Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which statement about the nuclear envelop in not true	A. It has pores B. It is double membrane structure C. Its inner membrane bears ribosomes D. RNA and some proteins can pass through it
2	Which statement about plastids is true	A. They are surrounded by a single membrane B. They are power house of cell C. They are found in all organisms D. They contain DNA and ribosomes
3	Which type of cell would probably be most appropriate to study lysosomes	A. Phagocytic white blood cell B. Nerve cell C. Mesophyll cell D. Muscle cell
4	Which of the following pair of structure-function is mismatched	A. Ribosomes, protein synthesis B. Nucleolus, ribosomes production C. Glogi, muscle contraction D. Lysosome, intracellular digestion
5	Which of the following statement about the ribosomes is correct	A. They are structurally different from free ribosomes B. They are enclosed in their own membrane C. They are concentrated in the cisternal space for the rough ER D. They are attached to cisternal surface
6	Erythrocytes have	A. Only 4 or 5 pores per nucleus B. Only 2 or 4 pores per nucleus C. Only 3 or 4 pores per nucleus D. Only 5 or 6 pores per nucleus
7	Chimpanzee had the chromosomes	A. 48 B. 46 C. 36 D. 12
8	Which statement about nucleolus is not true	A. Without membranous boundary B. Synthesize site for RNA C. Hereditary center D. Composed of two regions
9	Which one of the following is true about chloroplast	A. Found in underground parts of plants B. Help in pollination and dispersal of seeds C. Self replicating organelles D. Involve in protein synthesis
10	One of the following is not double membranous structure	A. mitochondria B. Vacuole C. Chloroplast D. Nucleus
11	Tay sach's disease in caused by the	A. Accumulation of proteins B. Accumulation of glycogen C. Accumulation of lipids D. Accumulation of vitamins
12	Lysosomal sacs are rich in	A. Acid oxidase and hydrolytic enzyme B. Acid phosphatase and hydrolytic enzyme C. Aductase and oxidases only D. None of above
13	Modification of proteins and lipids as glycopeptides and glycoproteins occur in	A. Ribosomes B. Golgi apparatus C. SER D. All of above

14	Golgi apparatus was discovered by Golgi in	A. 1897 B. 1896 C. 1898 D. 1889
15	Detoxification of harmful drugs is the function of	A. RER B. SER C. Both a and b D. None of these
16	Growth and development of plant is the function of	A. Meristematic cells B. Parenchymatous cell C. Sclerenchymatous cells D. Chlorechymatous cells
17	Ribosomes are chemically composed of	A. Only protein B. Only DNA C. Only RNA D. Both a and c
18	The Presence of nucleus in the cell was reported by	A. Lorenz Oken B. Theodor Schwann C. Schleiden D. Robert Brown
19	The resolution of naked eye is	A. 1 mm B. 1 um C. 1 nm D. 1 cm
20	Resolution power of a typical compound. microscope is.	A. 300 x B. 1.0 micro meter C. 2.0 micro meter D. 2-4 Angstron
21	The cells which transmit impulses are.	A. Kidney cells B. Bone cells C. Blood cells D. Nerve cells
22	Omnis cellula- e Cellula was hypothesized by	A. Schleiden B. Rudolph Virchow C. Lorenz Oken D. Louis Pasteur
23	Resolution of human naked eye is.	A. 162 B. 262 C. 242 D. 252
24	The process of taking in liquid material by cell membrane is called.	A. Phagocytosis B. Pinocytosis C. Exocytosis D. Lymphocytosis
25	The percentage of lipids is plasma membrane is.	A. 60- 80 % B. 20-40% C. 30 - 60% D. 10-20%
26	Cell membrane has 60-80 %	A. Lipids B. Vitamins C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
27	Cell membrane is chemically composed of proteins.	A. 10 -20 % B. 20- 30% C. 40-50 % D. 60-80%
28	Cell wall of prokaryotic organisms lack cellulose instead of cellulose its strengthening materials is.	A. Silica B. Wax C. Cutin D. Mureln
29	Which is found in primary well	A. silica B. Pectin C. Lignin D. Cutin
30	Cell wall is secreted by	A. Protoplasm B. Nucleoplasm C. Ribosome D. Golgi complex
31	Chitin is found in cell wall of.	A. Algae B. Bacteria C. Fungi

		C. Fungi D. Plants
32	When cross section of centriole is observed it shows as it consists of.	A. 9 microtubules B. 3 microtubules C. 11- microtubules D. 6- microtubules
33	The soluble part of the cytoplasm called.	A. Stoma B. Gel C. Matrix D. Cytosol
34	Cisternae are associated with	A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplast C. ER D. Nucleus
35	Harmful substance are detoxified in the liver cells by.	A. Mitochondria B. Endoplasmic C. Nucleolus D. Golgi complex
36	A structure found attached to membranes in cell it consists of 2 parts Name it.	A. Golgi Apparatus B. Mitochondria C. Lysosome D. Ribosome
37	A group of ribosome attached to mRNA is known as	A. Lysosome B. Peroxisome C. Poly some D. Glyoxisome
38	Ribosomal RNA is synthesized and stored in	A. Nucleolus B. Mitochondria C. Nucleus D. Chloroplast
39	Proteins are synthesized by.	A. poly some B. Ribo some C. Nucleosome D. Lysosome
40	Palade was first person to study.	A. Nucleus B. Peroxisome C. Ribosomes D. Mitochondria
41	The factory of ribosome is the	A. Chloroplast B. Nucleolus C. Mitochondria D. Vacuole
42	Sedimentation rate of Eukaryotic Ribosome.	A. 30 S B. 50 S C. 70 S D. 80 S
43	Most of the cell secretions are in nature.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Carbohydrates D. Glycoproteins
44	Golgi apparatus is concerned with cell.	A. Division B. Lysis C. Secretion D. Storage
45	Organelle _____is concerned with cell secretion.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Centrioles D. Golgi complex
46	Tay-Sach's disease is because of absence of an enzyme, That is involved in catabolism of.	A. Polysaccharides B. Oligosaccharides C. Lipids D. Proteins
47	The digestive cacuoles and autophagosomes are also called.	A. Primary lysosomes B. Secondary Lysosomes C. Endocytosis D. All above
48	De Duve discovered cell organelle.	A. Golgi complex B. Plastids C. Mitochondria D. Lysosome
		A. 0.2 micro meter

49	The diameter of peroxisome is approximately.	B. 0.3 micro meter C. 0.4 micro meter D. 0.5 micro meter
50	Glyoxysomes are most abundant in	A. Human blood B. Plant seedings C. Liver cells D. Micro organisms
51	What is not true about micro filaments.	A. Actin B. Amoeboid movement C. Cyclosis D. Linked with outer surfaced plasma membrane
52	The protein present in microtubules is.	A. Actin B. Tetroses C. Tubulin D. Tropomyosin
53	Integration of cellular compartments is a functions of	A. Intermediate filament B. Micro filament C. Micro tubules D. Centrioles
54	The mitochondria function in	A. Lipid storage B. Proteins synthesis C. Cellular respiration D. Photosynthesis
55	In folding of inner membrane of mitochondria is called as.	A. Cisternae B. Cristae C. Thylakoid D. Geranium
56	Cristae are found in	A. Golgi complex B. Chloroplast C. Mitochondria D. Endoplasmic Reticulum
57	Organelle of symbiotic origin is	A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane C. Mitochondria D. Vacuole
58	Chromoplast impart colours to the plants other than	A. Red B. Blue C. Green D. Yellow
59	Stroma is a fluid in the chloroplast.	A. Granium B. Matrix C. Thyla koids D. Interranum
60	Plastids are only found in	A. Bacteria B. Viruses C. Plant cell D. Animal cell
61	The fluid that surrounds the Thylakoid is called	A. Matrix B. Stroma C. Medium D. Cytoplasm
62	Chloroplasts has a double membranous evolves that encloses dense fluid filed region known as.	A. Matrix B. Thylakoid C. Granum D. Stroma
63	Robert Brown reported the presence of.	A. Lysosome B. Ribosomes C. Mitochondria D. Nucleus
64	Eukaryotes have pores per nucleus.	A. 3000 B. 30,000 C. 6 or 8 D. 3 or 4
65	The number of chromosomes in fruity fly Drosophila.	A. 16 B. 8 C. 26 D. 48
66	The size of prokaryotic ribosome is.	A. 30 S B. 50 S C. 70 S D. 80 S

67	Organelle found in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells.	A. Ribosomes B. Mitochondria C. Chloroplasts D. Lysosomes
68	Parenchymatous cells are specialized for.	A. Support B. Store food C. Photosynthesis D. Growth