

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE(MCQ)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1: The approximate number of cells in a normal human body is ____.

1. 10
2. 100
3. 10^{14}
4. 10^{144}

Answer: 3

Question 2: Tick the wrong choice: Plasma or cell membrane is ____.

1. outer covering of each cell
2. made of lipids and proteins
3. superheated gases
4. a mechanical barrier for the protection of inner cell contents

Answer: 3

Question 3: Mitochondria are also called ____.

1. suicide bags
2. digestive bags
3. protein synthesizers
4. power house of the cell

Answer: 4

Question 4: ATP stands for ____.

1. Adenosine triphosphate
2. Adenosine diphosphate
3. Advanced tactical plane
4. Adenosine terphosphorus

Answer: 1

Question 5: The correct order of the phases in mitosis are ____.

1. prophase, telophase, metaphase, anaphase
2. prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase
3. telophase, anaphase, metaphase, prophase
4. metaphase, telophase, anaphase, prophase

Answer: 2

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE(MCQ)

Question 6: The resting or non-dividing stage between two successive mitotic divisions is called ____.

1. metaphase
2. telophase
3. interphase
4. prophase

Answer: 3

Question 7: Centrosomes are present in ____.

1. animal cells only
2. plant cells only
3. in both plant cells and animal cells
4. in neither plant cells nor animal cells

Answer: 1

Question 8: Vacuoles (in plant cells) ____.

1. produce energy for the cell
2. synthesize proteins
3. defend the cell
4. provide turgidity and rigidity to plant cells

Answer: 4

Question 9: Organelle not present in animal cells is ____.

1. plastid
2. centrosome
3. nucleus
4. mitochondria

Answer: 1

Question 10: The excretory organelle of the cell is also called ____.

1. ribosome
2. golgi apparatus
3. peroxisomes
4. centrosomes

Answer: 2

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE(MCQ)

Question 11: The power house of a cell is _____.

1. chloroplast
2. mitochondrion
3. nucleolus
4. vacuole

Answer: 2

Question 12: The 'Scavengers' or 'Digestive bags' of a cell are _____.

1. chromosomes
2. centrosomes
3. lysosomes
4. ribosomes

Answer: 3

Question 13: The site of oxidation in a cell is the _____.

1. mitochondrion
2. endoplasmic reticulum
3. golgi apparatus
4. ribosome

Answer: 1

Question 14: Lysosomes are reservoirs of _____.

1. fat
2. secretory glycoproteins
3. RNA
4. hydrolytic enzymes

Answer: 4

Question 15: The network of endoplasmic reticulum is present in the _____.

1. nucleus
2. chromosome
3. cytoplasm
4. golgi apparatus

Answer: 3

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE(MCQ)

Question 16: Centrioles are associated with _____.

1. digestion
2. respiration
3. reproduction
4. cell division

Answer: 4

Question 17: A cell has 4 chromosomes. After mitotic cell division the number of chromosomes in the daughter cell would be _____.

1. 8
2. 4
3. 16
4. 32

Answer: 2

Question 18: Synapsis occurs during _____.

1. Mitosis
2. Meiosis
3. Amitosis
4. None of the above

Answer: 2

Question 19: Division of cytoplasm is known as _____.

1. Karyokinesis
2. Plasmolysis
3. Cytokinesis
4. None of the above

Answer: 3

Question 20: The point where crossing over of chromatids takes place is ____.

1. chiasma
2. kinetochore
3. centromere
4. chromomere

Answer: 1

THE FUNDAMENTAL UNIT OF LIFE(MCQ)

Question 21: The largest animal cell is _____.

1. ostrich egg
2. amoeba
3. red blood corpuscle
4. human sperm

Answer: 1

Question 22: The organism that is an exception to the cell theory is _____.

1. virus
2. bacteria
3. amoeba
4. paramecium

Answer: 1

Question 23: The largest cell in the human body is _____.

1. nerve cell
2. muscle cell
3. liver cell
4. kidney cell

Answer: 1

Question 24: Double membrane is absent in _____.

1. lysosomes
2. chloroplast
3. nucleus
4. mitochondria

Answer: 4

Question 25: Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are _____.

1. diploids
2. prokaryotes
3. haploids
4. eukaryotes

Answer: 2