



1. The longest portion of the bacterial flagellum that extends from the cell surface to the outside is called:
(1) Filament
(2) Hook
(3) Basal body
(4) Shaft
2. 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?
(1) Cell wall
(2) Cell membrane
(3) Glycocalyx
(4) Capsule
3. Mesosomes are the infolding of cell membrane. They,
(1) help in cell wall formation, DNA replication and respiration.
(2) increases the surface area of plasma membrane.
(3) are present in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.
(4) both (1) and (2).
4. Many bacteria have small circular DNA outside the genomic DNA. These smaller DNA are called :
(1) Phasmids
(2) Plastids
(3) Plasmids
(4) Prophage
5. The best way to identify a cell as either plant cell or animal cell is to determine whether:
(1) it came from a single-celled or multicellular organism.
(2) it has a cell wall.
(3) it has a plasma membrane.
(4) it has cytosol.
6. Which of the following is seen only in prokaryotic cell?
(1) Lysosome (2) Ribosome
(3) Mesosome (4) ER
7. Bacteria show a range in the number of arrangement of flagella. Bacterial flagellum is composed of
(1) Two parts - pili and fimbriae
(2) Three parts - filament, hook and basement membrane
(3) Three parts - filament, shaft and basal body
(4) Three parts - filament, hook and basal body
8. Which of the following structures would you expect to find in a bacterium?
(1) Nucleus
(2) Plasma membrane
(3) Golgi apparatus
(4) Lysosome
9. The term "Glycocalyx" is used for:
(1) a layer surrounding the cell wall of bacteria.
(2) a layer present between cell wall and plasma membrane of bacteria.
(3) cell wall of bacteria.
(4) bacterial cell genetically engineered to possess N-glycosylated proteins.
10. A capsule in bacteria is related to
(1) Glycocalyx
(2) Cell wall
(3) Plasma membrane
(4) None of these
11. Select one which is not true for ribosome
(1) Made up of two sub-units
(2) Form polysome
(3) May attach to mRNA
(4) Have no role in protein synthesis



12. A plant cell has:

- (1) a large central vacuole and rigid cell wall.
- (2) a centriole for cell division.
- (3) a centrosome inactive in non-dividing cells.
- (4) absence of cell membrane.

13. 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

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

ANSWER KEY

1. (1)
2. (1)
3. (4)
4. (3)
5. (2)
6. (3)
7. (4)

8. (2)
9. (1)
10. (1)
11. (4)
12. (1)
13. (1)



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