

Class: 11
Subject: Biology
Topic: Cell : The Unit of life
No. of Questions: 25

- Q1. Which organelle is called the engine of the cell?
- Q2. What is mycoplasma?
- Q3. Why is karyotype done at metaphase?
- Q4. Expand PPLO
- Q5. What are nuclear pores? State their functions?
- Q6. Give difference between cell wall & cell membrane?
- Q7. Which organelle is responsible for increasing the surface area of absorption in a cell? How?
- Q8. What is mesosome in a prokaryotic cell? Mention the function that it performs?
- Q9. "Plasma membrane is described as" protein iceberg in sea of lipids". Why?
- Q10. Mention three similarities & three differences between mitochondria & chloroplasts?
- Q11. "multicellular organisms have better survival than their cellular counterpart" why?
- Q12. Which structure is called little nucleus?
- Q13. What is the function of contractile vacuole?
- Q14. Name the enzymes present in peroxysomes?

- Q15. Who gave the statement "Omnis cellula e cellula"?
- Q16. "Both lysosomes & vacuoles are endomembrane structures yet they differ in terms of their functions" comment.
- Q17. Who proposed cell theory? Give its postulates?
- Q18. Which cell organelle is known as powerhouse of cell & why?
- Q19. What are the main functions of cell wall?
- Q20. Explain the fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane
- Q21. Cell was discovered by
(a) Leeuwenhoek
(b) Robert Hooke
(c) Robert Swanson
(d) Robert Brown
- Q22. The spherical structured organelle that contains the genetic material is
(a) Cell Walls
(b) Ribosomes
(c) Nucleus
(d) Mitochondria
- Q23. Protoplasm found inside the nucleus is known as
(a) Amyloplast
(b) Nucleoplasm
(c) Cytoplasm
(d) Elaioplast

- Q24. Which of the following statements are true about Endoplasmic Reticulum? (a) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum makes lipids. (b) It is also called the control center of the cell. (c) It processes carbohydrates. (d) It modifies chemicals that are toxic to the cell.
- (a) a,b and c
 - (b) a,c and d
 - (c) only a and d
 - (d) all are correct
- Q25. Prokaryotic genetic system has
- (a) DNA but no histones
 - (b) Both DNA and histones
 - (c) Neither DNA nor histones
 - (d) Either DNA or histones