

## The Cell

| Sr | Questions                                                                       | Answers Choice                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | What is cell specialization                                                     | A. The process of cells dividing and multiplying<br>B. The process of cell fusion in the body<br>C. The process where a cell changes to perform a unique function<br>D. The process of creating new cells in a multicellular organism |
| 2  | Liver cells, hepatocytes suited for various functions due to their.             | A. Haemoglobin content<br>B. Hexagonal shape<br>C. Central nucleus<br>D. Striated structure                                                                                                                                           |
| 3  | The biconcave disc shape of red blood cells is advantageous for                 | A. Oxygen transport<br>B. Carbon dioxide storage<br>C. Nucleus protection<br>D. Muscle contractions                                                                                                                                   |
| 4  | The shape of normal red blood cells is.                                         | A. Oval<br>B. Biconcave<br>C. Biconvex<br>D. Crescent                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 5  | A red blood cell and a plant root hair cell both have.                          | A. Cellulose cell wall<br>B. Large surface area<br>C. Haemoglobin<br>D. Nucleus                                                                                                                                                       |
| 6  | What is the primary pigment responsible for capturing sunlight in chloroplasts. | A. Carotene<br>B. Chlorophyll<br>C. Melanin<br>D. Haemoglobin                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 7  | What is the primary role of centrioles in animal cells.                         | A. Photosynthesis<br>B. Energy production<br>C. Protein synthesis<br>D. Cell division                                                                                                                                                 |
| 8  | Which structure is exclusive to plant cells.                                    | A. Centriole<br>B. Lysosome<br>C. Chloroplast<br>D. Nucleus                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 9  | Which of the following organisms is a prokaryote.                               | A. amoeba<br>B. Escherichia coli<br>C. Human<br>D. Mushroom                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 10 | Which organelles are covered with a double membrane.                            | A. Ribosomes<br>B. Vacuoles<br>C. Mitochondria<br>D. Centrioles                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 11 | Cell wall is present in the cells of                                            | A. Fungi only<br>B. Plants only<br>C. Plants and prokaryotes only<br>D. All of the above                                                                                                                                              |
| 12 | Inside the nucleus, granular material is called                                 | A. Cell sap<br>B. Nucleoplasm<br>C. Protoplasm<br>D. Cytoplasm                                                                                                                                                                        |