

The Cell

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Single memberane bounded organelles having strong digestive enzymes are.	A. Nucleosomes B. Lysosomes C. Ribosomes D. Chromosomes
2	Phospholipids are required for cell memberane formation are syntesized in	A. Cytoplasm B. Mitochondria C. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum D. Endoplamic retieniculum
3	Whcih cell organelle is responsible for breakign down waste materials.	A. Nucleus B. Golgi Apparatus C. Lysosome D. Mitochondria
4	Which of th following organisms is a prokaryotes.	A. amoeba B. Escherichia coli C. Human D. Mushroom
5	Ribosomes are composed of.	A. RNA and Carbohydrates B. DNA and Protein C. RNA and protein D. Carbohydrates and lipids
6	Which organelle can double its number by itself.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Lysosomes D. Golgi appratus
7	The bioconcave disc shape of red blood cells is advantageous for	A. Oxygen transport B. Carbon dioxide storage C. Nucleus protection D. Muscle contrations
8	The smooth endoplasmic reticulun is primarily involved in the synthesis of.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Lipids D. Carbohydrates
9	What is the primary function of ribosomes?	A. DNA Synthesis B. Protein Synthesis C. Lipid synthesi D. Energy production
10	The shape of normal red blood cells is.	A. Oval B. Biconcave C. Biconvex D. Cresent
11	Which of the following cell organeles does not contain DNA.	A. Nucleus B. Chloroplast C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
12	A network of channels extending from cell memebrane to nuclear membrane is called	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Centriole C. Ribosome D. Centrosome
13	Which specialized region of the nucleus is responsible for ribosome assembly.	A. Chromatin B. Nucleolus C. Nucleoplasm D. All above
14	What is cell specialization	A. The process of cells dividing and multiplying B. The process of cell fusion in the body C. The process where a cell changes to perform a unique function D. The process of creating new cells in a multicellular organism

15	Which plastid is primarily involved in the storage of food molecules in plant.	A. Chromoplasis B. Lysosomes C. Leucoplasts D. Chloroplasts
16	The process of cellular respiration occurs in	A. Golgi apparatus B. Mitochondria C. Nucleus D. Ribosomes
17	Cytoskeleton is an important of eukaryotic cells. Which of the following statement correctly describes cytoskeleton.	A. All the cytoskeletal structures are made up of same protein B. There is no contractile protein in any cytoskeletal component C. Cytoskeleton provides mechanical support and has role in cell division. D. The entire cytoskeleton is present around the cell membrane.
18	Inside the nucleus, granular material is called	A. Cell sap B. Nucleoplasm C. Protoplasm D. Cytoplasm
19	The organelle which provides energy to the cell	A. Golgi apparatus B. Ribosome C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus
20	What is the Primary role of centrioles in animal cells.	A. Photosynthesis B. Energy production C. Protein synthesis D. Cell division
21	The membranous structure in the chloroplast is	A. thylakoids B. Cgranum C. Stroma D. Intergranum
22	Which of the following cellular structure is found in animal cells and helps in cell division.	A. Cell membrane B. Centriole C. Vacuole D. Plasmodesma
23	What is the main function of a nuclear pores.	A. Control of transport of molecules B. Regulations of cell division C. Control of pH of the cell D. Protein synthesis
24	Which structure is exclusive to plant cells.	A. Centriole B. Lysosome C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
25	The stacked membranous structure in the chloroplast is	A. Granum B. Thylakoids C. Stroma D. Intergranum
26	Which of the following statement correctly represents ribosomes.	A. They are present only in eukaryotic cell B. They are produced in the nucleus then migrate to the cytoplasm where they synthesize proteins C. They are covered by single membrane D. All ribosomes are attached to the inner surface of RER
27	Which sub cellular organelle plays a crucial role in energy production within the cell?	A. Endoplasmic Reticulum B. Golgi apparatus C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
28	Cell walls are found in these organisms except for	A. Plants B. Animals C. Bacteria D. Fungi
29	Which of the following cell structures is involved in maintaining cell shape.	A. Cytoskeleton B. Nucleus C. Centrioles D. Lysosome
30	Which cell organelle is involved in packaging and modifying proteins.	A. Nucleus B. Mitochondria C. Golgi Apparatus D. Endoplasmic reticulum

31	In a multicellular plant, which cell type is responsible for the production of glucose?	A. Xylem B. Mesophyll C. Phloem D. Epidermal
32	Which organelles are covered with a double membrane.	A. Ribosomes B. Vacuoles C. Mitochondria D. Centrioles
33	What is the primary pigment responsible for capturing sunlight in chloroplasts.	A. Carotene B. Chlorophyll C. Melanin D. Haemoglobin
34	A red blood cell and a plant root hair cell both have.	A. Cellulose cell wall B. Large surface area C. Haemoglobin D. Nucleus
35	The types of plastids present in roots are.	A. Chromoplasts B. Chloroplasts C. Leucoplasts D. All of the above
36	Cell wall is present in the cells of	A. Fungi only B. Plants only C. Plants and prokaryotes only D. All of the above
37	The chloroplast functions in	A. ATP Synthesis B. Photosynthesis C. protein Synthesis D. DNA replication
38	The site of enzyme synthesis in cell is	A. Ribosomes B. Golgi bodies C. Lysosome D. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
39	Which of these are present on the surface of rough endoplasmic reticulum	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Vacuoles
40	What is the main function of the smooth endoplasmic reticulum in a cell	A. Synthesis of proteins B. Digestion of cellular waste C. Synthesis of lipids D. Storage of genetic material
41	Liver cells, hepatocytes, are suited for various functions due to their.	A. Haemoglobin content B. Hexagonal shape C. Central nucleus D. Striated structure