EXERCISE - I

HISTORY OF CYTOLOGY, CELL THEOGY PROTOPLASM THEORY, TOOLS & RECHNIQUE AND GENERAL INFORMATIONS ABOUT CELL

1. Procaryotic cell is characterised by :
(1) Presence of nucleus, mitochondria and plastids
(2) Absence of cell wall, DNA fibrils and plastids
(3) Presence of spindle tibres, DNA fibrils and golgi bodies
(4) Absence of endoplamic retcilulum, golgi bodies and spindle fibres.

2. " Protoplasm is physical basis of life" was said by :
(1) Huxley (2) Purkinje
(3) Lamarck (4) Hooke

3. Organelles occur :
(1) Ameoba (2) Bacteria
(3) Eukaryotic cell (4) Viruces

4. Cell theory was proposed by :
(1) Schleiden (2) Swhwann
(3) Huxley (4) More than one

5. According to modern concept a cell performs :
(1) All function of living organism
(2) Only specific functions
(3) Only genetic functions
(4) No function

6. Which cell organelle is detected with the help of sudan black :
(1) Peroxisome (2) Glyoxysome
(3) Spherosome (4) Rough E. R.

7. Feulgen reactio nis used to stain :
(1) DNA
(2) RNA - polymerase
(3) DNA- polymerse
(4)(1) and(3) both

8. Indicate the increasing order of size :
(1) Lysosome, ribosome mitochondria, chloroplast
(2)ribosome, lysosome, chloroplast, mitochondria
(3)Ribosome lysosome mitochondria, chlroplast
(4)Chloroplst mitochondria lysosome ribosome

9. Microsomes are obtained by :
(1) Vital staining
(2) Snography
(3)Fractionation of cell by ultrasonic sound waves
(4) X-ray crystallography

10. Father of modern cytology :
(1) Leeuwen hoek (2) Robert Hooke
(3) C. P. Swason (4) A. K. Sharma

11. A mature plant cell stores its water in :
(1) Cell wall (2) Cytoplasm
(3) Nucleus (4) Vocuole

12. Intracellular compartments are absent in :
(1) Eucaryotic cell (2) Meristem
(3) Parechyma cell (4) Procaryotic cell

13. Pinocytosis name proposed by :
(1) Metchnokoff (2) Gorter
(3) Wilkins (4) W. H. Lewis

14. Structrual lipids of cell are :
(1) Phospholipids (2) Simple lipids
(3) Steroids (4) Chromolipids

15. Cell drinking is :
(1) Pinocytosis (2) Phagocytosi
(3) Exocytosis (4) Osmosis

16. Logest plant cell are :
(1) Vessels (2) Trachieds
(3) Cotton fiber (4)Fibers of Ramie

17. The living substance of cell was called by Dujradin as :
(1) Biotic soup (2) Jivam
(3) Sarcode (4) Protoplasm

18. The first person to see a living cell under the microscope was :
(1) M. J. Schleiden
(2) Schwann
(3) Antony Von Leuwenhock
(4) Robert Hook

19. Cell organelles can be separated by method of :
(1) Autoradiography
(2) Microtomy
(3) Differential centrifugation
(4) X-ray differaction

20. Maximum enzymes re found in :
(1) Lysosomes
(2) Endoplasmic reticulum
(3) Nucleus (4) Mitochondira

21. Which of the following is absent in animal cell
(1) Cell wall and plamamemb
(2) Mitochondria
(3) Centrioles
(4) Cell wall and chloroplast

22. In prokaryotic cell which cell organelle is found :
(1) Mitochondria
(2) Ribosome
(3) Golgibody
(4)Endoplasmic reticulum

23. Which of the following structure of the cell is non living :
(1) Cell membrance (2) Cell wall
(3) Mitochondria (4) Chlroplast

24. Calving isolated the different chemicals of calvin cycle by :
(1) Autoradiography
(2) Chromatography
(3) Cell franctionation
(4) x-ray diffraction

25. A multinuleate cell is called :
(1) Coenobium (2) Thallus
(3) Coenocyte (4) Synchytrium

26. When the cell is small, then :
(1) Nucleus will be small
(2) Nucleus will be very large
(3) It will be metabolically more active
(4) It will be metaboilically less active

27. The true nucleoli can be stained with :
(1) Basic dyes (2) Acidic dyes
(3) Neutral dyes (4) All the above

28. Cell hypotehsis was proposed by T. Schwan, the cell theory was proposed by :
(1) M. J. Schleiden
(2) T. Schwann
(3) M. J. Schleiden and T. Schwann
(4) C. P. Swanson

29. Who first proposed that ne2 cell are formed by the division of preexisting cells
(1) Rudolph virchow (2) W. Flemming
(3) Karl Nageli (4) C. p. Swanson

30. The term 'Cell' was coined by :
(1) Robert hook (2) Robert Brown
(3) Leeuwenhoock (4) Grew

31. The biggest cell is :
(1) Hen egg (2) Human egg
(3) Kidney cell (4) Ostrich egg

32. The physicall basis of life is :
(1) Nucleus (2)Plasma membrane
(3) Protoplasm (4) Carhohydrates

33. Which microscope is used to study the dynamic aspects of a cell :
(1) Electron microscope
(2) Scanning microscope
(3) Light compound microscope
(4) Phase contrast microscope

34. Which cell organelle is visible under light compound microscope :
(1) Golgi body (2) Ribosomes
(3) Chloroplast (4) all the above

35. Cell Lineage theory proposed by :
(1) Schleiden (2) Schwann
(3) Rudolph virchow (4) Hooke

36. Which of the following is absent in an intact cell -
(1) Microsomes (2) Golgibody
(3) Glyxysomes (4) Microtubules

37. Center for cellular and molecular biology located at :
(1) Delhi (2) Nagpur
(3) Mumbai (4) Hyderabad

38. Study of cell structure and function is called :
(1) Oncalogy (2) Cytogenetics
(3) Molecular biology (4) Cell biology

39. Which cell organelle is absent in anaerobic bacteria
(1) Mitochondria (2) Golgibody
(3) E. R. (4) All the above

40. Who applied cell theory to plants :
(1) Schwann (2) Schleiden
(3) Jensen (4) Swanson

41. Animal and plant cells differ in their :
(1) Movement (2) Growth
(3) Nutrition (4) Respiration

42. Which microscope is best to study cell division in functional state :
(1) EM
(2) SEM
(3) Phase contract microscope
(4) Simple microscope

43. Largest cell organelle in animal cell is :
(1) Plastid (2) Mitochondria
(3) Lysosome (4) Golgibody

44. The scientist who studied the cell of cork was :
(1) Brown (2) Hooke
(3) Leeuwnhoek (4) Mulpighi

45. A prokaryotic cell lacks :
(1) Cell wall (2) Cell membrane
(3) Cytoplasm (4) Nucleolus

46. Robert Brown is well known for discovery of
(1) Cell (2) Nucleus
(3) Chromosome (4) Cell div.

47. Father of India cytology :
(1) A. K. Sharma (2) P. Maheshwari
(3) B. P. pal (4) Lal singh ji

48. The term protoplasm was first coined by :
(1) Hardy (2) Purkinje
(3) Altmann (4) Dujardin

49. Living organised substance found in cell is called :
(1) Karyoplasm (2) Protplasm
(3) Cytoplasm (4) Ooplasm

50. Centre of metabolic reaction in cell is called :
(1) Protoplasm (2) Nucleoplasm
(3) Hyaloplasm (4) Trophoplasm

51. Protplasm first observed by :
(1) Corti (2) Purkinje
(3) Huxley (4) Butschali

52. Protoplasm of a single cell without cell wall is called
(1) Plamodium (2) Trophoplasm
(3) Hraloplasm (4) protpolast

53. An exception to cell theory is :
(1) Erythrocytes (2) Bacteria
(3) Fungi (4) Virus

54. Cell was discovered by :
(1) Robert Brown
(2) Mendel
(3) Robert Hooke
(4) Jagdish Chandra Bose

55. The first person to see the cell under the microscope was :
(1) Robert Brown (2) Robert Hook
(3) Altmann (4) Leeuwenhoek

56. Which one is smallest cell -
(1) Bacteria (2) Parenchyma
(3) P. P. L. O. (4) Virus

57. What is correct for prokaryotic cell -
(1) Chromosome, Nuclear membrane, Nucleolus are absent
(2) Chromosome, Nuclear Membrane, Nucleolus are present
(3) Golgibody, Nuclear membrane, Mitochondria are absent
(4) Golgibody, Nuclear Membrane, Mitochondria are present

58. Who first discovered nucleus in cell in 831.
(1) Robert Hooke (2) Robert Brown
(3) Almann (4) Swanson

59. " new cells arise from pre-existing cell" is statement of -
(1) Max Schultze (2) R. Virchow
(3) Altmann (4) Purkinje

60. Cell theory states that -
(1) All cells have Nucleus
(2) Cells re the functional and structural units of plants and animals
(3) All cells are living
(4) Cells reproduce by Mitosis & Meiosis