells have

A. High metabolic rate

B. High respiration rate

C. Low surface : volume ratio

D. High surface : volume ratio

Answer: C



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64. Metabolically active cells have

- A. Lower nucleocytoplasmic ratio
- B. Higher nucleocytoplasmic ratio
- C. Higher surface : volume ratio
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D





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65. Alga Acetabularia is

- A. Unicellular procaryote
- B. Multicellular procaryote
- C. Unicellular eucaryote
- D. Multicellular eucaryote

Answer: C



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66. Size of Acetabularia is

A. 10 cm

B. 10 mm

C. 1 · 0mm

D. 0 · 1mm

Answer: A



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67. Average size of human body cells is

A. $5 - 10\mu m$

B. $10 - 15\mu m$

C. $20 - 30\mu m$

D. $70 - 80\mu m$

Answer: C



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68. Large plant cells are

A. Xylem vessel cells

B. Parenchyma cells

C. Sieve tube cells

D. Sclerenchyma fibres

Answer: D



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69. Jute fibres have a length of

A. 30-40 mm

B. $300 - 400\mu m$

C. 30-90 cm

D. 3-9 m

Answer: C



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70. Human egg has volume larger than human sperm by

A. 100, 000

B. 10, 000

C. 1000

D. 100

Answer: A



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71. Efficient large-sized cells should be

A. Elongated

B. Branched

C. With membrane extensions

D. Any of the above

Answer: D



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72. The term protoplasm was coined by

A. Corti

B. Dujardin

C. Purkinje

D. Dutrochet

Answer: C



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73. Purkinje coined the term protoplasm in

A. 1739

B. 1839

C. 1779

D. 1879

Answer: B



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Revision Questions From Competitive Exams

1. The term protoplasm was coined by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Dujardin

C. Robert Brown

D. Purkinje

Answer: D



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2. Cell theory was put forward by

A. Scheliden and Schwann

B. Sutton and Boveri

C. Watson and Crick

D. Darwing and Wallace

Answer: A



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3. The term cell was coined by and the cell was first seen by

A. Robert Hooke

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Schleiden and Schwann

D. Altmann and Kolliker

Answer: A



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4. The cells discovered in thin sections of cork by Robert Hooke were actually

A. Cells walls

B. Cellulose

C. Protoplasm

D. Nuclei

Answer: A



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5. Nucleus was discovered by

A. Robbert Brown

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Robert Hooke

D. Schleiden and Schwann

Answer: A



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6. Credit for establishing nucleus as biological entity goes to

A. Leeuwenhoek

B. Schwann

C. Koch

D. Robert Brown.

Answer: D



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7. Schleiden and Schwann proposed

A. Protoplasm as the physical basis of life

B. Cell theory

C. Theory of cell lineage

D. Nucleus functions as control centre of cell

Answer: B



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

A. It need modification due to discovery of subcellular structures like choloroplasts 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 beings (e.g. viruses) do not have cellular organisation

D. Cell theory does that all living objects consist of cells whether or not capable of reproducing

Answer: C





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9. Minimum cell size seen under light microscope is

A. $1\mu m$

B. $0.1\mu m$

C. $0.25\mu m$

D. $0.5\mu m$

Answer: C



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10. In exception to cell theory is :

A. Mycoplasma

B. Virus

C. Protistans

D. Algae

Answer: B



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11. Cellular totipotency means

A. Synthesis of new cells

B. Formation of new species

C. Formation of new plants

D. Capability of a plant cell to form complete
plant

Answer: D



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12. Cell arises from pre-existing cell was states by

A. Lamarck

B. Virchow

C. Schwann

D. Darwing

Answer: B



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13. 70S type of ribosome shows two units whose sedimentation constants are

" " Or

Sub unit in prokaryotic ribosome is

A. Sedimentation coefficient

B. Solubility

C. Surface area

D. Size

Answer: A



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14. Letter s in structural unit of ribosome denotes

- A. concentration unit
- B. Svedberg unit
- C. Polymerisation unit
- D. Stability unit

Answer: B



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15. Who proposed the "Cell theory"

A. Schleiden

B. Schwann

C. Dutrochet

D. Steward

Answer: B



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16. Longest cell in human body may be

A. Nerve cells

B. Bone cells

C. Leg muscle cells

D. Heart muscle cells

Answer: A



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17. A plant cell has potential to develop into full plant. This property of the plant cell is called

A. Tissue culture

B. Pleuripotency

C. Totipotency

D. Gene cloning

Answer: C



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18. Protoplasm forms percentage of total weight of the body

A. 45 %

B. 70 %

C. 95 %

D. 15 %

Answer: C



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19. According to cell theory

A. Cells are fundamental structural units of

organisms

B. Cells reproduce

C. Cells are living

D. Cell have nuclei

Answer: A



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20. Protoplasm is a

A. Emulsion

B. Complex colloidal solution

C. Molecular solution

D. Suspension

Answer: B



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21. The term sacrode was used for living substance of cell by

A. Hooke

B. Dujardin

C. Purkinje

D. Brown

Answer: B



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22. Protoplams is

- A. Noliving matter
- B. Bearer of hereditary characters
- C. Living matter without function
- D. Physical basis of life

Answer: D





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23. Schleiden and Schwann proposed cell theory in

A. 1836-37

B. 1838-39

C. 1901-02

D. 1938-39

Answer: B



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24. An individual has a number of different types of cells was first stated by

A. Dujardin

B. Robert Brown

C. Dutrochet

D. Schleiden and Schwann

Answer: C



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25. Callus is:

A. material used in healing in phloem

B. Secondary tissue developed by woody plants

C. An undifferentiated mass of cells

D. All the above

Answer: C



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26. Which one is enucleated?

A. Squamous epithelial cells

B. Mature leucocyte of man

C. Mature erythrocyte of frog

D. Mature erythrocyte of man

Answer: D



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27. One of the following is anucleate

A. Sieve tube

B. Companion cell

C. Medullary ray

D. All the above

Answer: D



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28. A cell can form many phenotypes. The property is called

A. Pleuripotency

B. Totipotency

C. Parasexuality

D. Parthenogenesis

Answer: A



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29. Assertion : It is important that the organisms should have cell.

Reason : A cell keeps its chemical composition steady within its boundary .

A. If both are true reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: D



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30. Living beings are made up of cells. This was first stated by

A. Lamarck

B. Von Helmont

C. Schleiden and Sachwann

D. Hugo de Vires

Answer: B



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31. In tissue culture medium, the embryoids formed from pollen grains are due to

- A. Test tube culture
- B. Double fertilisation
- C. Cellular totipotency
- D. Organogenesis

Answer: A



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32. Cellular totipotency is demonstrated by :-

A. Only gymnosperm cells

B. All plants cells

C. All eukaryotic cells

D. Only bacterial cells

Answer: B



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33. Basic unit of life is

A. Cell

B. Tissue

C. Organ

D. Organ system

Answer: B



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34. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I	Column II
Robert Hooke	1. Mutation theory
Charles Darwin	2. Swan-necked flask experiment
Hugo de vries	3. Origin of species
Louis Pasteur	4. Micrographia

A. a-iii,b-iv,c-i,d-ii

B. a-ii,b-i,c-iii,d-iv

C. a-i,b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

D. a-iv,b-iii,c-i,d-ii

Answer: D



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35. Schleiden and Schwann proposed

A. Brownian movement

B. Cell theory

C. Protoplasm as physical basis of life

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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36. Schleiden (1838) proposed that cell is the structural and functional unit of life. His idea was a

- A. Observation
- B. Assumption
- C. Generalisation
- D. Hypothesis

Answer: D



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37. Match the columns :

Column I		Column II
(a) Hatch and Slack	(i)	Electron microscope
(b) Theophrastus	(ii)	Citric acid cycle
(c) Knoll and Ruska	(iii)	Micrographia
(d) Robert Hook	(iv)	C_4 Pathways
	(v)	Historia Plantarum

- A. (a)-(iv),(b)-(v),(c)-(i),(d)-(ii)
- B. (a)-(iv),(b)-(v),(c)-(i),(d)-(iii)
- C. (a)-(ii),(b)-(iv),(c)-(iv),(d)-(iii)
- D. (a)-(ii),(b)-(iii),(c)-(iv),(d)-(i)

Answer: B



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38. When a cell of $2\mu m$ diameter grows to double its diameter, its surface area : volume relationship will

- A. Remain the same
- B. Become Half
- C. Become double
- D. Become undetermined

Answer: B



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39. The cell as a basic unit of structure of living things was discovered by

A. Schleiden and Schwann

B. Mendel

C. Robert Hooke

D. Aristotle

Answer: A



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40. Physical basis of life is

- A. Nucleoplasm
- B. Cytoplasm
- C. Plasmalemma
- D. Protoplasm

Answer: D



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41. Which of the following statement are false ?

(a) Most cells are tiny with volume range of

$$1 - 100nm^3$$

(b) Some cells have microvilli to increase the absorptive surface area

(c) All cells arise from pre-existing cells

(d) In plants, translocation of solutes is performed by xylem vessels and tracheids

(e) According to cell theory, all cells arise from abiotic material

A. a, c and e are false

B. a, d and e are false

C. b, c and d are false

D. c, d and e are false

Answer: B



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42. T. Schwann and M. Schleiden were

- A. Dutch biologists
- B. English biologists
- C. Asutrian biologists
- D. German biologists

Answer: D





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43. In 1831, Robert Brown discovered

A. Cell

B. Dictyosome

C. Nucleus

D. Nucleolus

Answer: C



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44. Robert Hooke used the terms cell in the year

A. 1650

B. 1665

C. 1865

D. 1960

Answer: B



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45. Who first saw and described a live cell ?

A. Mathias Schleiden

B. Theodore Schwann

C. Anton von Leeuwenhoek

D. Rudolf Virchow

Answer: C



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46. New cells have

A. Bacterial fermentation

B. Regeneration of old cells

C. Pre-existing cells

D. Abiotic material

Answer: C



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47. Smaller cells have

A. Small surface area per volume ratio

B. Large surface area per volume ratio

C. Slow exchange rate of nutrients

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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48. Which ones have round and biconcave shape

A. White blood cells

B. Red blood cells

C. Columnar epithelial cells

D. Nerve cells

Answer: B



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49. Cell theory was propounded by

A. A botanist

B. A zoologist

C. Both a botanist and a zoologist

D. A psychologist

Answer: C



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50. An enucleated plant cell is

- A. Epidermal cell
- B. Companion cell
- C. Xylem parenchyma
- D. Sieve tube cell

Answer: D



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51. Robert Hooke published his work on cork cells in

A. Genera Plantarum

B. Species Plantarum

C. Micrographia

D. Cytologia

Answer: C



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Assertion

1. Assertion. Specialisation of cells is advantageous to organisms.

Reason. It increases operational efficiency

A. If both are true reason being correct explanation

B. Both true but reason is not correct explanation

C. Assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. Both are wrong

Answer: A



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2. Assertion : The number of cells in a multicellular organism is inversely proportional to the size of body .

Reason : All the cells in the biological world are of same size.

A. If both are true reason being correct explanation

B. bothe true but reason is not correct
explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wring

D. both are wrong

Answer: A



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Check Your Grasp

1. Cell theory was put forward by

A. Schleiden

B. Schwann

C. Schleiden and Schwann

D. Sachs

Answer: C



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2. The smallest human cell is

A. Erythrocyte

B. Kideny cell

C. Liver cell

D. Sperm

Answer:



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3. Protoplasm was first observed by

A. Dujardin

B. Purkinje

C. Von Mohl

D. Corti

Answer: A



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4. Who wrote the book "Cells and Tissues" and coined the term of cytology

A. Robert Hooke

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Hertwig

D. Swammerdam

Answer: C



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5. First scientist to observe free cells was

A. Swammerdam

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Rudolf virchow

D. Strasburger

Answer:



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6. Law of cell lineage has been proposed by

A. Schwann

B. Schleiden and Schwann

C. Rudolf virchow

D. Lamarck

Answer:



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7. Volumes of procaryotic and eucaryotic cells are

A. $0.2 - 10\mu m^3$ and $1000 - 10000\mu m^3$

B. $0.1 - 10\mu m^3$ and $100 - 1000\mu m^3$

C. $0.1 - 5.0\mu m^3$ and $3 - 30\mu m^3$

D. $0.1 - 1.0\mu m^3$ and $10 - 100\mu m^3$

Answer: A



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8. Concept of cellular totipotency was established by

A. White

B. Haberlandt

C. Steward

D. Muir

Answer: B



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9. The term cytology was coined by

A. Hertwig

B. Robert Hooke

C. Dutrochet

D. Robert Brown

Answer: A



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10. Multicellularity is useful for

A. Forming protective covering

B. Keeping cell size small

C. Division of labour

D. All the above

Answer: D



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11. Mature RBCs lack

A. Aerobic respiration

B. Transcription

C. DNA replication

D. All the above

Answer: D



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12. Efficient large-sized cells should be

A. Elongated

B. Elongated or branched

C. With large surface area

D. Having microvilli

Answer:



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