

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1: The largest cell in the human body is -

- (a)Nerve cell (b)Muscle cell
(c)Liver cell (d)Kidney cell

Q.2: The barrier between the protoplasm and the other environment in an animal cell is -

- (a)Cell wall (b)Nuclear membrane (c)Tonoplast
(d)Plasma membrane

Q.3: The term 'Cell' was given by -

- (a)Leeuwenhoek (b)Robert Hooke (c)Flemming
(d)Robert Brown

Q.4: Who proposed the cell theory? -

- (a)Schleiden and Schwann (b)Watson and Crick
(c)Darwin and Wallace (d)Mendel and Morgan

Q.5: A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of -

- (a)Endoplasmic Reticulum (b)Mitochondria (c)Ribosome
(d)Centrioles

Q.6: Centrosome is found in -

- (a)Cytoplasm (b)Nucleus
(c)Chromosomes (d)Nucleolus

Q.7: The power house of a cell is -

- (a)Chloroplast (b)Mitochondrion
(c)Golgi apparatus (d)Nucleolus

Q.8: Within a cell the site of respiration (oxidation) is the -

- (a)Ribosome (b)Golgi apparatus
(c) Mitochondrion (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q.9: Which is called 'Suicidal Bag'?

- (a)Centrosome (b)Lysosome (c)Mesosome
(d)Chromosome

Q.10: Ribosomes are the center for -

- (a)Respiration (b)Photosynthesis
(c)Protein synthesis (d)Fat synthesis

Q.11: Double membrane is absent in -

- (a)Mitochondrion (b)Chloroplast
(c)Nucleus (d)Lysosome

Q.12: Cell organelle found only in Plant is -

- (a)Golgi apparatus (b) Mitochondria
(c)Plastids (d)Ribosomes

Q.13: Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are -

- (a)Diploids (b)Prokaryotes
(c)Haploids (d)Eukaryotes

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- Q.14: Animal cell is limited by -
(a) Plasma membrane (b) Shell membrane
(c) Cell wall (d) Basement membrane
- Q.15: The network of Endoplasmic Reticulum is present in the -
(a) Nucleus (b) Nucleolus (c) Cytoplasm
(d) Chromosomes
- Q.16: Lysosomes are reservoirs of -
(a) Fat (b) RNA (c) Secretory
Glycoprotein (d) Hydrolytic Enzymes
- Q.17: The membrane surrounding the vacuole of a plant cell is called -
(a) Tonoplast (b) Plasma membrane
(c) Nuclear membrane (d) Cell wall
- Q.18: Cell secretion is done by -
(a) Plastids (b) ER
(c) Golgi apparatus (d) Nucleolus
- Q.19: Centrioles are associated with -
(a) DNA synthesis (b) Reproduction
(c) Spindle formation (d) Respiration
- Q.20: Main difference between animal cell and plant cell is -
(a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome (c) Lysosome
(d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Q.21: Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in -
(a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome
(c) Lysosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Q.22: Plasmolysis occurs due to -
(a) Absorption (b) Endosmosis
(c) Osmosis (d) Exosmosis
- Q.23: A plant cell becomes turgid due to -
(a) Plasmolysis (b) Exosmosis
(c) Endosmosis (d) Electrolysis
- Q.24: Solute concentration is higher in the external solution -
(a) Hypotonic (b) Isotonic (c) Hypertonic
(d) None of the above
- Q.25: A cell placed in hypertonic solution will -
(a) Shrink (b) Show Plasmolysis
(c) Swell up (d) No change in shape or size
- Q.26: The radiant energy of sunlight is converted to chemical energy and is stored as -
(a) AMP (b) ADP
(c) ATP (d) APP
- Q.27: Which of the following organelle does not have membrane?
(a) Ribosome (b) Nucleus
(c) Chloroplast (d) Mitochondria

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- Q.28: Root hair absorbs water from soil through -
(a)Osmosis (b)Active transport
(c)Diffusion (d)Endocytosis
- Q.29: The number of lenses in compound light microscope is -
(a)2 (b)3
(c)4 (d)1
- Q.30: The history of the cell began in 1665 with the publication of Micrographia in London by -
(a)Robert Hooke (b)Robert Brown
(c)Strasburger (d)Dujardin
- Q.31: Cell inclusions are -
(a)Non-living materials present in the cytoplasm
(b)Another name of cell organelle
(c)Cytoskeletal framework of cell
(d)Combined name for cell wall and plasma membrane
- Q.32: Which cell organelle is not bounded by a membrane -
(a)Ribosome (b)Lysosome (c)ER
(d)Nucleus
- Q.33: Which of the following cellular part possess a double membrane?
(a)Nucleus (b)Chloroplast
(c)Mitochondrion (d)All of the above
- Q.34: Cristae and Oxysomes are associated with -
(a)Mitochondria (b)Plastids
(c)Golgi apparatus (d)Plasma membrane
- Q.35: Karyotheca is another name of -
(a)Nuclear envelope (b)Nucleus
(c)Nuclear pores (d)Nucleolus
- Q.36: Cell organelle that acts as supporting skeletal framework of the cell is -
(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Nucleus
(c) Mitochondria (d) ER
- Q.37: Plastids are present in -
(a)Animal cell only (b)Plant cells only
(c)Both animal cells and Plant cells (d)Neither animal nor plant cell
- Q.38: Cell wall of plant is chiefly composed of -
(a)Hemicellulose (b)Cellulose
(c)Phospholipids (d)Proteins
- Q.39: Intercellular connections of plant cells are called -
(a)Middle lamella (b)Micro fibrils
(c)Matrix (d)Plasmodesmata
- Q.40: Genes are located on the -
(a)Chromosomes (b)Nucleolus
(c)Nuclear membrane (d)Plasma membrane

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Q.41: Chromatin consists of -

- (a)RNA (b)DNA
(c)RNA and histones (proteins) (d)DNA and histones (proteins)

Q.42: Different types of chromosomes can be recognized by the positions of the following separating the two arms -

- (a)Centromere (b)Genes
(c)Spindle (d)Nucleus

Q.43: The largest cell of human body is -

- (a)Liver cell (b)Muscle cell
(c)Nerve cell (d)Blood cell

Q.44: Barrier between protoplasm and the outer environment in an animal cell is -

- (a)Cell wall (b)Nuclear membrane
(c)Plasma membrane (d)Tonoplast

Q.45: Name of the process that requires energy provided by ATP -

- (a)Diffusion (b)Osmosis
(c)Active transport (d)Plasmolysis

Ans:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. b) 10. (c)
11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (a)
21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (a)
41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (c)