All living organisms are made up of cells. A cell is a structural and functional unit of an organism. Some organisms are unicellular while others are multicellular. Each cell has the potential to produce a new individual. This is called totipotency of cell.

On the basis of the presence or absence of a membrane-bound nucleus, organisms are classified into prokaryotes and eukaryotes. Eukaryotes include plants and animals, hence, eukaryotic cells are further classified into plant cells and animal cells.

Major differences between plant cells and animal cells are the presence of a cell wall, plastids, and vacuoles in plant cells. A typical eukaryotic cell consists of a cell membrane, cytoplasm, and nucleus. The cell membrane, also called the plasma membrane, is the outermost layer of an animal cell and located inner to the cell wall in plant cells.

Eukaryotic cells possess membrane-bound organelles like endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi apparatus, lysosomes, and vacuoles.

Endoplasmic reticulum is made up of cisternae. Endoplasmic reticulum having ribosomes on its outer surface is called rough endoplasmic reticulum. It is associated with the synthesis of proteins.

Endoplasmic reticulum without ribosomes is known as smooth endoplasmic reticulum. It takes part in the synthesis of lipids. The Golgi apparatus is made up of flattened sac-like structures.

Lysosomes are surrounded by a single layer wall. They contain enzymes which digest all macromolecules. In plant cells, large vacuoles are present which possess a membrane called the tonoplast.

As the mitochondria are associated with the generation of ATP, they are called the power house of the cell.

The chloroplast is a double-layered structure and possesses grana and stroma.

70S type ribosomes are present in prokaryotic cells while 80S type of ribosomes are present in eukaryotic cells. The shape of the cytoplasm and the shape of the cell is maintained by the cytoskeleton which is made up of microfilaments, microtubules, and intermediate filaments.

Eukaryotic cells possess a nucleus, nuclear membrane, nucleoleus, and chromatin. Depending on the position of the centromere, chromosomes are of four types, like Metacentric, sub-metacentric, Acrocentric, and Telocentric.

1. It is responsible for the beginning of the life of organisms.
   (A) Tissue       (B) Zygote       (C) Cell       (D) Embryonic layer

2. Who proposed the cell theory?
   (A) Singer and Nicholson  (B) Schwann and Schleiden
   (C) Hook and Brown       (D) Robertson

3. Who proposed that new cells arise through cell division of pre-existing cells?
   (A) Robert Hook          (B) Rudolf Virchow
   (C) Robert Brown         (D) Singer
4. It is the Smallest Cell.
   (A) Bacteria      (B) Mycoplasm      (C) Yeast     (D) Blue green algae

5. Prokaryotic cells have which architectural regions?
   (A) Cell         (B) Appendages      (C) Nucleus   (D) a-b-c,all

6. The association of more than one ribosome with a single molecule of m-RNA complex is called as...
   (A) Polypeptide  (B) Polysome       (C) Polymer    (D) Poly Saccharide

7. Which structure possess flagellin protein?
   (A) Muscles fiber (B) Flagellum     (C) Pili       (D) a,b,c-all

8. The cell wall of algae is made up of which substance?
   (A) Protein      (B) Mannans        (C) Lipid      (D) a,b,c-all

9. The cells involved in large amount of lipid synthesis,do not possess this organelle on Endoplasmic reticulum.
   (A) Mitochondrion (B) Ribosomes     (C) Golgi apparatus (D) lysosome

10. In mitochondria, it contains F-particles.
    (A) Matrix       (B) Cristae       (C) Outer layer (D) a-b-c,all

11. The materials essential for dark reaction are located in
    (A) Circular-DNA (B) Thylakoids    (C) Stroma     (D) Ribosomes

12. Microfilaments are made up of
    (A) Fat          (B) Protein        (C) Carbohydrates (D) Nucleic acid

13. It possess Flagella.
    (A) Paramocium   (B) Euglena       (C) Amoeba     (D) Yeast

14. It directs formation of the bipolar spindle during cell division.
    (A) Golgi body   (B) Centriole     (C) Ribosome   (D) Cilia

15. In human which cell lacks nucleus.
    (A) Lymphocyte   (B) RBC           (C) Monocytes  (D) Neutrophils

16. The unit of phloem in which nucleus is absent.
    (A) Sieve cell   (B) Sieve tube    (C) Companion cell (D) Phloem parenchyma

17. No membrane surrounds in this organelle.
    (A) Lysosome     (B) Nucleolus     (C) Golgi body (D) Nucleus

18. It actively synthesized r-RNA.
    (A) Nucleoplasm (B) Nucleolus      (C) Nucleus (D) a-b-c,all

19. In each chromosome centromere possessing disc shaped structure is
    (A) Satellite    (B) Kinetochore    (C) Long arm (D) Short arm

20. Bacteria possess small DNA other than circular DNA which is called as...
    (A) Cosmid       (B) Plasmid       (C) Plastid   (D) Starid
21. It shows presence of Nucleoid.
   (A) Plant cell  (B) Bacteria  (C) Animal cell  (D) Virus

22. The cell wall of fungi is made up of which substance?
   (A) Starch  (B) Chitin  (C) Cellulose  (D) Pectin

23. Which organelle is not considered as a part of Endomembrane system?
   (A) Vacuole  (B) Chloroplast  (C) Endoplasmic reticulum  (D) Lyosome

24. Chromosome in which centromere is located at the end is....
   (A) Acrocentric  (B) Telocentric  (C) Meta centric  (D) Sub-meta centric

25. Select unicellular organism which possess cilia.
   (A) Amoeba  (B) Paramoecium  (C) Yeast  (D) Opalina

26. Which is the example of unicellular organism?
   (A) Chlamydomonas  (B) Spirogyra  (C) Mushroom  (D) Chiton

27. Who mentioned that cells had a thin layer around them?
   (A) Schwann  (B) Virchow  (C) Schleiden  (D) Robert Hook

28. Who mention that the presence of a cell wall is an unique character of the plant cell?
   (A) Schwann  (B) Virchow  (C) Schleiden  (D) Robert Brown

29. Which organelles are found only in animal cell?
   (A) Centriole  (B) Mitochondria  (C) Golgi apparatus  (D) Chloroplast

30. Which is biggest animal cell?
   (A) Ostrich’s egg  (B) Hen’s egg  (C) PPLO  (D) Mycoplasma

31. In some of Bacteria the outer-most layer is a loose sheath layer called as....
   (A) Slime layer  (B) Capsule  (C) Cell membrane  (D) Glucocalyx

32. What is the function of SER?
   (A) Synthesis of Steroid hormone  (B) Synthesis of protein
   (C) Synthesis of enzyme  (D) a,b,c,all

33. How many unit occur in each stackpile of golgi apparatus?
   (A) 4 to 8  (B) 2 to 6  (C) 4 to 6  (D) 2 to 8

34. What is produce when vesicle are separated from golgi body?
   (A) Lysosome  (B) Vacuoles  (C) Ribosomes  (D) Chloroplast

35. The area the cytoplasm without any cytoplasm are called as...
   (A) Vacuoles  (B) Chloroplast  (C) Cytoplasmic Gap  (D) Mitochondria

36. Which organelle is responsible for degradation of worn out cells?
   (A) Lysosome  (B) Golgi apparatus  (C) Vacuoles  (D) Endoplasmic Reticulum
37. What is the diameter of mitochondrion?
(A) 0.2-1.0 μm  (B) 1.0-4.1 μm  (C) 0.02-0.10 μm  (D) 1.5-2.5 μm

38. What is the length of mitochondrion?
(A) 1.0-4.1 μm  (B) 0.2-1.0 μm  (C) 2.5-2.8 μm  (D) 1.9-6.4 μm

39. Which plastid is not included as a chromoplast?
(A) Chloroplast  (B) Carote (C) Xanthophyllus  (D) Anthrocyanin

40. Which plastids possess chlorophyll pigments?
(A) Chloroplast  (B) Xanthophyllus  (C) Anthrocyanin  (D) Carotene

41. How many grana present in one chloroplast?
(A) 40-60  (B) 42-47  (C) 60-80  (D) 02-100

42. Each granum possesses how many thylakoids?
(A) 02-100  (B) 90-93  (C) 19-89  (D) 19-38

43. In peripheral region of centriole nine triplets are arranged at which angles?
(A) 40°  (B) 60°  (C) 30°  (D) 90°

44. This organelle possesses 9+0 structure.
(A) Centriole  (B) Cilia  (C) Flagella  (D) a,b,c-all

45. Various colours in flower fruit and seeds are due to presence of which pigment?
(A) Anthocyanin  (B) Chlorophyll  (C) Chloroplast  (D) a,b,c-all

46. What is the diameter of cisternae in golgi apparatus?
(A) 0.5 μm-1 μm  (B) 0.5 mm-1 mm  (C) 5 μm-10 μm  (D) 0.05 μm-1 μm

47. Which organelle possess hydrolase enzyme?
(A) Lysosome  (B) Golgi apparatus  (C) Mitochondria  (D) Chloroplast

48. The leucoplast which stores protein is known as...
(A) Aleuroplasts  (B) Chloroplasts  (C) Amyloplasts  (D) Elaioplasts

49. The protoplast surrounding the centriole is called as...
(A) Centrosphere  (B) Centrifibre  (C) Centroradus  (D) centroboides

50. Like zygote any cell of the body is capable of producing a new individual is known as...
(A) Totipotency  (B) Differentiation  (C) Growth  (D) Reproduction

51. Which organelle is associated in the formation of basal granules, cilia and flagella?
(A) Centrosome  (B) Golgi apparatus  (C) Mitochondria  (D) Lysosome

52. The number of mitochondria per cell depends upon the...
(A) Physiological activity of the cell  (B) Types of cell  (C) Shape of cell  (D) Size of cell

53. How many basic shapes of Bacteria are there?
(A) 4  (B) 6  (C) 9  (D) 1

54. Which structure serves as a protective layer against attack by phagocytes and by viruses?
(A) Capsule  (B) Appendages  (C) Mesosome  (D) Mitochondria
55. How much diameter of ribosome in prokaryotic cell?
(A) 20 nm  (B) 40 nm  (C) 10 nm  (D) 15 nm

56. Which organelle possesses circular DNA?
(A) Chloroplast  (B) Lysosome  (C) Ribosome  (D) Golgi apparatus

**Assertion (P) and (Q) type Questions:**
(a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true and reason (B) is correct explanation of the assertion A.
(b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true but reason B is not a correct explanation of the assertion (A)
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (B) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason B is true.

57. (A) Cell is a structural and functional unit of living organisms.
(R) New cells are not formed by cell division of preexisting cells.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

58. (A) The blue green algae is a prokaryotic.
(R) The blue green algae possess 70s ribosomes.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

59. (A) Some Bacteria are gram-negative.
(R) Fermicute can be stained by Gram stain.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

60. (A) In mitochondria inner layer has many folding which is known as cristae.
(R) In cristae ETS occurs.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

61. (A) Mesosome are formed by a specialized differentiated form of cell membrane.
(R) Cell membrane is the lamellas envelop.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

62. (A) Ribosome is non membrane organelles.
(R) Ribosomes are the site of protein synthesis.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

63. (A) Blue green algae is a prokaryotic cell:
(R) In prokaryotic cell, cell division occur very fast.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

64. (A) Aleuroplasts stores proteins.
(R) Amyloplasts stores starch.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)

65. (A) Mitochondria is known as power house of cell.
(R) ATP is known as energy currency of the cell.
(a)  (b)  (c)  (d)
66. (A) Cilia and Flagella possess 9+2 arrangement.
   (R) Centrosome possesses 9+0 arrangement.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

67. (A) Nucleolus and ribosome are non membrane organelle.
   (R) Nucleolus and ribosome are associated with different functions
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

68. (A) Mitochondria, Chloroplast possesses circular DNA
   (R) Mitochondria are self-replicating organelles.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

69. (A) Nucleus possess Chromosomes and DNA
   (R) DNA is responsible for inheritance of characters.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

70. (A) The living organism possesses unicellular or multicellular structure.
    (R) The life span of living organisms start with zygot.
    (a) (b) (c) (d)

71. (A) Animal cell possesses centriole.
    (R) Some algae also possesses centriole
    (a) (b) (c) (d)

72. (A) The cytoplasm contain microbodies
    (R) The microbodies are not bound by membrane.
    (a) (b) (c) (d)

73. Select the Correct option from Column-I and Column-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P Typical Animal Cell</td>
<td>i multi nucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Zygote</td>
<td>ii Uninucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Human RBC</td>
<td>iii Binucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Plant Endosperm</td>
<td>iv Nucleus is absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) P - ii Q - iii (C) R - iv (D) S - i
(b) P - iii Q - ii (C) R - i (D) S - iv
(c) P - iii Q - i (C) R - iv (D) S - ii
(d) P - i Q - ii (C) R - iv (D) S - iii

74. Select the Correct option from Column-I and Column-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P Micro filaments</td>
<td>i Glycocalyx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Micro tubules</td>
<td>ii Actin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R Flagella</td>
<td>iii Tubulin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Outer most layer of bacteria</td>
<td>iv Flagellin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
75. In Column-I Organell and in Column-II its function is given, select correct option

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Mitochondria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Chloroplast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Lysosome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Suicide bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Synthesis of steroids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Photosynthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ATP- formation and storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) (P - 4) (Q - 3) (R - 1) (S - 2)  (C) (P - 4) (Q - 3) (R - 2) (S - 1)
(B) (P - 2) (Q - 1) (R - 4) (S - 3)  (D) (P - 1) (Q - 2) (R - 3) (S - 4)

76. Select the Correct option from Column-I and Column-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Robert Hook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Robert Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Schieiden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Camilo Golgi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cell theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Golgi apparats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Nucleus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) (P - 3) (Q - 4) (R - 1) (S - 2)  (C) (P - 2) (Q - 1) (R - 3) (S - 4)
(B) (P - 1) (Q - 2) (R - 4) (S - 3)  (D) (P - 4) (Q - 2) (R - 1) (S - 3)

77. Select the Correct option from Column-I and Column-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column-I</th>
<th>Column-II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Chloroplast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Lysosomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Nucleolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Single layer structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Double layered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>without membrane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) (P - 3) (Q - 1) (R - 2)
(B) (P - 1) (Q - 2) (R - 3)
(C) (P - 2) (Q - 3) (R - 1)

78. Select mismatch option

(A) Centriole 9 + 0
(B) Cilia 9 + 2
(C) Fimbriae Conjugation
(D) middle lamella Lignin

79. Select Correct option

(A) Lysosome - Sucidal bag
(B) Ribosome - Lipid synthesis
(C) Mitochondria - Grana
(D) SER - Prokaryotic Cell
80. Which assertion is false?
(a) Suicidal bag possess double layer structure
(b) Mitochondria are self replicating organelles
(c) Virchow give the final shape of the cell theory
(d) Active transport occurs against the concentration gradient

81. What is main difference between active and passive transport? (CBSE 1993)
(a) Active transport occurs by ATP.  
(b) Active transport occurs fast.
(c) Energy is necessary for passive transport.  
(d) Passive transport is a non-selective transport.

82. Where the Chlorophyll is present in chloroplast? (CBSE-2005)
(a) In thylakoid  
(b) In Stroma 
(c) In grana and stroma  
(d) In outer membrane

83. Select which assertion is false. (CBSE-2007)
(a) Chloroplast and mitochondria both possess internal variation. Thylakoid lumen is not covered by thylakoid membrane.
(b) Chloroplast and mitochondria both possess DNA.
(c) Chloroplast and mitochondria both possess external and internal membrane.
(d) Normally chloroplast is larger than mitochondria

84. In plant cell vacuole is _______. (CBSE-2008)
(a) Membrane bound structure which stores various substance and excrete them.
(b) Without membranous structure.
(c) Without membranous structure which stores protein and lipid
(d) With membranous structure which stores protein and lipid.

85. Middle lamella is made up of which substance? (CBSE-2009)
(a) Calcium pectate  
(b) Hemicellulose 
(c) Muramic acid  
(d) Phosphoglyceride

86. In higher plant stroma of chloroplast possesses...
(a) Enzyme for dark reaction.  
(b) Chlorophyll
(c) Ribosomes  
(d) Light reaction related enzyme.

87. Microfilaments are _______. (CBSE-2009)
(a) Structure connects cytoplasm of two near by cells 
(b) Locomotive structure 
(c) Structure joints nucleus and cytoplasm 
(d) Lignified layers between two cells.

88. The subunits of prokaryotic ribosomes are _______. (Kerala PMP-2001)
(a) 50S + 30S  
(b) 60S + 40S 
(c) 40S + 30S  
(d) 60S + 50S

89. In which phase the chromosomes appear clear. (BHU-2001)
(a) Metaphase  
(b) Telophase 
(c) Prophase  
(d) Anaphase
90. The plasma membrane is made up of ________ . (JKCET-2001)
   (a) Protein and lipid (b) Only lipid (c) Carbohydrate and lipid (d) Carbohydrate and protein

91. Smooth endoplasmic recticulum is a synthesis site of which substance? (Kerala PMT-2002)
   (a) Lipid (b) Protein (c) Carbohydrate (d) Nucleic acid

92. In the following which sentence is false? (JIPMER-2002)
   (a) Lysosome possesses double layer structure. (b) Lysosome is a suicidal bag.
   (c) Lysosome digests all macromolecules. (d) Lysosome possesses hydrolase enzyme.

93. “Cell is a structural and functional unit of organisms”. who found out? (JKCMEE-2005)
   (a) Schleiden and schwann (b) Robert Hook (c) Aristotal (d) Mendel

94. Prokaryotics differ form eukaryotics in ________ . (JIPMER-2005)
   (a) Cell wall and DNA (b) Plasma membrane and nucleus (c) Plastid and nucleus (d) DNA and mitochondria

95. What is correct about Fluid-mosaic model? (JKCMET-2004)
   (a) A lipid bilayer and protein included in it.
   (b) Above protein layer, one layer of phospholipid is present
   (c) Above protein layer, two layer of phospholipid is present
   (d) Protein bilayer and phospholipid is included in it.

96. Select the correct option from column - I and column - II (Kerala PMT-2005)
   Column - I  Column - II
   (P) Endoplasmic reticulum (1) Power house of cell
   (Q) Free Ribosomes (2) Osmoregulation and excretion
   (R) Mitochondria (3) Lipid synthesis
   (S) Contractile vacuole (4) Protein synthesis
   (A) (P-3) (Q-4) (R-1) (S-2) (B) (P-1) (Q-2) (R-4) (S-3)
   (C) (P-3) (Q-2) (R-1) (S-4) (D) (P-3) (Q-4) (R-2) (S-1)

97. Nucleolus is ________ (RCET-2007)
   (A) Located in nucleus, Possess r-RNA and chromatin and possess a spherical structure.
   (b) Rod like structure present near nucleus.
   (c) Spherical structure present in cytoplasm near nucleus.
   (d) None of these

98. Aldolase enzyme related with which organelles? (CET-2005)
   (a) Cell-matrix (b) Chloroplast (c) Nucleus (d) Mitochondria

99. Mitochondria stores...(Dy patil pune-2006)
   (a) ATP (b) Protein (c) Carbohydrate (d) Lipid
100. For the synthesis of new protein and protein transport which organelle is related? (AIPMT-2005)  
(a) Endoplasmic reticulum  (b) Chloroplast  (c) Mitochondria  (d) Lysosome

(a) Nucleolus  (b) Nucleus  (c) Golgi body  (d) Plasma membrane

102. Golgi apparatus is produced from which organelle? (AFMC-2003)  
(a) Endoplasmic reticulum  (b) Plasmamembrane  (c) Mitochondria  (d) Ribosomes

103. It is a power house of cell. (AFMC-1998, 2001)  
(a) Mitochondria  (b) Chloroplast  (c) Nucleus  (d) Golgi-apparatus

104. Mitochondria is organelle of which process? (Orissa JEE-2003)  
(a) Kreb’s cycle  (b) Glycolysis  (c) Hill reaction  (d) Calvin cycle

105. Where ETS Occur’s? (CPMT-2008)  
(a) Inner membrane of mitochondria  (b) Outer membrane of mitochondria  (c) Matrix of mitochondria  (d) None

106. Cytoskeleton is made up of ________. (CBSE-2009)  
(a) Proteinous fibre  (b) micro particles of CaCO₃  (c) Cellulose  (d) Callose

107. In higher plants cell wall is made up of which substance? (CPMT-1995)  
(a) Cellulose  (b) Peptidoglycan  (c) Lipoprotein  (d) Callose

108. In Eukaryotic cell cytoskeleton is made up of ________. (DPMT-1997)  
(a) Microtubules  (b) Microfilaments  (c) Tubulin  (d) all

109. Who suggested that new cell arise through cell division of preexisting cells? (Pb. PMT-1992)  
(a) Virchow  (b) Schwann  (c) Robert Hook  (d) Schleidn

110. Which organelle is observed in animal cell but absent in plant cell? (Manipal-1997)  
(a) Centriole  (b) Mitochondria  (c) Endoplasmic reticulum  (d) Golgi apparatus

111. Who proposed fluid-mosaic model?  
(a) Singer and Nicolson  (b) Beadel and Tatum  (c) Robertson and Miller  (d) Watson and Crick

112. Which type of arrangement is shown by flagella of eukaryotic cell? (CET-1992)  
(a) 9+2 Arrangement  (b) 2+9 Arrangement  (c) 7+2 Arrangement  (d) 9+0 Arrangement

113. Microtubules are made up of by which protein? (Kerala PMT-2001)  
(a) Tubulin  (b) Myosin  (c) Actin  (d) Durable protein

114. Bacteria possess which type of ribosomes? (Kerala PMT-2004)  
(a) 70S  (b) 80S  (c) 60S  (d) 40S
115. _______ is a currency of the energy. (Pb PMT-2004)
(a) ATP (b) NAD (c) FAD (d) Glucose

116. _______ is a site for synthesis of glycolipids and glycoproteins. (CBSE-2011)
(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Lysosome (c) Plastid (d) Mitochondria

117. The organelle which is related with production of ATP is _______. (Pb PMT-2004)
(a) Mitochondria (b) Ribosomes (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Endoplasmic reticulum

118. How many layers are there in the structure of thylakoid? (AMV-2003)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

119. Each ribosome are made up of how many subunits? (Jharkhand-2003)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

120. Give name of organelle which is surrounded by a single layered wall. (RPMT-1995)
(a) Lysosome (b) Mitochondria (c) Chloroplast (d) Nucleus

121. Give the name of suicidal bag of plant cell. (Orissa JEE-2006)
(a) Lysosome (b) Mitochondria (c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) Nucleus

122. In the following diagram what do A and B indicate?
(a) SER, Mitochondria (b) Ribosome, Mitochondria (c) Mitochondria, Golgi apparatus (d) RER, Mitochondria

123. Given diagram is well known as a...
(a) Power house of cell (b) Kitchen of cell (c) Suicidal bag of cell (d) Regulator of cell

124. Give the names of A and B in the given diagram.
(a) Stalk, Satellite (b) Centromere, Satellite (c) Satellite, Stalk (d) Satellite, Centromere

125. Mention the type of chromosome in the given diagram.
(a) Metacentric (b) Sub-Metacentric (c) Acrocentric (d) Telocentric
126. What A and B indicate in the given diagram.

(a) Pili, Flagella  
(b) Ribosomes, Pili  
(c) Cellwall, Nucleoid  
(d) Flagella, Capsule

127. Given diagram indicate which organelle?

(a) Mitochondria  
(b) Chloroplast  
(c) Golgi apparatus  
(d) Endoplasmic reticulum

128. Given the name of A and B in the given diagram.

(a) Crystals, Starch granules  
(b) Vacuoles, Nucleus  
(c) Mitochondria, Golgi apparatus  
(d) Golgi apparatus chloroplast

129. What A and B indicate in the given diagram.

(a) Granum, Stroma  
(b) Granum, Thylakoids  
(c) Stroma, Thylakoids  
(d) Lumen, Granum

130. What A and B indicate in the given diagram.

(a) Nucleolus, Nuclear membrane  
(b) Nucleus, Chromatin  
(c) Nucleus, Nucleolus  
(d) Chromosome, Nuclear membrane
# ANSWER KEY

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