QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Bio - Botany - Cell: The Unit of Life 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Biology

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

50 x 1 = 50

1) The two subunits of ribosomes remain united at critical ion level of _____.

(a) Magnesium (b) Calcium (c) Sodium (d) Ferrous

2) Sequences of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny.

(a) mRNA **(b) rRNA** (c) tRNA (d) HnRNA

3) Many cells function properly and divide mitotically even though they do not have.

(a) plasma membrane (b) cytoskeleton (c) mitochondria **(d) plastids**

4) Keeping in view the fluid mosaic model for the structure of cell membrane which one of the following statements is correct with respect to the movement of lipids and proteins from one lipid monolayer to the other.

(a) Neither lipid nor proteins can flip-flop (b) Both lipid and proteins can flip flop

(c) While lipids can rarely flip-flop proteins cannot (d) While proteins can flip-flop lipids cannot

5) Match the columns and identify the correct option:

	Column I		**Column II**
A	Thylakoids	1.	Disc-shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus
B.	Cristae	2.	Condensed structure of DNA
C.	Cisternae	3.	Flat membranous sacs in stroma
D	Chromatin	4.	Infoldings in mitochondria

(a)

A	B	C	D
(iii)	(iv)	(ii)	(i)

(b)

A	B	C	D
(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

(c)

A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(iii)	**(iv)**	**(i)**	**(ii)**

(d)

A	B	C	D
(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

6) Choose the group that belongs to Mesokaryotes.

(a) Dinoflagellates and Protozoa (b) Fungi and Plants **(c) Bacteria and Archaebacteria** (d) Algae and Fungi

7) Endoplasmic reticulum and golgi are involved in the formation of_____.

(a) centrioles (b) peroxisomes and centrioles (c) centrioles and basal body **(d) lysosomes**

8) It is the Smallest Cell_____.

(a) Bacteria (b) Blue green algae (c) Yeast **(d) Mycoplasm**

9) What is the function of SER?

(a) Synthesis of protein **(b) Synthesis of lipids** (c) Synthesis of enzyme (d) All the above

10) Mitochondria stores_____

(a) Carbohydrate (b) Protein **(c) ATP** (d) Lipid

11) _____ observed unicellular particles which he named as 'animalcules'.

(a) Aristotle (b) Robert Hooke **(c) Antonie von Leeuwenhoek** (d) Robert Brown

12) Aspecial effect is brought about by 'Patch Stop Carrier' in_____

(a) Primary magnification (b) Secondary magnificatIon **(c) Dark Field Microscope** (d) Patch stop

13) The microscope also has facility to measure microscopic objects through_____

(a) Phase Contrast Microscope **(b) Micrometry** (c) Ocular Micrometer (d) Stage Micrometer

14) A beam of electron passes through the specimen to form an image on fluorescent screen in_____

(a) Electron Microscope **(b) Transmission Electron Microscope** (c) Scanning Electron Microscope (d) Cells

15) _____new cells are formed by the division of pre-existing cells.

(a) Cell theory (b) Prions (c) Tracheids (d) Horny cells

16) _____is a complex colloidal system which was suggested by Fisher in 1894 and Hardy.

(a) Protoplasm (b) Homogeneous (c) Heterogeneous (d) Gel

17) Protoplasm is neither a good nor a _____ of electricity.

(a) Viscosity (b) Refractive index (c) 34 elements **(d) Bad conductor**

18) _____is the outermost protective cover of cell.

(a) Cell wall (b) Primary wall (c) Secondary wall (d) Middle lamellae

19) _____ is the first layer inner to middle lamellae.

(a) Cell wall **(b) Primary wall** (c) Secondary wall (d) Middle lamellae

20) _____is divided into three sublayerstermed as S1, S2, and S3.

(a) Cell wall (b) Primary wall **(c) Secondary wall** (d) Middle lamellae

21) _____takes place more slowly than lateral diffusion of lipid molecule.

(a) Fluid mosaic model **(b) Flip flop movement** (c) Endocytosis (d) Exocytosis

22) _____ are oval membrane bound vacuolar structure.

(a) Cisternae **(b) Vesicles** (c) Tubules (d) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum

23) _____ribosomes are present in the outer surface of the endoplasmic reticulum.

(a) Cisternae (b) Vesicles (c) Tubules **(d) Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum**

24) In plant cells _____ are found as smaller vesicles termed as dictyosomes.

(a) Golgi bodies (b) Mitochondria (c) Mitochondrial DNA (d) Chloroplasts

25) _____was first observed by A. Kolliker.

(a) Golgi bodies **(b) Mitochondria** (c) Mitochondrial DNA (d) Chloroplasts

26) _____contain chlorophyll pigments.

(a) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum **(b) Thylakoids** (c) Granum (d) Quantosomes

27) Light is absorbed and converted into chemical energy in the _____

(a) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (b) Thylakoids **(c) Granum** (d) Quantosomes

28) _____are free in non-proteln synthesising cells.

(a) Ribosomes (b) Lysosomes (c) Intracellular digestion (d) Autophagy

29) Many_____are attached to the single mRNA is called polysomes.

(a) Ribosomes (b) Lysosomes (c) Intracellular digestion (d) Autophagy

30) _____are found in eukaryotic cell.

(a) Ribosomes **(b) Lysosomes** (c) Intracellular digestion (d) Autophagy

31) _____ is a single membrane bound organelle.

(a) Glyoxysome (b) Microbodies (c) Sphaerosome (d) Centrioles

32) Eukaryotic cells contain many enzyme bearing membrane called _____

(a) Glyoxysome **(b) Microbodies** (c) Sphaerosome (d) Centrioles

33) The space between two nuclear membranes is called_____

(a) Sulphur granules (b) Nucleus (c) Pore complex **(d) Perinuclear space**

34) _____remains condensed during interphase.

(a) Chromosome (b) Euchromatin **(c) Heterochromatin** (d) Nucleolus

35) _____ribosomal biogenesis takes place.

(a) Chromosome (b) Euchromatin (c) Heterochromatin **(d) Nucleolus**

36) Nucleoli develop from these secondary constrictions are called_____

(a) Constrictions (b) Primary constriction (c) Monocentric **(d) Nucleolar organizers**

37) _____centromere subterminal, L-shaped chromosomes.

(a) Telocentric (b) Acrocentric **(c) Sub metacentric** (d) Metacentric

38) Golgi complex plays a major role in _____

(a) post translational modification of proteins and glycosidation of lipids (b) translation of proteins

(c) Transcription of proteins (d) Synthesis of lipid

39) Cell theory was modified by_____

(a) Schwann (b) Schleiden **(c) Virchow** (d) Dutrochet

40) The photosynthetic units are called as _____

(a) Oxysomes **(b) Quantosomes** (c) Thylakoids (d) Chloroplasts

41) Which organelle is not membrane bound?

(a) Mitochondrion (b) Golgi bodies (c) Chloroplast **(d) Ribosomes**

42) _____mineral is required for structural cohesion of ribosomes.

(a) Ca^{2+} (b) H^{+} **(c) Mg^{2+}** (d) Cl^{-}

43) Polytene chromosomes are observed in_____ of Drosophilia

(a) Endocrine gland (b) Gall bladder **(c) Salivary gland** (d) Exocrine gland

44) Altmann named mitochondrion as _____.

(a) Apoplast (b) Elaioplast (c) Symplast **(d) Bioplast**

45) Chloroplast are called semi-autonomous structure due to presence of _____

(a) RNA only (b) DNA only **(c) Both RNA & DNA** (d) pigment and protein

46) Which of the following structure is present in the mitochondria?

(a) Oxysome (b) Polysome (c) Dicytosome (d) Quantasome

47) The latest model for plasma membrane is _____

(a) Lamella model (b) Unit membrane model **(c) Fluid mosaic model** (d) Molecular lipid model

48) The middle lamella is composed of _____

(a) Pectates (b) Cellulose (c) Lignin (d) Protein

49) In plant cell, peroxisome are associated with _____

(a) Photorespiration (b) phototropism (c) Photoperiodism (d) Photosynthesis

50) 9 + 2 microtubules structure is found in _____

(a) Centriole (b) Basal body (c) Blepharoplast (d) All of these