

**Class – IX  
Subject – Science**

**Biology M C Q**

**Cell- the fundamental unit of life**

Q.1: The largest cell in the human body is -

- (a) Nerve cell      (b) Muscle cell      (c) Liver cell      (d) Kidney cell

Q.2: The barrier between the protoplasm and the other environment in an animal cells -

- (a) Cell wall      (b) Nuclear membrane      (c) Tonoplast      (d) Plasma membrane

Q.3: The term 'Cell' was given by -

- (a) Leeuwenhoek      (b) Robert Hooke      (c) Flemming      (d) Robert Brown

Q.4: Who proposed the cell theory? -

- (a) Schleiden and Schwann      (b) Watson and Crick      (c) Darwin and Wallace      (d) Mendel and Morgan

Q.5: A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of -

- (a) Endoplasmic Reticulum      (b) Mitochondria      (c) Ribosome      (d) Centrioles

Q.6: Centrosome is found in -

- (a) Cytoplasm      (b) Nucleus      (c) Chromosomes      (d) Nucleolus

Q.7: The power house of a cell is -

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(a) Chloroplast (b) Mitochondrion (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Nucleolus

Q.8: Within a cell the site of respiration (oxidation) is the -

(a) Ribosome (b) Golgi apparatus (c) Mitochondrion (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q.9: Which is called 'Suicidal Bag'?

(a) Centrosome (b) Lysosome (c) Mesosome (d) Chromosome

Q.10: Ribosomes are the center for -

(a) Respiration (b) Photosynthesis (c) Protein synthesis (d) Fat synthesis

Q.11: Double membrane is absent in -

(a) Mitochondrion (b) Chloroplast (c) Nucleus (d) Lysosome

Q.12: Cell organelle found only in Plant is -

(a) Golgi apparatus (b) Mitochondria (c) Plastids (d) Ribosomes

Q.13: Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are -

(a) Diploids (b) Prokaryotes (c) Haploids (d) Eukaryotes

Q.14: Animal cell is limited by -

(a) Plasma membrane (b) Shell membrane (c) Cell wall (d) Basement membrane

Q.15: The network of Endoplasmic Reticulum is present in the -

(a) Nucleus (b) Nucleolus (c) Cytoplasm (d) Chromosomes

Q.16: Lysosome are reservoirs of -

- (a) Fat    (b) RNA    (c) Secretary    Glycoprotein    (d) Hydrolytic Enzymes

Q.17: The membrane surrounding the vacuole of a plant cell is called -

- (a) Tonoplast    (b) Plasma membrane    (c) Nuclear membrane    (d) Cell wall

Q.18: Cell secretion is done by -

- (a) Plastids    (b) ER    (c) Golgi apparatus    (d) Nucleolus

Q.19: Centrioles are associated with -

- (a) DNA synthesis    (b) Reproduction    (c) Spindle formation    (d) Respiration

Q.20: Main difference between animal cell and plant cell is -

- (a) Chromosome    (b) Ribosome    (c) Lysosome    (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q.21: Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in -

- (a) Chromosome    (b) Ribosome    (c) Lysosome    (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum

Q.22: Plasmolysis occurs due to -

- (a) Absorption    (b)    Endosmosis    (c) Osmosis    (d) Exosmosis

Q.23: A plant cell becomes turgid due to -

- (a) Plasmolysis    (b) Exosmosis    (c) Endosmosis    (d) Electrolysis

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**Q.24:** Solute concentration is higher in the external solution -

- (a) Hypotonic    (b) Isotonic    (c) Hypertonic    (d) None of the above

Q.25: A cell placed in hypertonic solution will -

- (a) Shrink    (b) Show Plasmolysis    (c) Swell up    (d) No change in shape or size

**Q.26:** The radiant energy of sunlight is converted to chemical energy and is stored as -



Q.27: Which of the following organelle does not have membrane?

- (a) Ribosome      (b) Nucleus      (c) Chloroplast      (d) Mitochondria

Q.28: Root hair absorbs water from soil through -

- (a) Osmosis      (b) Active transport      (c) Diffusion      (d) Endocytosis

Q.29: The number of lenses in compound light microscope is -

- (a)2 (b)3 (c)4 (d)1

Q.30: The history of the cell began in 1665 with the publication of Micrographia in London by -

- (a) Robert Hooke      (b) Robert Brown      (c) Strasburger      (d) Dujardin

**Q.31:** Cell inclusions are -

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- (a) Non-living materials present in the cytoplasm (b) Another name of cell organelle (c)  
Cytoskeletal framework of cell (d) Combined name for cell wall and plasma membrane

Q.32: Which cell organelle is not bounded by a membrane -

- (a) Ribosome (b) Lysosome (c) ER (d) Nucleus

Q.33: Which of the following cellular part possess a double membrane?

- (a) Nucleus (b) Chloroplast (c) Mitochondrion (d) All of the above

Q.34: Cristae and Oxsomes are associated with -

- (a) Mitochondria (b) Plastids (c) Golgi apparatus (d) Plasma membrane

Q.35: Karyotheca is another name of -

- (a) Nuclear envelope (b) Nucleus (c) Nuclear pores (d) Nucleolus

Q.36: Cell organelle that acts as supporting skeletal framework of the cell is -

- (a) Golgi apparatus (b) Nucleus (c) Mitochondria (d) ER

Q.37: Plastids are present in -

- (a) Animal cell only (b) Plant cells only (c) Both animal cells and Plant cells (d) Neither animal nor plant cell

Q.38: Cell wall of plant is chiefly composed of -

- (a) Hemicellulose (b) Cellulose (c) Phospholipids (d) Proteins

Q.39: Intercellular connections of plant cells are called -

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(a)Middle lamella      (b)Micro fibrils      (c)Matrix      (d)Plasmodesmata

Q.40: Genes are located on the -

(a)Chromosomes      (b)Nucleolus      (c)Nuclear membrane      (d)Plasma membrane

Q.41: Chromatin consists of -

(a)RNA (b) DNA (c)RNA and histones (proteins) (d)DNA and histones (proteins)

Q.42: Different types of chromosomes can be recognized by the positions of the

following separating the two arms -

(a)Centromere      (b) Genes      (c) Spindle      (d)Nucleus

Q.43: Name of the process that requires energy provided by ATP -

(a)Diffusion (b) Osmosis (c) Active transport (d)Plasmolysis