BIOLOGY

CLASS-XI NEET

MODULE-02

Cell the Unit of Life

| Structural Organization in Animal | Biomolecules
| Cell Cycle & Cell Division | Transports in Plants

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Topic-wise Questions

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An Overview Of Cell & Cell Theory

1. Plant cell differs from animal cell by
a. Presence of vacuoles
b. Presence of cell wall and chloroplast
c. Absence of cell wall
d. Absence of chloroplast

2. Cell was discovered by
a. Swanson b. Leeuwenhoek
c. Robert Hooke d. Robert Brown

3. Cells having membrane bound nucleus are known as
a. Prokaryotic cell b. Eukaryotic cell
c. Mesophyll cell d. Both (a) and (b)

4. Which of the following cell has a diameter of 7 micrometre?
a. Erythrocyte b. Monocyte
c. Neuron d. Blood platelets

5. Theodore Schwann named the outer layer of the cell which is today known as
a. Tonoplast b. Cell membrane
c. Basement membrane d. Biological membrane

6. *Omnis cellula-e cellula* is generalisation given by
a. Lamarck b. Dutrochet
c. Leeuwenhoek d. Virchow

7. The main arena of cellular activities in plant and animal cells is
a. Cell membrane b. Mitochondria
c. Cytoplasm d. Ribosome

8. Which of the following is present in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes?
a. Lysosome b. Vesicle
c. Chloroplast d. Plasma membrane

9. The cells discovered in thin sections of cork by Robert Hooke were actually
a. Cell wall b. Cellulose
c. Protoplasm d. Nuclei

10. Who proposed the theory that "cells arise only from the pre-existing cells"?
a. Mohl b. Virchow
c. Haeckel d. Brown

11. Cell theory states that
a. All cells have nucleus
b. Cell are the functional and structural units of plants and animals
c. All cells are living
d. Cells reproduce by mitosis and meiosis

12. An exception to cell theory is
a. Angiosperms b. Bryophytes
c. Insects d. Virus

13. Which of the following is the largest isolated single cell?
a. Nerve cell b. Mycoplasma
c. Ostrich egg d. RBCs

14. The simplest way to distinguish a prokaryotic from a eukaryotic cell is to check for
a. a plasma membrane b. a nucleus
c. DNA d. proteins

15. Living beings are made up of cells. This statement belongs to
a. Lamarck b. Von Helmont
c. Hugo de Vries c. Schleiden and Schwann

16. 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

Prokaryotic Cells

17. Mesosomes of prokaryotes are functionally similar to
a. Peroxisomes b. Lysosomes
c. Mitochondria d. Ribosomes

18. Cell envelope of prokaryotes consists of
a. Glycocalyx b. Cell wall
c. Cell membrane d. All of these

19. The genetic material of prokaryotic cells is called
a. Nucleus b. Nucleolus
c. Nucleoid d. Centrosome

20. Polysomes have two components. One is ribosome while another is
a. ER b. mRNA
c. Golgi bodies d. Mitochondria

21. Which of the following is not a function of mesosomes?
a. Respiration
b. DNA replication
c. Increases enzymatic content
d. Reproduction

22. Larger subunit of prokaryotic ribosome is
a. 30 S
b. 40 S
c. 50 S
d. 60 S

23. Which of the following structure is not found in a prokaryotic cell?
a. Nuclear envelope
b. Ribosome
c. Mesosome
d. Plasma membrane

24. Gas vacuoles are found in
a. Blue-green photosynthetic bacteria
b. Purple and green photosynthetic bacteria
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. All bacteria

25. Muramic acid is present in cell walls of
a. Bacteria and blue-green algae
b. Green algae
c. Yeast
d. All fungi

26. Prokaryotic cell does not have
a. Nucleolus
b. Membrane bound organelles
c. Centrioles
d. All of these

27. Several ribosomes may attach to a single mRNA and form a chain called
a. Polysome
b. Polyribosome
c. Phagosome
d. Both (a) and (b)

28. Cell wall of prokaryotes is made up of
a. Chitin
b. Cellulose
c. Glucose amine
d. Mucopeptide

29. In prokaryotes, chromatophores are
a. Specialized granules responsible for colouration of cells.
b. Structures responsible for organizing the shape of the organism.
c. Inclusion bodies lying free inside the cells for carrying out various metabolic activities.
d. Internal membrane system which becomes extensive and complex in photosynthetic bacteria.

30. The genetic material in prokaryotes is
a. Basically naked
b. Associated with histones
c. Enveloped by a nuclear membrane
d. Do not contain genetic material

31. In a prokaryotic cell,
A. Enveloped genetic material is present
B. Ribosomes are absent
C. An organised nucleus is absent.
The correct option is
a. Only A
b. Only B
c. Only C
d. All of the above

32. Correct sequence of layers of bacterial cell envelope is
a. Cell membrane → Glycocalyx → Cell wall
b. Glycocalyx → Cell wall → Cell membrane
c. Cell wall → Glycocalyx → Cell membrane
d. Glycocalyx → Cell membrane → Cell wall

33. The longest portion of the bacterial flagellum that extends from the cell surface to the outside is called
a. Filament
b. Hook
c. Basal body
d. Shaft

34. Gas vacuoles are not reported in
a. Cyanobacteria
b. Purple/green photosynthetic bacteria
c. Amoeba
d. Prokaryotes

35. Which layer of the cell envelope determines the shape of the cell and provides a strong structural support to prevent the bacterium from bursting or collapsing?
a. Cell wall
b. Cell membrane
c. Glycocalyx
d. Capsule

36. Prokaryotic ribosomes are
a. 50 S
b. 60 S
c. 70 S
d. 80 S

37. Mesosomes are the infolding of cell membrane. They
A. Help in cell wall formation, DNA replication and respiration.
B. Increases the surface area of plasma membrane.
C. Are present in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
Choose the correct option.
a. B and C
b. A and C
c. A and B
d. A, B and C

38. Many bacteria have small circular DNA outside the genomic DNA. These smaller DNA are called

a. Phasmids b. Plastids

c. Plasmids d. Prophage

39. The cell wall of both bacteria and cyanobacteria contains

a. Lipid b. Pectin

c. Protein d. Muramic acid

40. The best way to identify a cell as either prokaryotic or eukaryotic is to determine whether

a. It came from a single-celled or multicellular organism.

b. It has a nucleus.

c. It has a plasma membrane.

d. It has cytosol.

41. Which is not found in prokaryotic cell?

a. Plasma membrane b. Nuclear membrane

c. Cell wall d. Ribosomes

42. Which of the following is seen only in prokaryotic cell?

a. Lysosome b. Ribosome

c. Mesosome d. ER

43. Bacteria show a range in the number of arrangement of flagella. Bacterial flagellum is composed of

a. Two parts – pili and fimbriae

b. Three parts – filament, hook and basement membrane

c. Three parts – filament, shaft and basal body

d. Three parts – filament, hook and basal body

44. Which of the following structures would you expect to find in a bacterium?

a. Nucleus b. Plasma membrane

c. Golgi apparatus d. Lysosome

45. The term "Glycocalyx" is used for

a. A layer surrounding the cell wall of bacteria

b. A layer present between cell wall and membrane of bacteria

c. Cell wall of bacteria

d. Bacterial cell genetically engineered to possess N-glycosylated proteins

Eukaryotic Cells

46. Which structures are responsible for lipid synthesis respectively in plants and animal cells?

a. Smooth E. R.

b. Smooth and rough E. R.

c. Smooth E. R. and sphaerosomes

d. Sphaerosomes and smooth E. R.

47. Protein synthesis in an animal cell occurs

a. On ribosomes present in cytoplasm as well as in mitochondria.

b. On ribosomes present in the nucleolus as well as in cytoplasm.

c. Only on ribosmes attached to the nuclear envelope and endoplasmic reticulum.

d. Only on the ribosomes present in cytosol.

48. Non-membranous organelle is

a. Chloroplast b. Nucleolus

c. Centriole d. Both (b) and (c)

49. Which of the following features are correct regarding ribosomes?

A. They are non-membrane bound.

B. They take part in protein synthesis.

C. They are present in the cytoplasm and RER.

D. They are absent in plastids and mitochondria.

The correct option is

a. Only A b. A and B

c. A, B and C d. All of these

50. Which of the following provides mechanical support and shape to the cell?

a. Golgi complex b. Centrioles

c. Lomasomes d. Cytoskeleton

51. Rough E.R. mainly responsible for

a. Protein synthesis b. Cell wall formation

c. Lipid synthesis d. Cholesterol synthesis

52. Disappearance of tadpole tail during metamorphosis is brought about by

a. Lysosome b. Golgi bodies

c. Peroxisomes d. Endoplasmic reticulum

53. Which of the following stores oils and fats?

a. Aleuroplast b. Amyloplast

c. Leucoplast d. Elaioplast

54. The Golgi components are bound by

a. Single unit membrane

b. Double unit membrane

c. Cisternae by single, tubules and vacuole by double

d. Cisternae and tubules by single and vacuole by double

55. DNA occurs in

a. Mitochondria, Plastids and Chromosomes

b. Chromosomes, Mitochondria and Ribosomes

c. Chromosomes, Mitochondria and Cell Membrane

d. Chromosomes, Ribosomes and Cytoplasm

56. Which of following is not common in chloroplasts & mitochondria?

a. Both are present in animal cells

b. Both contain their own genetic material

c. Both are present in eukaryotic cells

d. Both are present in plant cells

57. The diagrammatic representation of chromosomes is known as

a. Idiogram b. Karyotype

c. Holotype d. Homotype

58. Organelle important in spindle formation during nuclear division is

a. Centriole b. Golgi body

c. Chloroplast d. Mitochondrion

59. A chromosome having sub- terminal centromere is called

a. Telocentric b. Acrocentic

c. Metacentric d. Sub-metacentric

60. Chromosome having centromere in its middle is

a. Acrocentric b. Telocentric

c. Metacentric d. Sub-metacentric

61. Within nucleus, DNA is organised along with proteins into material called

a. Nuclear lamina b. Chromosome

c. Chromatid d. Chromatin

62. Hydrolytic enzymes are abundantly found in which cell organelles?

a. Ribosome b. Lysosome

c. Oxysome d. Endoplasmic reticulum

63. rRNA is synthesised in

a. E.R. b. Nucleus

c. Nucleolus d. Cytoplasm

64. Nucleoplasm contains

a. Nucleolus and chromatin

b. Histone protein, RNA and DNA

c. DNA, RNA and chromatin

d. Non-histone protein and DNA only

65. Cell organelle that store carbohydrates is

a. Elaioplast b. Aleuroplast

c. Amyloplast d. Leucoplast

66. Fill in the blanks

1. Centrioles are ...A... structures that lie ...B... to each other
2. Centrioles have an organisation like ...C...
3. Centrioles are made up of nine evenly spaced peripheral fibrils of ...D... protein
4. Each peripheral fibril of centriole is ...E...
5. Central part of the proximal region of the centriole is called ...F... which is proteinaceous

a. A-spherical, B-parallel, C-cart wheel, D-flagellin, E-doublet, F-bridge

b. A-cylindrical, B-perpendicular, C-cart wheel, D-tubulin, E-triplet, F-hub

c. A-cylindrical, B-perpendicular, C-cart wheel, D-tubulin, E-doublet, F-hub

d. A-spherical, B-perpendicular, C-cart wheel, D-tubulin, E-triplet, F-hub

67. Foldings of inner mitochondrial membrane are called

a. Cristae b. F_0 - F_1 structures

c. Thylakoids d. Grana

68. Cilium and flagellum emerge from centriole-like structure called

a. Centrosome b. Kinetochore

c. Basal body d. Centromere

69. How many of the following cell organelles are found only in animal cells and not in plant cell?

A - Cell wall B - Centriole C - Chloroplast

D - Mitochondria E - 80S ribosomes

a. 1 b. 2

c. 3 d. 4

70. In which type of chromosome, one arm is very long and one arm is very short?

a. Acrocentric b. Metacentric

c. Submetacentric d. Telocentric

71. The cytoplasm of neighbouring cells are connected through

a. Vacuole b. Plasmodesmata

c. Polysomes d. Middle lamella

72. If A - Nucleus, B - Plastid, C - Mitochondria and D - Vacuole, then arrange the given structures on the basis of their size

a. A > B > C > D b. D > B > A > C

c. D > A > B > C d. D > B > A > C

73. In 70S and 80S ribosomes, 'S' stands for

a. Sedimentation coefficient and called Svedberg unit

b. Sedimentation rate and called Svedberg unit

c. Svedberg coefficient and called sedimentation unit

d. Svedberg unit and called sedimentation rate.

74. Stacks of membranous flattened discs in chloroplasts are termed as

a. Cisternae b. Thylakoids

c. Grana d. Cristae

75. The shape of red blood cell is

a. Round and biconcave b. Flat and thread like

c. Irregular d. Round and oval

76. The number of chloroplast varies form 1 per cell in ...A... to ...B... per cell in the mesophyll.

a. A—*Chlorella*, B—15 to 20

b. B—*Chlamydomonas*, B—20 to 40

c. A—*Chlamydomonas*, B—15 to 20

d. A—*Chlamydomonas*, B—10 to 40

77. The Singer's Model of plasma membrane differs from the Robertson's model in the

a. Number of lipid layers

b. Arrangement of proteins

c. Arrangement of lipid layers

d. Absence of protein layers

78. In fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane

a. Upper layer is non-polar and hydrophilic

b. Polar layer is hydrophobic

c. Phospholipids form a bimolecular layer in middle

d. Proteins form a middle layer

79. Energy releasing reaction in a cell occurs in

a. Cell wall b. Ribosomes

c. Mitochondria d. Plastids

80. Membrane covering the vacuole is termed as

a. Cell wall b. Plasmalemma

c. Cell membrane d. Tonoplast

81. Which of the following layer is present nearest plasma membrane in plant cell?

a. Tonoplast b. Middle lamella

c. Primary wall d. Secondary wall

82. Which of the following cell membrane components serve as recognition signals for interaction between cells?

a. Recognition proteins

b. Glycolipids or Glycoprotein

c. Phospholipids

d. Integral proteins

83. L-shaped chromosomes are

a. Submetacentric b. Acrocentric

c. Telocentric d. Sex chromosomes

84. Out of peroxisomes, lysosomes and mitochondria, single membrane covering occurs in

a. Both peroxisomes and lysosomes

b. Only peroxisomes

c. Lysosomes, peroxisomes and mitochondria

d. Only mitochondria

85. Which of the following is NOT a true membrane bound organelle?

a. Lysosome b. Ribosome

c. Chloroplast d. Mitochondria

86. Which of the following limits the movement of molecules when carrier-mediated facilitated diffusion is involved?

a. Concentration gradient

b. Availability of carrier molecules

c. Temperature

d. Both (a) and (b)

87. Oxysomes or F_0 - F_1 particles occur on

a. Inner mitochondrial membrane

b. Mitochondrial surface

c. Thylakoids

d. Chloroplast surface

88. The most abundant substance of middle lamella is

a. Suberin b. Cutin

c. Lignin d. Pectin

89. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the fluid mosaic model for biological membranes?

a. Fluidity

b. Components symmetrically distributed

c. Membrane components can move about

d. Lipids are present as bilayer

90. The central proteinaceous part of proximal region of the centriole is called

a. Radial spoke b. Hub

c. Central sheath d. Axoneme

91. Which organelle is surrounded by a double phospholipid bilayer with many large pores?

a. Nuclear envelope b. Plasma membrane

c. Golgi apparatus d. Mitochondrion

92. Balbiani rings (puffs) are sites of

a. Synthesis of lipids

b. Synthesis of polysaccharides

c. RNA and protein synthesis

d. DNA replication

93. What is true regarding fluid mosaic model?

a. Phospholipid monolayer is present over protein layer

b. Phospholipid bilayer is present over protein layer

c. Protein embedded in phospholipid bilayer

d. Phospholipid layer is sandwiched between two protein layers

94. Both chloroplasts and mitochondria
a. Have more than one membranes.
b. Have 70S ribosomes
c. Are found only in eukaryotic cells.
d. All of the above

95. In which of the following cell organelles would you expect to find the biochemical reactions that harness energy from the breakdown of sugar molecules to synthesise large amounts of ATP?
a. Lysosome b. Vesicles
c. Chloroplast d. Mitochondra

96. Based on the type of pigments, plastids can be classified into
a. Amyloplasts, elaioplasts and aleuroplasts
b. Chlorophyll, carotenoid and xanthophyll
c. Chloroplasts, chromoplasts and leucoplasts
d. All of the above

97. Which of the following macromolecules are found in the plasma membrane?
a. Lipids only
b. Lipids and proteins
c. Lipids, proteins and carbohydrates
d. Proteins and carbohydrates

98. Which of the following organelles is directly connected to the outer membrane of the nucleus in a eukaryotic cell?
a. Mitochondrion b. Lysosome
c. Golgi apparatus d. Endoplasmic reticulum

99. In most of the plants, cell wall is made up of
a. Cellulose b. Hemicellulose
c. Pectins and proteins d. All of the above

100. From the list below, choose the two organelles that look most alike structurally
a. Nucleus and vesicle
b. ER and mitochondrion
c. Golgi apparatus and smooth ER
d. Vacuole and cytoskeleton

101. Where in a eukaryotic cell can DNA be found?
a. Nucleus b. Mitochondrion
c. Chloroplast d. All of the above

102. Function(s) of the cell wall is/are
a. Provide shape of the cell and protects the cell from the mechanical damage and infection
b. Helps in cell-to-cell interaction
c. Provides barrier to undesirable macromolecules
d. All of the above

103. Which of the following organelles are double membrane-bound?
a. Nucleus
b. Chloroplast
c. Mitochondria
d. All of the above

104. Which of the following is present in both prokaryotic and plant cells?
a. Lysosome b. Chloroplast
c. Cell wall d. Mitochondrion

105. Which of the following colorless plastids are involved in storage of fat?
a. Aleuroplast b. Amyloplasts
c. Oleoplasts d. Oleosomes

106. Microtubules are responsible for
a. Holding membrane proteins
b. Controlling cleavage and cyclosis
c. Conversion of fat to carbohydrate
d. Formation of spindle and flagella

107. The principal protein of cilia and flagella is
a. Tubulin b. Nexin
c. Basal body d. Albumin

108. A structure that connect the cytoplasm of neighbouring cells, and another which holds or glues the different neighbouring cell together. These are
a. Cell wall and middle lamella, respectively
b. Plasmodesmata and middle lamella, respectively
c. Middle lamella and desmosomes, respectively
d. Middle lamella and plasmodesmata, respectively

109. The organelle devoid of DNA but capable of duplication is
a. Plastids b. Nucleus
c. Centriole d. Mitochondria

110. The fluid nature of the membrane is important from the point of view of functions like
a. Cell division and cell growth
b. Endocytosis and secretion
c. Formation of intercullular junctions
d. All of the above

111. Each centriole has a cartwheel organisation having a whorl of 9 peripheral fibrils, can be represented with
a. 9 singlet + 0 central
b. 9 doublet + 0 central
c. 9 triplet + 2 central singlet
d. 9 triplet + 0 central

112. Which cell structure occurs in epidermal cells of human but not in epidermal cells of leaves?
a. Mitochondria b. Chloroplast
b. Centriole d. Cell membrane

113. Golgi apparatus
a. Modifies and packages proteins
b. Occur in animals prokaryotes
c. Is found in prokaryotes
d. Is site for rapid ATP synthesis

114. Which of the following structure is present in mitochondria?
a. Quantasome b. Centrosome
c. Dictyosome d. Oxysome

115. The acidic condition within the lysosome is maintained by
a. Digestive enzymes synthesized on RER
b. Pumping Cl^- ion out of lysosome
c. Pumping protons (H^+) into the lysosome
d. All of these

116. An interconnected membranous network of the cell composed of vesicles, flattened sacs and tubules is
a. Mitochondria b. Endoplasmic reticulum
c. Lysosomes d. Nucleus

117. Which of the face, Golgi complex is associated with ER?
a. Forming face, i.e., *Trans*-face
b. Maturing face, i.e., *Trans*-face
c. Both forming and maturing face
d. Forming face or *Cis*-face

118. Cell wall is made up of
a. Several layers of microfibrils
b. Synchronous mitotic division
c. Cellulose molecules
d. Glucose molecules

119. The cell are held together by a Ca-pectate layer called
a. Primary cell wall b. Secondary cell wall
c. Middle lamella d. Tertiary cell wall

120. Centrioles and centrosomes occur in the cells of
a. Green plants
b. Animals
c. Bacteria and cyanobacteria
d. Both (b) and (c)

121. Three morphological forms of Golgi complex are
a. Lamellae, tubules and vesicles
b. Cisternae, tubules and vesicles
c. Cisternae, tubules and lamellae
d. Granum, thylakoids and vesicles

122. A single unit membrane organelle is
a. Ribosomes b. Mitochondria
c. Chloroplast d. Lysosomes

123. What would happen if lysosomes get ruptured inside the cells in which they are present?
a. Cells will swell b. Cells will shrink
c. Cells will die d. Nothing would happen

124. Lysosomes contain
a. Carboxylating enzymes b. Respitatory enzymes
c. Oxidizing enzymes d. Digestive enzymes

125. Cristae are found in
a. Surface of grana
b. Surface of plasma membrane
c. Wall of mitochondria
d. Nuclear membrane

126. Depending on the ease of extraction, membrane proteins can be classified as
a. Saturated and unsaturated
b. Hydrophilic and hydrophobic
c. Integral and peripheral
d. Acidic, basic and neutral

127. F_1 particles/oxysome/elementary particles are present in
a. Endoplasmic reticulum b. Peroxisome
c. Mitochondria d. Golgi complex

128. Which of the following plastids are helpful in starch storage?
a. Chromoplast b. Leucoplasts
c. Chloroplast d. Lycopene

129. Which of the following is/are the nucleoprotein structure(s)?
a. Chromatin b. Ribosome
c. Virus d. All of the above

130. Majority of the chloroplasts of the green plants are found in the
a. Mesophyll cells b. Bundle sheath cells
c. Cortical cells d. Epidermal cells

131. Which of the following substance are stored in aleuroplast?
a. Starch b. Oil and Lipids
c. Proteins d. Water and Oil

132. Functional unit of chloroplast is
a. Stroma b. Quantasome
c. Oxysomes d. Peroxisomes

133. Which one is not properly paired?
a. Golgi apparatus-Breaking of complex macromolecules
b. Endoplasmic reticulum-Protein synthesis
c. Mitochondria-Oxidative phosphorylation
d. Chloroplasts-Photosynthesis

134. The bright colours of ripen fruits are due to
a. Leucoplasts b. Chloroplasts
c. Amyloplasts d. Chromoplasts

135. Molecules which are transported across the membrane against their concentration gradient, i.e., from the lower to higher concentration. Such a transport is called
a. Active transport, e.g., diffusion
b. Passive transport, e.g., diffusion
c. Active transport, e.g., Na^+/K^+ pump
d. Osmosis, a type of simple diffusion

136. 70S type of ribosomes is found in
a. Prokaryotic cells
b. Prokaryotic cells, chloroplasts and mitochondria
c. Mitochondria
d. Nucleus, mitochondria

137. Peroxisomes are rich in
a. DNA b. RNA
c. Catalytic enzymes d. Oxidative enzymes

138. Centrioles and centrosomes are present in cells of
a. Bacteria b. Cyanobacteria
c. Green plants d. Animals

139. Extra chromosomal DNA occurs in
a. Mitochondria b. Ribosomes
c. Nucleus d. Chromosomes

140. Which of the following pair lack the unit membrane?
a. Nucleus & E.R.
b. Mitochondria & chloroplast
c. Ribosome & nucleolus
d. Golgi body & lysosome

141. Which is a part of endomembrane system of eukaryotic cells?
a. Mitochondria b. Peroxisomes
c. Chloroplasts d. Golgi bodies

142. Which structure is present in chromosomes?
a. Nucleus b. Centromere
c. Centrosome d. Golgi body

143. The function of nucleous is the synthesis of
a. DNA b. *m*-RNA
c. *r*-RNA d. *t*-RNA

144. Which is not a plastid?
a. Chloroplast b. Mitoplast
c. Chromoplast d. Leucoplast

145. In nucleoplasm, a conspicuous body of spherical shape attached to a particular chromosome on a definite position is called
a. Plasmid b. Karyolymph
c. Nucleolus d. Nuclear reticulum

146. Cell organelle connected with intracellular digestion of macromolecules is
a. Lysosome b. Peroxisome
c. Polysome d. Glyoxisome

147. Cell membranes posses lipid, protein and carbohydrate. The ratio of protein and lipid varies considerably in different cell types. In human beings, the membrane of the RBCs has approximately
a. 40 per cent lipids and 52 per cent carbohydrates
b. 40 per cent protein and 52 per cent lipids
c. 40 per cent lipids and 52 per cent proteins
d. 40 per cent protein and 52 per cent carbohydrates

148. Organelle involved in modification and routing of newly synthesised proteins to their destination is
a. Chlorplast b. Lysosome
c. Mitochondria d. Endoplasmic reticulum

149. Which cell organelle connects nuclear envelope with cell membrane?
a. Lysosome b. Golgi body
c. Endoplasmic reticulum d. Mitochondria

150. A plant cell has
a. A large central vacuole and rigid cell wall
b. A centriole for cell division
c. A centrosome inactive in non-dividing cells
d. Absence of cell membrane

151. The cell wall of a young plant cell, the primary wall is capable of growth, which gradually diminishes as the cell matures and the secondary wall is formed on the
a. Inner (towards middle lamella) side of the cell
b. Outer (towards middle lamella) side of the cell
c. Inner (towards membrane) side of the cell
d. Outer (towards membrane) side of the cell

152. Number of membrane(s) separating intrathylakoid space from cytoplasm is
a. 4 b. 3
c. 2 d. 1

153. Semi-autonomous cell organelles of cell are
a. Nucleus and chloroplast
b. Chloroplast and mitochondria
c. Vacuoles and Golgi complex
d. Ribosome and lysosome

154. Sedimentation coefficient(s) indirectly is a measure of

a. Density
b. Size
c. Volume
d. Both (a) and (b)

155. Small particle projecting from inner surfaces of cristae and inner mitochondrial membrane are

a. Microsomes
b. Oxysomes
c. Myeloid bodies
d. Informosomes

156. The membrane of the thylakoids encloses a space called

a. Lumen
b. Stroma
c. Matrix
d. Grana

157. Stack of lamella found inside a plastid is

a. Thylakoid
b. Stroma
c. Granum
d. Oxysome

158. Quantasomes occur in

a. Stroma
b. Grana/chloroplast
c. Golgi body
d. Mitochondria

159. Membrane bound minute vesicles that contain various enzymes are present in both plant and animal cells called

a. Chloroplasts
b. Centrosome
c. Microbodies
d. Mesosomes

160. Organelles which are regarded as 'power house' of the cell and in which the oxidative reactions of the respiratory process takes place is

a. Chloroplast
b. Ribosomes
c. Endoplasmic reticulum
d. Mitochondria

161. Golgi body is associated with

a. Packaging of material
b. Cell plate formation
c. Secretion of different substance
d. All of the above

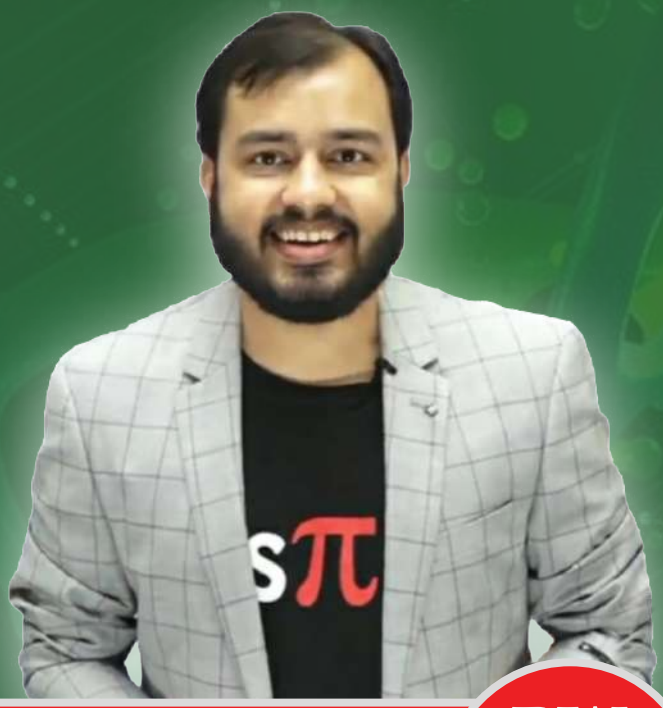
162. Why is a capsule advantageous to a bacteria?

a. It allows the bacterium to attach to the surface
b. To protect bacterium from desiccation
c. It provides means of locomotion
d. It allows bacterium to hide from host's immune system

163. Detoxification of lipid soluble drugs and other harmful compound in ER is carried out by cytochrome

a. a_1 - a_3
b. c
c. b - f
d. P_{450}

ABOUT PHYSICS WALLAH



Alakh Pandey is one of the most renowned faculty in NEET & JEE domain's Physics. On his YouTube channel, Physics Wallah, he teaches the Science courses of 11th and 12th standard to the students aiming to appear for the engineering and medical entrance exams.

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