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BIOLOGY CELL

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BIOLOGY CELL

1. What part of the cell is responsible for breaking down and digesting things? - **lysosomes**
2. Who discovered cell in 1665? - **Robert Hook**
3. Name an Organelle which serves as a primary packaging area for molecules that will be distributed throughout the cell? - **Golgi apparatus**
4. Name the outer most boundary of cell? - **Plasma membrane**

5. Name the process in which the ingestion of material by the cells is done through the plasma membrane? - **Éndocytosis**

6. Which among the following sentence is not correct about the organelles? - **They are found in multicellular organisms.**

7. Name an organism which contains single chromosome and cell division occurs through fission or budding? - **Prokaryotes**

8. The jelly like substance present inside the cell is known as - **Cytoplasm**

9. Cell theory states that - **cells are fundamental structural units of plants and animals**

10. Food is converted to energy in - **mitochondria**

11. Ribosomes helps in - **protein synthesis in cells**

12. Plasma membrane is composed of - **protein and lipids**

13. Mitochondria was first discovered by - **Altmann**

14. Majority of cells cannot be seen with our naked eyes because - **cells are microscopic**

15. Green colour of leaves is due to presence of the pigment - **chlorophyll**

16. The thread like structure found in nucleus are - **Chromosome**

17. Who proposed the fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane - **Singer and Nicolson**

18. What is tonoplast in cells - **membrane boundary of the vacuole of plant cells**

19. Cell theory was proposed by - **Schleiden and Schwann**

20. Cell theory is not applicable to - **Virus**

21. In higher plants the shape of the chloroplast is - **Discoid shape**

22. The main function of centrosome is - **Formation of spindle fibre**

23. Plant cell wall mainly composed of - **cellulose**

24. The diameter of most animal cells ranges from - **10 to 100 μm .**

25. What make parts of the endoplasmic reticulum rough?
The presence of - Ribosome

26. Lysosomes can be expected to be present in large numbers in cells which - **carryout the phagocytosis**

27. Do bacteria cells have nucleus – **In bacteria the genetic material dispersed in the cytosol and there is no internal membrane that delimits a nucleus**

28. Death or mental retardation takes place if accumulation happens in – **brain cells**

29. In a normal human being number of chromosomes is – **46**
30. Pigments containing bodies which are bounded by membrane are called - **plastids**
31. What is the fluid that fills the nucleus called? - **karyolymph, or nucleoplasm**
33. The first living cell was discovered by - **Leeuwenhoek**
34. The longest animal cell is – **human nerve cell**
35. The largest human cell and smallest human cell is - **female ovum and RBC**
36. The cell wall in fungi is composed of which one - **Chitin**
37. Which one is called power house of the cell - **mitochondria**
38. Which one is called the kitchen of the cell - **Chloroplast**
39. The orange colour of carrot is due to the presence of - **Carotene pigment**
40. Who discovered Golgi apparatus – **Camillo Golgi**
41. What is mean by carcinogenesis - **conversion of a normal cell into cancerous cell**
42. Which pigment present in the cell vacuole which provide colours to flowers - **Anthocyanin**
43. Which is called the unit of inheritance - **Chromosomes**

44. Plastids are found only in plant or animal cell ? - **plant cell only**

45. DNA was discovered by - **James D watson and Francis Crick**

46. what are the three types of RNA – **1. mRNA (messenger RNA) 2. rRNA(Ribosome RNA) 3. tRNA (Transfer RNA)**

47. The largest known cells are unfertilised is - **Ostrich Egg cells (Size 6-inch diameter)**

48. The red colour of tomatoes is due to the presence of which pigment - **lycopene**

49. Which one is the non - living matter of the cell - **Deutoplasm**

50. Largest unicellular plant is - **Acetabularia (10 cm)**

51. Who discovered the endoplasmic reticulum - **KR porter**

52. The inner membrane of mitochondria has many folds this is called - **Cristae**

53. Chloroplast is the site of which function - **Photosynthesis**

54. Which one is called the controlling centre of cell - **Chromatin**

55. Which is a result of uncontrolled mitosis cell division - **Tumour or cancer**

56. The mitochondria may be filamentous or granular in shape.

They vary in size from - **0.5 μm to 2.0 μm**

57. The several important functions performed by mitochondria is - **oxidation, dehydrogenation, oxidative phosphorylation and respiratory chain**

58. The ribosomes are spheroid structures with a diameter of - **150 to 250 \AA**

59. The spherical organelles bounded by a single membrane. They are found in the cells of Protozoa, fungi, plants, liver and kidney of vertebrates - **peroxisomes**

60. The nucleus was first discovered and named by - **Robert Brown**

61. Chromosomes present in Gorilla is - **48**

62. The study of cancer is called - **Oncology**

63. Lymphoma is a type of cancer. It affects which part of body - **Lymphatic tissues**

64. Ribosomes were discovered by - **GE palade**

65. Centriols and centrosomes are present only in plant or animal cell - **Animal cell**

66. Centrosome was discovered by - **T boveri**

67. In RNA which one is present in place of thiamine - **Uracil**

68. The main function of DNA is -
It controls Heredity, Evolution, Metabolism, Structure and differentiation.

69. The main function of RNA is -
protein synthesis

70. In which virus RNA is a genetic material - **HIV, Reovirus**

71. Most of RNA found in which part of the cell - **Cytoplasm**

72. The ribosome present endoplasmic reticulum is called -
Rough Entoplasmic reticulum

73. Radioactive ores causes which disease in miners - **Lung cancer**

74. Who discovered electron microscope - **Ernst Ruska and Max knoll**

75. The medium which is used to mount the cleaned section on a slide - **Canada balsam**

76. Meiosis cell division takes place - **only in diploid individuals**

77. During meiosis crossing over occurs at - **Diplotene**

78. Prior to division each chromosome is composed of two genetically identical parts are called - **Sister Chromatids**