Biology 9th Class English 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 reticulun 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 synthesi D. Energy production
5	Which cel organelle is involved in packaging and modtify ing proteins.	A. Nucleus B. Mitchondria C. Golgi Apparatus D. Endoplasmic reticulum
6	Whcih cell organelle is responsible for breakign 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 smoothendoplasmic 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 a nuclear pores.	A. Control of transport of molecules B. Regulations of cell division C. Control of pH of the cell D. Protein synthesis
11	Which of the following cellular structure is found is animal cells and helps in cell division.	A. Cell memberane B. Centriole C. Vacule D. Plasmodesma
12	Which sub cellular organelle plays a crucial role in energy production within the cell?	A. Endoplasmic Reticulu B. Golgi apparatus C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
13	In a multicellular plant,which cell type is rsponsible 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 appratus
15	Which of these are present on the sufare of rough endoplasmile reticulum	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Vacuoles

16	A network of channels extending from cell memebrane to nuclear membrane is called	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Centriole C. Ribosome D. Centrosome
17	The site of enzyme synthesis in cell in	A. Ribosomes B. Golgi bodies C. Lysosome D. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
18	Which of the following cell organeles does not contain DNA.	A. Nucleus B. Chloroplast C. Lysosomes D. Mitochondria
19	Phospholipids are required for cell memberane formation are syntesized in	A. Cytoplasm B. Mitochondria C. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum D. Endoplamic retienculum
20	Cytoskeleton is an important of eukaryotic cells. Which of the following statement correctly describes cytokeleton.	A. All the cytoskeletal strcutures are made up of same protein B. There is no contractile protein in any cytoskeletal component C. Cytokeleton provides mechanical support and has role in cell division. D. The entire cytoskeleton is present around the cell membrane.
21	Which of the following stateemtn 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 coered by singel memberane D. All ribosomes are attached to the inner suface 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 found molecules in plant.	A. Chromoplasis 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 chloroplst 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 memberane bounded organcelles 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

		D. All of the above
32	Whcih organelles are covered with a double membrane.	A. Ribosomes B. Vacuoles C. Mitochondria D. Centrioles
33	Which of th following organisms is a prokaryotes.	A. amoeba B. Escherichia coli C. Human D. Mushroom
34	Which structur is exclusive to plant cells.	A. Centriole B. Lysosome C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
35	What is the Primay role of centrioles in animal cells.	A. Photosynthesis B. Energy production C. Protein synthesis D. Cell division
36	What is the primary pigment responsibel 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. Cresent
39	The bioconcave disc shape of red blood cells is advantageous for	A. Oxygen transport B. Carbon dioxide storage C. Nucleus protection D. Muscle contrations
40	Liver cells, hepatocy suited for various fucntions due to their.	A. Haemoglobin content B. Hexagonal shape C. Central ucleus 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