

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions

- Solve any 25 questions from Q1 to Q30
- Solve any 25 questions from Q31 to Q60

- Cell is discovered by _____
(A)Robert Hooke (B)Flemming (C)Bateson (D)Correns
- Cell theory is introduced by _____
(A)Virchow (B)Schleiden and Schwann (C)Sedgwick (D)Weissman
- Following is not prokaryotic cell.
(A)Bacteria (B)Blue-green algae (C)Chara (D)Mycoplasma
- Characteristic feature of eukaryotic cell is-
(A)Membrane bound cell organelles (B)circular DNA (C)70 S ribosomes (D)capsid
- Cell wall in Plant cell contains ____
(A)Vacuoles (B)Centrioles (C)Amino acids (D)Cellulose
- Function of Golgi apparatus is _____
(A)Secretion (B)muscle contraction (C)RNA synthesis (D)Protein synthesis
- Nucleus does not contains _____
(A)Nucleases (B)Ligases (C)DNA Polymerase (D)RNA polymerase
- Nuclear membrane is _____
(A)Single layered (B)double layered (C)Triple layered (D)multi layered
- Endoplasmic reticulum contains _____
(A)70 S ribosomes (B)80 S ribosomes (C)linear DNA (D)vesicles
- Function of nucleolus
(A)transcription of the genes that code for r-RNA (B)carbohydrate synthesis (C)translation (D)fatty acid synthesis
- Following is a function Endoplasmic reticulum.
(A)Synthesis of ribosomes (B)Synthesis of DNA (C)Synthesis of RNA (D)Detoxify the drug
- Following is not a part Golgi complex
(A)cisternae (B)small vesicles (C)large vesicles (D)thylakoid
- Acrosome or sperm head is related to _____
(A)ribosomes (B)lysosome (C)centriole (D)mitochondria
- Intercellular communication is done by
(A)plasmodesmata (B)vesicles (C)cisternae (D)peroxisome
- Chromatin is made up of _____
(A)DNA (B)Fatty acids (C)ribosomes (D)lysosome
- function of Nucleus is _____
(A)Transcription (B)translation (C)amino acid synthesis (D)glycolysis
- Nucleus is discovered by _____
(A)Miescher (B)Waldeyer (C)O.T.Avery (D)Robert Brown
- In Bacteria rod like structure of the cell is known as
(A)coccus (B)spherical (C)bacillus (D)spirilla
- In bacterial cell circular DNA is packed in a
(A)nucleus (B)chromatin (C)chromosomes (D)nucleoid
- Chromatophores in cyanobacteria are functions as ____
(A)mitochondrion (B)endoplasmic reticulum (C)chloroplast (D)chromosomes
- Orderly sequence of events happens in cells life is called as ____
(A)Cell division (B)cell multiplication (C)cell cycle (D)cyclosis
- G₁ phase is responsible for_
(A)Synthesis of DNA (B)Synthesis of glucose (C)synthesis of RNA (D)Synthesis fats
- Following is the longest phase in the life span of a cell.
(A)metaphase (B)interphase (C)anaphase (D)telophase
- In case of mitosis what is true
(A)equational division (B)it takes place in vegetative cell (C)ploidy level remains same (D)all the above are true
- Nucleolar organizer is active in
(A)prophase (B)metaphase (C)anaphase (D)telophase
- In anaphase chromatids are

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- (A)arranged on equatorial plate (B)dragged towards pole (C)highly coiled (D)degenerate
- 27 Spindle fibres are made up of
(A)tubulins (B)insulin (C)tryptophan (D)adenine
- 28 Cell plate formation related with
(A)prophase (B)metaphase (C)anaphase (D)telophase
- 29 Homologous chromosomes pairs together is known as
(A)Synapsis (B)symbiosis (C)cytokinesis (D)karyokinesis
- 30 Crossing over takes place between
(A)homologous chromosomes (B)non-homologous chromosomes (C)extra chromosomes (D)none of the above
- 31 Chiasmata appear in which of the following phase?
(A)leptotene (B)zygotene (C)diplotene (D)diakinesis
- 32 At the end of meiosis II products are
(A)two daughter cells (B)four daughter cells (C)eight daughter cells (D)none of the above
- 33 The process of meiosis is responsible for
(A)keep chromosome number constant (B)double the chromosome number (C)change the chromosome number (D)none of the above
- 34 In DNA sugar contains__
(A)six carbon (B)five carbon (C)twelve carbon (D)four carbon
- 35 In DNA Adenine is pairs with
(A)Guanine (B)Cytosine (C)Urasil (D)Thymine
- 36 Following is a purine type of nitrogen base
(A)urasil (B)thymine (C)cytosine (D)adenine
- 37 t-RNA is known as a
(A)soluble RNA (B)messenger RNA (C)ribosomal RNA (D)insoluble RNA
- 38 m-RNA is involved in
(A)transcription (B)translation (C)transduction (D)transfer of amino acids
- 39 RNA in eukaryotic organisms is
(A)genetic RNA (B)double stranded (C)non-genetic RNA (D)none of the above
- 40 Flow of information from RNA to DNA is known as
(A)Protein synthesis (B)transcription (C)reverse transcription (D)none of the above
- 41 Spherical bead like structure found in chromatin is known as
(A)nucleosome (B)chromatids (C)nucleoid (D)chromonema
- 42 following is not part of core of nucleosome
(A)H1 (B)H2a (C)H2b (D)H3
- 43 Classification of Chromosomes is based on
(A)position of secondary constriction (B)length of chromosome (C)position of centromere (D)width of chromosome
- 44 Chromosome is longitudinally split into two parts those are
(A)chromonema (B)chromomers (C)chromatids (D)telomers
- 45 Barr body is an example of
(A)heterochromatin (B)hyperchromatin (C)euchromatin (D)none of the above
- 46 Polytene chromosome is also known as
(A)adrenal gland chromosome (B)long chromosome (C)salivary gland chromosome (D)tiny chromosome
- 47 Lampbrush chromosome is found in
(A)chironomous larvae (B)buccal cavity of larvae (C)oocyte of amphibeans (D)none of the above
- 48 Euchromatin in chromosome is
(A)transcriptionally non active (B)transcriptionally active (C)translationally non active (D)translationally active
- 49 A chromosome in which centromere is located at the end is known as
(A)telocentric (B)acrocentric (C)metacentric (D)submetacentric
- 50 Nucleosomes are made up of DNA and
(A)RNA (B)Non histon proteins (C)histone proteins (D)lipids
- 51 Down's syndrome is an example of
(A)Trisomy (B)tetrasomy (C)polyploidy (D)haploidy
- 52 Bread wheat is an example of
(A)Triploidy (B)tetraploidy (C)diploidy (D)hexaploidy
- 53 Duplication is takes place between
(A)same chromosome (B)homologous chromosome (C)different chromosome (D)none of the above
- 54 A part of chromosome breaks and attaches to another non homologous chromosome in the process
(A)deletion (B)translocation (C)inversion (D)none of the above
- 55 When number of sets of chromosomes is changes it is

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- (A)aneuploidy (B)euploidy (C)inversion (D)none of the above
- 56 $2n-1$ is an example of
(A)deletion (B)translocation (C)inversion (D)monosomy
- 57 Inversion is an example of
(A)euploidy (B)aneuploidy (C)structural aberrations (D)none of the above
- 58 following is the function of the chromosome
(A)to carry information from one generation to next (B)to carry information from one cell to another cell (C)to carry information from one part to another (D)none of the above
- 59 Ends of the chromosome are known as
(A)telomers (B)telocentres (C)chromotids (D)none of the above
- 60 Coloured bodies appears at the time of cell division are known as
(A)Chromosomes (B)chromomers (C)chromotids (D)none of the above