

# Cell: The Unit of Life

1. What is the total number of microtubules in cilia and flagella?  
A. 9 B. 2  
C. 20 D. 18
2. What is the microtubule organization of cilia?  
A. 9 + 0 B. 9 + 2  
C. 9 + 9 D. 2 + 9
3. Cilia and flagella are similar in  
A. Structure  
B. Their Number per cell  
C. Distribution  
D. All of the above
4. Which of the following acts as oars?  
A. Cilia  
B. Eukaryotic Flagella  
C. Prokaryotic flagella  
D. All of the above
5. Cilia and flagella are covered by  
A. Cell wall  
B. Basal body  
C. Axoneme  
D. Plasmamembrane
6. Which of the following proteins are found in cilia and Eukaryotic flagella?  
A. Dynein, actin, flagellin  
B. Tubulin, flagellin, dynein  
C. Tubulin, dynein, nexin  
D. Tubulin, nexin, flagellin
7. Central microtubules in cilia and flagella are  
A. Singlet  
B. Doublet  
C. Triplet  
D. Can be any of the above
8. Outer sheath of cilia and flagella is basically  
A. Cell wall  
B. Basal body  
C. Basal granule  
D. Plasmamembrane

9. How many radial spokes and A- B linker are found in cilia respectively?  
A. 9, 2 B. 9, 0  
C. 9, 9 D. 0, 9
10. Which of the following can show coordinated beating?  
A. Cilia B. Flagella  
C. Both D. None
11. Nucleolus is  
A. Single membrane bound  
B. Always one in number per nucleus  
C. Not stainable  
D. Ribosome factory
12. Nucleolus is  
A. Spherical  
B. Not continuous with nucleoplasm  
C. More in number in those cells that actively carry out protein synthesis  
D. More than one is true
13. Chromatin is stained by  
A. Acidic dye  
B. Basic dye  
C. Chromatin can never be stained  
D. Crystal violet
14. Who coined the term chromatin?  
A. Robert Brown  
B. Robert Hooke  
C. Flemming  
D. Virchow
15. Chromatin is chemically  
A. Nucleic acid  
B. Protein  
C. Nucleoprotein  
D. Ribonucleoprotein

30 16. How many chromatids are present in a metaphasic chromosome?

- A. 1 B. 2  
C. 3 D. 4

30 17. Chromosome is visible in

- A. Dividing cells  
B. Nondividing cells  
C. Interphase of cell cycle  
D. All of the above

30 18. Which of the following holds two chromatids of a chromosome?

- A. Centromere  
B. Centriole  
C. Kinetochore  
D. Secondary constriction

30 19. Kinetochore is

- A. Attached to centriole  
B. Large in size  
C. Disc like structure  
D. All of the above

30 20. In which type of chromosome the centromere is situated at the middle point of chromosome?

- A. Metcentric  
B. Isobrachial  
C. Heterobrachial  
D. More than one is true

30 21. Which of the following chromosome has a very long and a very short arm?

- A. Acrocentric B. Telocentric  
C. Metacentric D. Submetacentric

30 22. Chromosome can be classified in the basis of position of

- A. Centriole  
B. Centromere  
C. Primary constriction  
D. More than one is true

30 23. Which of the following is true about secondary constriction?

- A. Present in all chromosomes  
B. Stainable  
C. Its position is constant in a chromosome  
D. All of the above

30 24. Part of chromosome beyond secondary constriction is called

- A. Satellite B. Chromonemata  
C. Chromatid D. Kinetochore

30 25. Which of the following enzyme synthesized telomere?

- A. DNA polymerase  
B. RNA polymerase  
C. Telomerase  
D. Ligase



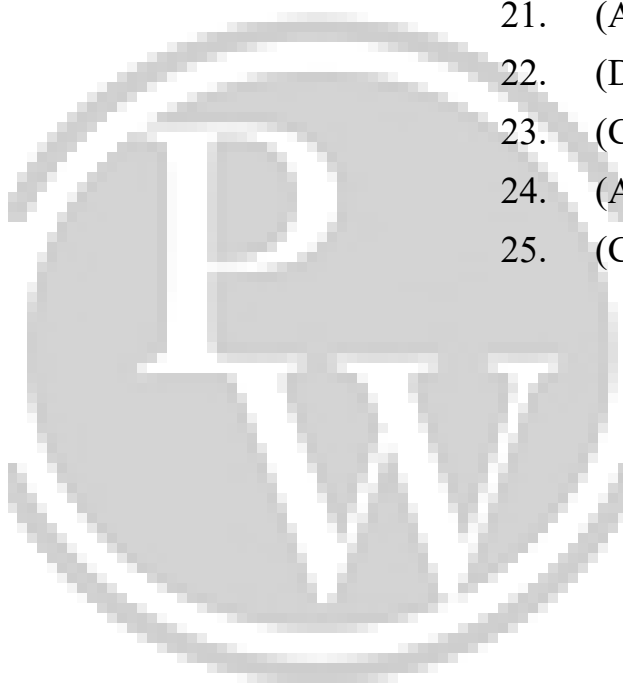
**\*Note\*** - If you have any query/issue



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## ANSWERS KEY

- |         |                     |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1. (C)  | 14. (C)             |
| 2. (B)  | 15. (C)             |
| 3. (A)  | 16. (B)             |
| 4. (A)  | 17. (A) <i>Done</i> |
| 5. (D)  | 18. (A)             |
| 6. (C)  | 19. (C)             |
| 7. (A)  | 20. (D)             |
| 8. (D)  | 21. (A)             |
| 9. (C)  | 22. (D)             |
| 10. (A) | 23. (C)             |
| 11. (D) | 24. (A)             |
| 12. (D) | 25. (C)             |
| 13. (B) |                     |
- remaining* ↓



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