

CELL- BIOLOGY

Topics

- 1.cell structure**
- 2.Chromosomes**
- 3.Cell Reproduction**
- 4.Cancer Biology**

Q1. The structural and functional unit of life is

- 1. Cell**
- 2. Cytoplasm**
- 3. Protoplasm**
- 4. Nucleus**

Q2. The latest model for Plasma membrane is

- 1. Lamellar model**
- 2. Unit membrane model**
- 3. Molecular lipid model**
- 4. Fluid mosaic model**

Q3. Addition of new cell wall material amongst the existing one is called

- 1. Apposition**
- 2. Deposition**
- 3. Intussusception**
- 4. Aggregation**

Q4.Match the following

A Ephagy	p	Ingestion of solid particles through plasma membrane
B Endocytosis	q	Ingestion of fluid material through plasma membrane
C Phagocytosis	r	Ingestion of food substances through plasama membrane
D Pinocytosis	s	Throwing metabolic substances through the plasma membrane
	t	Exudation of secretory products through plasma membrane

1)A=t, B=p, C=s, D=r.

2)A=p,B=q, C=r, D=s.

3)A=r, B=s, C=p, D=t.

4)A=s, B=r, C=p, D=q.

Q5. Correct sequence of protein (P) and lipid (L) in cell membrane as per lamellar model is

- 1. L-P-L-P**
- 2. L-P-P-L**
- 3. P-L-L-P**
- 4. P-P-L-L**

Q6. The production and storage of energy in Mitochondria increases during

- 1. Seed germination**
- 2. Dormant seed**
- 3. Ripening seed**
- 4. Seed maturation**

Q7. The recycling center of the cell is

- 1. Ribosomes**
- 2. Chromosomes**
- 3. Lysosomes**
- 4. Oxysomes**

Q8. The longest plant cell is

- 1. Fibre**
- 2. Tracheid**
- 3. Vessel**
- 4. Phloem**

Q9. A mature plant cell has

- 1. Cell wall**
- 2. Vacuole**
- 3. Protoplasm**
- 4. All the three**

Q10. The membrane of the endoplasmic reticulum is continuous with

- 1. Nuclear membrane**
- 2. Cell membrane**
- 3. Ribosomes**
- 4. Nuclear membrane and Cell membrane**

Q11. Prokaryotic cell lacks

- 1. Nuclear membrane**
- 2. Nucleic acids**
- 3. Cell membrane**
- 4. All the above**

Q12. Diplosome is

- 1. Two ribosomes**
- 2. Paired Centrioles**
- 3. Paired ribosomes**
- 4. Paired lysosomes**

A large, light gray 3D rendering of a DNA double helix is positioned in the background, winding across the slide from the top left towards the bottom right.

Q13. Ribosomes in prokaryotes exists in the form of

- 1. 30s units**
- 2. 70s units**
- 3. 50s units**
- 4. 80s units**

Q14. Solar energy is converted into chemical energy by

- 1. Mitochondria**
- 2. Ribosomes**
- 3. Chloroplast**
- 4. Golgi complex**

Q15. The smallest measuring unit in cytology is

- 1. Micron**
- 2. Electron**
- 3. nm**
- 4. Angstrom**

Q. 16. Match the following

COLUMN I		COLUMN II	
A	Mitochondria	p	Suicide Bags of the cell
B	Ribosomes	q	Power house of the cell
C	Lysosomes	r	Energy currency of the cell
D	Endoplasmic Reticulum	S	Protien Factories of the cell
		t	Cytoskeleton

- 1. A=q, B=p, C=t, D=s**
- 2. A=p, B=q, C=s, D=t**
- 3. A=q, B=s, C=p, D=t**
- 4. A=t, B=s, C=p, D=q**

Q. 17. Chromosomes are held along the equator during

- 1. Metaphase**
- 2. Telophase**
- 3. Prophase**
- 4. Anaphase**

Q. 18. Haploid compliment of chromosome of an organism is called

- 1. Phenotype**
- 2. Genome**
- 3. Genotype**
- 4. Genetic System**

Q. 19. The core of the nucleosome is made up of

- 1. H1, H2A, H2B, H3**
- 2. H1, H2A, H2B, H4**
- 3. H2, H2A, H2B, H4**
- 4. H2A, H2B, H3, H4**

Q. 20. Crossing over occurs between

- 1. Two different Bivalents**
- 2. Two daughter Nuclei**
- 3. sister chromatids of the same chromosome**
- 4. Non sister chromatids of the bivalent**

Q. 21. The substage of prophase –I during which the crossing over occur

- 1. Leptotene**
- 2. Pachytene**
- 3. Zygotene**
- 4. Diplotene**

Q. 22. To which region of the chromosome the spindle fibre attach

- 1. Chromomere**
- 2. Telomere**
- 3. Centromere**
- 4. Chromocentre**

Q. 23. Choose the correct sequence of mitosis

- 1. Prophase, Metaphase, Anaphase, Telophase**
- 2. Prophase, Anaphase, Telophase, Metaphase**
- 3. Prophase, Metaphase, Telophase, Anaphase**
- 4. Prophase, Telophase, Anaphase, Metaphase**

Q. 24. The pairing of homologous chromosomes during meiosis-I is known as

- 1. Crossing over**
- 2. Synapsis**
- 3. Chiasma formation**
- 4. Disjunction**

Q. 25. Meiosis occurs in

- 1. Nerve cells**
- 2. Somatic cells**
- 3. Muscle cells**
- 4. Germ cells**

Q. 26. Cleavage furrow is characteristic of

- 1. Plant cells**
- 2. Animal cells**
- 3. Bacterial cells**
- 4. Fungal cells**

Q. 27. Sedimentation unit of ribosome is

- 1. Micron**
- 2. Angstrom**
- 3. Millimicron**
- 4. Svedberg**

Q. 28. Bouquet arrangement of the chromosomes is observed in

- 1. Leptotene of I Meiosis**
- 2. Leptotene of I Mitosis**
- 3. Leptotene of II Meiosis**
- 4. Leptotene of II Mitosis**

Q. 29. Cell cycle was discovered by

- 1. Prevast and Dumar**
- 2. Flemming**
- 3. Howard and pele**
- 4. Johanssen**

Q. 30. The spindle fibres are made up of

- 1. Pectin**
- 2. Proteins**
- 3. Cellulose**
- 4. Lipids**

Q. 31. Metastasis can occur by

- 1. Vascular spreading**
- 2. Lymphatic spreading**
- 3. Vascular spreading & Lymphatic spreading**
- 4. Neither Vascular spreading nor Lymphatic spreading**

Q. 32. Breast cancer is an example of

- 1. Sarcoma**
- 2. Lymphoma**
- 3. Myeloma**
- 4. Carcinoma**

Q. 33. Chromosomes having slightly unequal arms are called

- 1. Metacentric**
- 2. Sub-metacentric**
- 3. Telocentric**
- 4. Acrocentric**

Q. 34. The major form of cancer in Indian men is

- 1. Lung cancer**
- 2. Stomach cancer**
- 3. Mouth & throat cancer**
- 4. Bone cancer**

Q. 35. The He La cells are

- 1. Cancer cells from Henritta Lacks**
- 2. Cancer cells from Hooke**
- 3. Cancer cells from Henry**
- 4. Cancer cells from curie**

Q. 36. Shrunken nucleus due to cell senescence is

- 1. Synkaryon**
- 2. Syncytial nucleus**
- 3. Pynotic nucleus**
- 4. Peripheral nucleus**

Q. 37. The association and dissociation of ribosomal sub-units requires

- 1. Ca^{++}**
- 2. Na^{++}**
- 3. K^{+}**
- 4. Mg^{++}**

Q. 38. Golgi bodies in plant cells are also called

- 1. Lysosomes**
- 2. Dictyosomes**
- 3. Centrosomes**
- 4. Dicytosomes**

Q. 39. Name the specialised part present on the centromere

- 1. Kinetosome**
- 2. Kinetochores**
- 3. Chromocentre**
- 4. Kinetin**

Q. 40. Interphase consists of these three phases

- 1. G_1 , S and G_2**
- 2. G_2 , S_2 and G**
- 3. G_1 , S_2 and G**
- 4. G_4 , S and G**

Q. 41. Cytokinesis begin at

- 1. Anaphase stage**
- 2. Prophase stage**
- 3. Telophase**
- 4. Metaphase stage**

Q. 42. Trisomy of 21st Chromosome results in

- 1. Down's Syndrome**
- 2. Turner's Syndrome**
- 3. Cat-du-cry Syndrome**
- 4. Klinefelter's Syndrome**

Q. 43. The overall morphology of a set of chromosome is called

- 1. Genome**
- 2. Idiogram**
- 3. Polysome**
- 4. Karyotype**

Q. 44. The external agents that cause cancer are called

- 1. Globulins**
- 2. Carcinogens**
- 3. Oncogens**
- 4. Immunogens**

Q. 45. The human females are always

- 1. Homogametic**
- 2. Hemigametic**
- 3. Heterogametic**
- 4. Anisogametic**

Q. 46. A group of enzymes responsible for apoptosis is

- 1. Caspases**
- 2. Nucleases**
- 3. Both Caspases & Nucleases**
- 4. Neither Caspases nor Nucleases**

Q. 47. The process of spreading of cancer from the place of its initial occurrence to other part is called

- 1. Neoplasia**
- 2. Telostasis**
- 3. Metastasis**
- 4. Homiostasis**

Q. 48. The correct term used for single-celled organism

- 1. Monocellular**
- 2. Acellular**
- 3. Unicellular**
- 4. Multicellular**

**Q. 49. Ion carriers are located
in**

- 1. Cell Wall**
- 2. Inter cellular space**
- 3. Cell membrane**
- 4. Nucleus**

Q. 50. X-Chromosome is

- 1. Telo centric**
- 2. Metacentric**
- 3. Sub-metcentric**
- 4. Acentric**



THANK YOU

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