ARJUNA-NEET

PRACTICE TEST-02

91. Chromatins are chemically
A. Ribonucleoprotein
B. Nucleoprotein
C. Protein
D. Nucleic acid

92. Chromatins are
A. Observed in all phases of cell cycle
B. Observed in M phase of cell cycle
C. Observed in interphase of cell cycle
D. None

93. Chromatins are
A. Distinct B. Indistinct
C. Elaborate D. More than one

94. Chromatins are stained by
A. Acidic dye B. Basic dye
C. Crystal violet D. More than one

95. Who coined the term chromatin?
A. Robert Brown B. Flemming
C. Robert Hooke D. Christian Gram

96. Which is the best phase to study chromosomes structure?
A. Metaphase B. Anaphase
C. Telophase D. Prophase

97. The long arm of submetacentric chromosome is denoted by
A. p B. q
C. r D. s

98. Find out the odd one with respect to microbodies?
A. Spherosome B. Glyoxisome
C. Peroxisome D. RER

99. Microbodies are
A. Naked
B. Single membrane bound
C. Double membrane bound
D. Large in size

100. Which of the following is not involved in photorespiration?
A. Choloroplast B. Peroxisome
C. Mitochondrion D. Glyoxisome

101. Which of the following is associated with conversion of lipid into carbohydrate?
A. Glyoxisome B. Peroxisome
C. RER D. Spherosome

102. Which of the following chromosome appears V shaped in anaphase?
A. Metacentric B. Submetacentric
C. Acrocentric D. Telocentric

103. Which of the following is essentially present in every chromosome?
A. Primary constriction
B. Secondary constriction
C. Centromere
D. More than one

104. Secondary constriction is
A. Stained by basic dye
B. Stained by acidic dye
C. Not stained
D. Located at variable phases

105. How many pairs of chromosomes have secondary constriction?
A. 10 B. 2
C. 5 D. 6

106. Kinetochore is
A. Small in size
B. Disc like structure
C. Produces spindle fibre
D. More than one

107. Which of the following is active site of rRNA synthesis?
A. RER B. SER
C. Nucleolus D. Golgi complex

108. Nucleolus is
A. Single membrane bound
B. Double membrane bound
C. Naked
D. Not continuous with nucleoplasm

109. Which of the following chemicals get exchanged through nuclear pore?
A. RNA B. Protein
C. Lipid D. More than one

110. Which of the following membrane is not associated with ribosomes?
A. Outer nuclear membrane
B. Inner nuclear membrane
C. RER membrane
D. More than one

111. Which of the following imparts unique phenotypic character to bacteria?
A. Nucleoid
B. Extrachromosomal DNA
C. Cell wall
D. Plasmamembrane

112. Which of the following stain is used to stain bacteria?
A. Crystal violet B. Aidic dye
C. Janus green D. None of these

113. Which of the following special protein is present in surface structure of bacteria that helps in conjugation?
A. Pilin B. Flagellin
C. Tubulin D. Dynein

114. Which of the following is functionally equivalent to lysosome?
A. Periplasmic space
B. Mesosome
C. Cell wall
D. Plasmamembrane

115. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to inclusion bodies?
A. Single membrane bound
B. Present in cytoplasm
C. Contains reserve materials
D. All of the above

116. Which of the following is not a structural component of bacterial Flagella?
A. Axoneme B. Basal body
C. Hook D. Filament

117. Which of the following is small bristle like structure?
A. Pili B. Flagella
C. Fimbriae D. Mesosome

118. How many basic shapes are there in bacteria?
A. 2 B. 4
C. 6 D. 8

119. Which of the following is not a prokaryotic cell?
A. PPLO B. mycoplasma
C. E coli D. Yeast

120. Which of the following is not true for nucleoid?
A. Nonmembrane bound
B. Contains DNA only
C. Called genomic DNA
D. All of the above

121. Which of the following is the most variable phase of cell cycle?
A. G1 B. G2
C. Anphase D. Metaphase

122. Which of the following is not a mitogen?
A. Auxin B. Cytokinin
C. Insulin D. Proline

123. How many mitotic divisions bare required to produce 32 cells from a single cell?
A. 16 B. 32
C. 31 D. 5

124. By which of cell cycle condensation of chromosomes complete?
A. Prophase B. Metaphase
C. Anphase D. Telophase

125. In plant cells motocyte can be
A. n
B. 2n
C. Can be both n and 2n
D. None

126. Which of the following is precursor of middle lamella?
A. Plasmamembrane B. Cell wall
C. Cell plate D. None

127. In E. coli DNA replication takes place in
A. S phase
B. G1 phase
C. Before binary fission
D. M phase

128. In which phase mitotic apparatus is formed?
A. Late Prophase B. Metaphase
C. Anpahse D. Telophase

129. In which of the following phases sister chromatids separate?
A. anaphase I B. G1
C. Metaphase D. Anaphase II

130. How many metaphasic plates are formed in metaphase II?
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4

131. How many Meiosis are required to produce 100 microspore from 25 microspore mother cells?
A. 100 B. 99
C. 25 D. 50

132. Which of the following event takes place in pachytene?
A. Crossing over
B. Synapsis
C. Termilization of chiasmata
D. Complete disappearance of nuclear envelope

133. In which of the following phase synapsis takes place?
A. Leptotene B. Zygotene
C. Pachytene D. Diplotene

134. What would be the number of bivalents in a cell during meiosis if 2n = 20?
A. 5 B. 10
C. 20 D. 40

135. Which of the following phase is called spireme stage?
A. Early prophase B. Anpahse
C. Telophase D. Metpahse

ANSWERS KEY

91.	(B)	114.	(A)
92.	(C)	115.	(A)
93.	(D)	116.	(A)
94	(B)	117.	(C)
95.	(B)	118.	(B)
96.	(A)	119.	(D)
97.	(B)	120.	(B)
98.	(D)	121.	(A)
99.	(B)	122.	(D)
100.	(D)	123.	(C)
101.	(A)	124.	(B)
102.	(A)	125.	(C)
103.	(D)	126.	(C)
104.	(C)	127.	(C)
105.	(C)	128.	(A)
106.	(D)	129.	(D)
107.	(C)	130.	(A)
108.	(C)	131.	(C)
109.	(D)	132.	(A)
110.	(B)	133.	(B)
111.	(B)	134.	(B)
112.	(A)	135.	(A)
113.	(A)		

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (B)
Chromatins are made of DNA, RNA and protein. Hence, chromatins, are said to be nucleoprotein complex.

2. (C)
Chromatins are observed in interphase while chromosomes are observed in M phase

3. (D)
Chromatins are indistinct and elaborate nucleoprotein fibre

4. (B)
Chromatins are stained by basic dye. Crystal violet is used to stain bacteria]

5. (B)
Flemming coined the term chromatin

6. (A)
Metaphase is the best phase to study chromosome structure

7. (B)
Long arm is denoted by q and short arm is denoted by p

8. (D)
Microbodies includes spherosome, glyoxisome and peroxisome

9. (B)
Microbodies are small single membrane bound organelles that are involved in oxidation reaction except that of respiration.

10. (D)
Photorespiration in C3 plants is due to three organelles namely choloroplast, peroxisome and mitochondrion

11. (A)
Glyoxisome is associated with conversion lipid into carbohydrate

12. (A)
Metacentric chromosomes have equal arms hence they appear to be V shaped

13. (D)
Every chromosome has centromere which is also called as primary constriction

14. (C)
Secondary constriction is located at specific location on chromosome and it is not stainable

15. (C)
In human 5 pairs of chromosomes (13, 14, 15, 21, 22) have secondary constriction

16. (D)
Kinetochore is small disc like structure which acts as the binding site of spindle fibres

17. (C)
Nucleolus is the active site of rRNA synthesis

18. (C)
Nucleolus is nonmembrane bound, hence, it is continuous with nucleoplasm

19. (D)
RNA and protein get exchanged between nucleus and cytoplasm through nuclear pore

20. (B)
Inner membrane of nucleus lacks ribosome

21. (B)
Extrachromosomal DNA (plasmid) imparts unique phenotypic character to bacteria

22. (A)
Crystal violet, saffranin (basic dye) is used to stain bacteria

23. (A)
Pili are involved in bacterial conjugation. Pili are madeof pilin protein

24. (A)
Periplasmic space contains hydrolytic enzymes just like lysosome

25. (A)
Inclusion bodies are non-membrane bound

26. (A)
Axoneme is a part of Eukaryotic cilia and flagella

27. (C)
Fimbriae are small bristle like structures

28. (B)
Bacteria have four basic shapes namely rod shape, spherical shape, comma shape, spiral shape

29. (D)
Yeast is Eukaryotic

30. (B)
Nucleoid is nonmembrane bound. Its DNA is also called genomic DNA. It contains DNA, RNA and proteins.

31. (A)
G1 is most variable phase of cell cycle. It is short in frequently dividing cells and long in less frequently dividing cells

32. (D)
Proline is not a mitogen. Mitogens are chemicals that induce cell division.

33. (C)
Number of mitosis required to produce X number of cell from a single cell is X-1

34. (B)
Condensation of chromosomes completes by metaphase

35. (C)
Cell undergoing mitosis is called motocyte. In plants mitocytes can be haploid (n) and diploid (2n)

36. (C)
Cell plate that grows centrifugally during cytokinesis acts as precursor of middle lamella.

37. (C)
In bacteria like E coli DNA replication place before binary fission

38. (A)
In late Prophase mitotic spindles are formed

39. (D)
sister chromatids separate during anaphase

40. (A)
In metaphase II single metaphase is formed

41. (C)
One Meiosis in microspore mother cell produces 4 microspores

42. (A)
Exchange of segments of nonsister chromatids of two homologous chromosomes is called crossing over. This takes place in pachytene state

43. (B)
Pairing of homologous chromosomes called synapsis takes place in zygotene phase

44. (B)
Number of bivalents = number of 2n

45. (A)
As the telomeres of all chromosomes in G1 phase are not visible

Note - If you have any query/issue

Mail us at support@physicswallah.org