

Biology 9th Class Urdu Medium Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The process of cellular respiration occurs in	A. Golgi apparatus B. Mitochondria C. Nucleus D. Ribosomes
2	The smooth endoplasmic reticulum is primarily involved in the synthesis of.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Lipids D. Carbohydrates
3	Ribosomes are composed of.	A. RNA and Carbohydrates B. DNA and Protein C. RNA and protein D. Carbohydrates and lipids
4	What is the primary function of ribosomes?	A. DNA Synthesis B. Protein Synthesis C. Lipid synthesis D. Energy production
5	Which cell organelle is involved in packaging and modifying proteins.	A. Nucleus B. Mitochondria C. Golgi Apparatus D. Endoplasmic reticulum
6	Which cell organelle is responsible for breaking down waste materials.	A. Nucleus B. Golgi Apparatus C. Lysosome D. Mitochondria
7	Which of the following cell structures is involved in maintaining cell shape.	A. Cytoskeleton B. Nucleus C. Centrioles D. Lysosome
8	What is the main function of the smooth endoplasmic reticulum in a cell?	A. Synthesis of proteins B. Digestion of cellular waste C. Synthesis of lipids D. Storage of genetic material
9	Which specialized region of the nucleus is responsible for ribosome assembly.	A. Chromatin B. Nucleolus C. Nucleoplasm D. All above
10	What is the main function of nuclear pores.	A. Control of transport of molecules B. Regulation of cell division C. Control of pH of the cell D. Protein synthesis
11	Which of the following cellular structures is found in animal cells and helps in cell division.	A. Cell membrane B. Centriole C. Vacuole D. Plasmodesma
12	Which sub-cellular organelle plays a crucial role in energy production within the cell?	A. Endoplasmic Reticulum B. Golgi apparatus C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
13	In a multicellular plant, which cell type is responsible for the production of glucose?	A. Xylem B. Mesophyll C. Phloem D. Epidermal
14	Which organelle can double its number by itself.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Lysosomes D. Golgi apparatus
15	Which of these are present on the surface of rough endoplasmic reticulum?	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Vacuoles

16	A network of channels extending from cell membrane to nuclear membrane is called	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Centriole C. Ribosome D. Centrosome
17	The site of enzyme synthesis in cell is	A. Ribosomes B. Golgi bodies C. Lysosome D. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
18	Which of the following cell organelles does not contain DNA.	A. Nucleus B. Chloroplast C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
19	Phospholipids are required for cell membrane formation are synthesized in	A. Cytoplasm B. Mitochondria C. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum D. Endoplasmic reticulum
20	Cytoskeleton is an important of eukaryotic cells. Which of the following statement correctly describes cytoskeleton.	A. All the cytoskeletal structures are made up of same protein B. There is no contractile protein in any cytoskeletal component C. Cytoskeleton provides mechanical support and has role in cell division. D. The entire cytoskeleton is present around the cell membrane.
21	Which of the following statement correctly represents ribosomes.	A. They are present only in eukaryotic cell B. They are produced in the nucleus then migrate to the cytoplasm where they synthesize proteins C. They are covered by single membrane D. All ribosomes are attached to the inner surface of RER
22	Cell walls are found in these organisms except for	A. Plants B. Animals C. Bacteria D. Fungi
23	The chloroplast functions in	A. ATP Synthesis B. Photosynthesis C. protein Synthesis D. DNA replication
24	Which plastid is primarily involved in the storage of food molecules in plant.	A. Chromoplasts B. Lysosomes C. Leucoplasts D. Chloroplasts
25	The stacked membranous structure in the chloroplast is	A. Granum B. Thylakoids C. Stroma D. Intergranum
26	The membranous structure in the chloroplast is	A. thylakoids B. Cgranum C. Stroma D. Intergranum
27	The types of plastids present in roots are.	A. Chromoplasts B. Chloroplasts C. Leucoplasts D. All of the above
28	Single membrane bounded organelles having strong digestive enzymes are.	A. Nucleosomes B. Lysosomes C. Ribosomes D. Chromosomes
29	The organelle which provides energy to the cell	A. Golgi apparatus B. Ribosome C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus
30	Inside the nucleus, granular material is called	A. Cell sap B. Nucleoplasm C. Protoplasm D. Cytoplasm
31	Cell wall is present in the cells of	A. Fungi only B. Plants only C. Plants and prokaryotes only D. All of the above

32	Which organelles are covered with a double membrane.	A. Ribosomes B. Vacuoles C. Mitochondria D. Centrioles
33	Which of the following organisms is a prokaryote.	A. amoeba B. Escherichia coli C. Human D. Mushroom
34	Which structure is exclusive to plant cells.	A. Centriole B. Lysosome C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
35	What is the primary role of centrioles in animal cells.	A. Photosynthesis B. Energy production C. Protein synthesis D. Cell division
36	What is the primary pigment responsible for capturing sunlight in chloroplasts.	A. Carotene B. Chlorophyll C. Melanin D. Haemoglobin
37	A red blood cell and a plant root hair cell both have.	A. Cellulose cell wall B. Large surface area C. Haemoglobin D. Nucleus
38	The shape of normal red blood cells is.	A. Oval B. Biconcave C. Biconvex D. Crescent
39	The biconcave disc shape of red blood cells is advantageous for	A. Oxygen transport B. Carbon dioxide storage C. Nucleus protection D. Muscle contractions
40	Liver cells, hepatocytes, are suited for various functions due to their.	A. Haemoglobin content B. Hexagonal shape C. Central nucleus D. Striated structure
41	What is cell specialization	A. The process of cells dividing and multiplying B. The process of cell fusion in the body C. The process where a cell changes to perform a unique function D. The process of creating new cells in a multicellular organism