

Genesis Tutorials

(a) chromatography

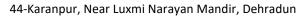
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## GENESIS TUTORIALS

## Institute For NEET UG & other competitive exams

## ASSIGNMENT: CELL BIOLOGY FOR NEET UG EXAM

eyepiece a	wishes to study the ond 45X objective. He colours of light so as	should illuminate	e the object	•		
(a) Blue	(b) Green	(c) Yellow	(d) Red			
2. Electron microscope has a high resolution power. This is due to						
(a) electro	o <mark>magnetic</mark> lenses					
(b) very lo	o <mark>w wa</mark> velength of elec	ctron beam				
(c) low wavelength of light source used						
(d) high n	umerical aperture of	glass lenses used	l			
3. Magnification of compound microscope is not connected with  (a) numerical aperture (b) focal length of objective						
(c) focal le	ngth of eye piece	(d) tube leng	th	- T-		
4. The concept (a) Aristo		<mark>e-ce</mark> llula" regardin o) Rudolf Virchow		sion was proposed by		
(c) Theodo	ore Schwann (d	d) Schleiden				
	Schleiden and Schwa lasm as the physical		with			
(b) cell theory						
(c) theory	of cell lineage					
(d) nucleu	is functions as contro	ol centre of cell				
6. Angstrom (a) 0.01 n	(Å) is equal to: nm (b) 0.001 m	m (c) 0.0000	001 mm	(d) 0.00001 mm		
7. Organelles can be separated from cell homogenate through						

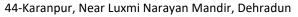


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(b) X-ray diffraction (c) differential central (d) auto-radiograp	trifugation					
Which of the following statements about inclusion bodies is incorrect?  (a) They are not bound by any membrane						
(b) These are invol	ved in ingestion o	of food particles				
(c) They lie free in	the cytoplasm					
(d) These represen	(d) These represent reserve material in cytoplasm					
9. Select the wrong st (a) Bacterial cell v		peptidoglycan				
(b) Pili and fimbri	ae are mainly inv	<mark>olv</mark> ed in motility o	f bacterial cells			
(c) Cyanobacteria lack flagellated cells						
(d) Mycop <mark>lasma</mark> is	s a wall-less micro	organism				
10. Which o <mark>f the f</mark> ollo (a) Mesosome (c) Nuclear envelo	(b	not found in a pro ) Plasma membra l) Ribosome				
11. The str <mark>ucture th</mark> a	t help some <mark>bacte</mark> i	ria to attach to roc	ks and/or host tissues are			
(a) mesoso <mark>mes</mark>	(b) holdfast	(c) rhizoids	(d) fimbriae			
12. Which one of the f	collowing i <mark>s not</mark> an	inclusion body for	and in prokaryotes?			
(a) Glycogen granu	les (b	) Polysome	/11a15			
(c) Phosphate gran	ule (d	) Cyanophycean g	ranules			
13. Which structures	perform the funct	ion of mitochondri	a in bacteria?			
(a) Nucleoid	(b) Ribosomes	(c) Cell wall	(d) Mesosomes			
14. The motile bacter	ia are able to mov	e by				
(a) fimbriae	(b) flagella	(c) cilia	(d) pili			
15. A capsule is adva	ntageous to a bact	erium. The incorre	ect statement is			
(a) it protects the b	acterium from des	siccation				

(b) It provides means of locomotion



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- Email: info@genesis-tutorials.com (c) It allows bacterium to "hide" from host's immune system (d) It allows the bacterium to attach to the surface. 16. The term 'glycocalyx' is used for (a) a layer present between cell wall and membrane of bacteria (b) cell wall of bacteria (c) bacterial cell glyco-engineered to possess N-glycosylated proteins (d) a layer surrounding the cell wall of bacteria 17. Chromsomes in a bacterial cell can be 1-3 in number and (a) are always circular (b) are always linear (c) can be either circular or linear, but never both within the same cell (d) can be circular as well as linear within the same cell 18. Photosynthetic bacteria have pigments in (a) chromoplasts (b) chromatophores (d) chloroplasts (c) leucoplasts 19. Which is the important site of formation of glycoproteins and glycolipids in eukaryotic cells? (a) Endoplasmic reticulum (c) Golgi bodies (d) Polysomes 20. The shorter and longer arms of a submetacentric chromosomes are referred to as (a) m-arm and n-arm respectively (b) s-arm and l-arm respectively (c) p-arm and q-arm respectively (d) q-arm and p-arm respectively 21. Which of the following pairs of organelles does not contain DNA?
- - (a) Nuclear envelope and Lysosomes
  - (b) Mitochondria and Lysosome
  - (c) Chloroplast and vacuoles
  - (d) Lysosomes and Vacuoles



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(a) Lysosomes

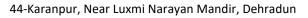
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1 titoriais					
22. Which of the following is true for nucleolus?					
(a) larger nucleoli are present in dividing cells					
(b) It is a membrane-bound structure					
(c) It takes part in spindle formation					
(d) It is a site for active ribosomal RNA synthesis					
23. The Golgi complex participates in					
(a) fatty acid breakdown					
(b) formation of secretory vesicles					
(c) respiration in bacteria					
(d) activation of amino acid					
24. Which of the following events does not occur in rough endoplasmic reticulum?					
(a) Protein folding (b) Protein glycosylation					
(c) Cleav <mark>age of</mark> signal pe <mark>ptide (d) P</mark> hospholipid synthesis					
25. Which of the following cell organelles is responsible for extracting energy from carbohydrates to form ATP?					
(a) Riboso <mark>me (b) C</mark> hloroplast					
(c) Mitochondrion (d) Lysosome					
26. Select the mismatch					
(a) Gas vacuoles- Green bacteria					
(b) Large central vacuoles- Animal cells					
(c) Protists- Eukaryotes					
(d) Methanogens- Prokaryotes					
27. A cell organelles containing hydrolytic enzymes is					
(a) lysosomes (b) microsome (c) ribosome (d) mesosomes					
28. Which of the following cell organelles is enclosed by a single membrane?					

(c) Mitochondria

(b) Nuclei

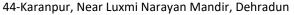
(d) Chloroplasts



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29. Water soluble pign	nents found in plan	t cell vacuoles are-		
(a) Carotenoids	(b) anthocyanins			
(c) xanthophylls	(d) chlorophylls			
30. Which of the follow	ving are not membr	ane bound?		
(a) Lysosomes	(b) Mesosomes	(c) Vacuoles	(d) Ribosomes	
31. The structures that in the chloroplasts a	-	cking of organized fla	ttened membranous sacs	
(a) stroma lamellae	(b) stroma	(c) cristae	(d) grana	
32. The chromosomes	in which centromer	e is situated close to	one end are	
(a) telocentric		(b) sub-metacentric		
(c) metacentric	(c) metacentric (d) acrocentric			
33. The solid linear cy single type of monor		having a diameter of	f 6 nm and made up of a	
(a) micro <mark>tubul</mark> es		(b) microfilaments		
(c) inter <mark>mediat</mark> e fila	ments	(d) lamins	ain	
34. The osmotic expan	sion of a c <mark>ell ke</mark> pt i	n water is chiefly regu	ılated by	
(a) mitochondria	(	b) vacuoles	4 4	
(c) plastids	(	d) ribosomes	lais	
35. A major site for sy	nthesis of lipids is			
(a) symplast	(b) nucleoplasn	n		
(c) RER	(d) SER			
36. Which of the follow	ving types of plastic	l does not contain sto	red food material?	
(a) chromoplasts	(b) Elaioplasts	(c) Aleuroplasts	(d) Amyloplasts	
37. What is true about	ribosomes?			
(a) The prokaryotic	ribosomes are 80S.	, where "S" stands for	sedimentation coefficient	
(b) These are comp	osed of ribonucleic a	acid and proteins.		
(c) These are found	only in eukaryotic	cells		
(d) These are self-s	plicing introns of so	ome RNA <sub>s</sub> .		





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38. Which one of the following does not differ in E.coli and Chlamydomonas?

(a) Ribosomes

(b) Chromosoaml organization

(c) cell wall

(d) cell membrane

39. Which one of the following structures is an organelle within an organelle?

(a) ribosome

(b) peroxisome

(c) ER

(d) Mesosome

40. Peptide synthesis inside a cell takes place in

(a) chloroplast

(b) mitochondria

(c) chromoplast

(d) ribosomes

