

Cell Related Questions Answers

Description

Understanding cell biology is paramount for students preparing for government exams as it forms the foundational knowledge for various subjects like biology, general science, and even portions of chemistry. Questions related to cell structure, functions, and cellular processes frequently appear in exams, testing candidates' grasp of basic scientific principles. Mastery of cell-related topics aids in comprehending complex concepts in areas such as genetics, physiology, and ecology, thus enhancing overall performance in government exams which often include sections on science and biology.

^ Cell Related Questions Answers

1. Do humanoid organisms grow by ————? Cell division
2. Which structure found in the skin of mammals directly helps in keeping the body warm? Pigmented cells
3. What are celluloses? Cellulose is non-living material, which gives definite shape to the cell
4. Cellulose wall is found in whose cells? In plant cells
5. In normal cells, the process of flow of genetic information from ^ DNA to RNA ^ is called transcription
6. Which cell organelle in the sasymetrical cell is obtained during the development process by lateral binding or accession of bacterial cells? Mitochondria
7. What is the largest unicellular organism? Acetabularia
8. The smallest vessel which is single-celled thick is called ————? cells
9. Which pair of structures are commonly found in both plant and animal cells? Endoplasmic reticulum and cell membrane
10. Which chemical is present in the cells of tree bark, which makes them impermeable to gases and water? Suberin
11. Colour blindness is caused by the disturbance of which cell in our body? Cone cell
12. Leeuwenhoek first discovered independent living cells in ————? Pond waters
13. Who is responsible for lipid discharge? Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
14. What is Lipid? Cholesterol and trans fatty acids are types of lipids
15. When was Lysosome Discovered? Christian D. ^?? Dwe in 1958
16. The symptom of lysosomes is seen due to the presence of a large number of lysosomes? Hydrolytic enzymes
17. What is the formation of lysosomes and peroxisomes? In Galjikay
18. Robert Hooke discovered cells by looking into ————? In thin cork pieces
19. Who discovered ribosomes? Peled in 1955 AD
20. What are ribosomes called sites? Protein Formation
21. What are ribozymes? RNA
22. What are the groups of chemicals, which affect cell division and plant formation? Cytokinesis
23. A blood clot is formed due to the presence of certain cells in the blood which is called what? Platelets

24. What is the shape of the two defence cells that surround the stoma? Kidney Size
25. ————— does the synthesis of RNA in eukaryotic cells take place? Nucleus
26. The plasma membrane in a eukaryotic cell is made up of: Phospholipids
27. Who discovered cells in the human body? Robert Hook
28. How many red cells are there in the human body? Roughly 20â??30 Trillion
29. The number of chromosomes pairs found in the cells of the human body is: 23
30. Who coined the term mitochondria? Carl Benda
31. Mitochondria is a cell organelle that undertakes biochemical processes such as respiration and ————— production. energy
32. Who discovered mitochondria? Altman in 1890 AD
33. Is mitochondria found? In all eukaryotic cells
34. British scientist ————— discovered the cell in 1665 AD? Robert Hook
35. In which of the phloem are companion cells found? Angiosperms
36. What is the plasma membrane/cell membrane/plasma membrane/selectively permeable membrane made up? From proteins and lipids
37. What is different from prokaryotic cells? Causes of the absence of ambiguous membranes
38. Prokaryotic cells are found in which animal kingdom? Monera
39. Photosynthesis occurs in ————— located in the vegetative cell? Chloroplasts
40. The epidermal cells of which part of the plant often leave a waxy water resistant layer? External surface only
41. The cells of the pancreas which produce insulin are called: Islets of Langerhans
42. Which part of plant cells is selectively permeable? Cell membrane
43. Plant cell/vegetative cell wall is mainly made up of: Cellulose
44. Where does DNA find outside the nucleus ? Mitochondria
45. Which is the monomer for nucleic acids? Nucleotides
46. Apart from the nucleus, which cell organelle contains DNA? Mitochondria
47. Do gatecells surround —————? To stoma
48. Nerve cell is a part of which system of human body? Nervous
49. Dendrite and axon are parts of which cell? Neurosoil
50. DNA is stored prominently in the ————— of the cell? nuclear
51. In living organisms, during fertilization the fusion of male and female gametes to form a cell, which is called —————? Zygote
52. By which technique can radioactive elements be detected in living cells? Auto Radiography
53. Does not occur in bacterial cells? Mitochondricals
54. What is the number of mitochondria in a bacterial cell? void
55. Which is the most abundant substance in protoplasm? water
56. What is a gene? A part of DNA
57. ————— are animals in which cells are arranged in two embryonic layers? Bichoric
58. ————— are animals in which cells are arranged in three embryonic layers? Trikoraki
59. In which human tissue there is no cell division after birth? Nervous tissue
60. In which part of the tongue are the cells for a sour taste? side
61. Which parts are found in both plant and animal cells? Cell art, cytoplasm, nucleus
62. Which is the largest known cell? Ostrich egg
63. Which organelle is located only in plant cell/vegetative cell? Cell wall
64. Which organelle is located only in the plant cell? Plastid
65. Which cell produces antibodies? Lymphocytes
66. Which cell organelle is present in both plant and animal cell? Mitochondria
67. Which cell organelle is responsible for cellular respiration? Mitochondricals

68. Which is not a property found in almost every cell? Cell wall
69. Which protein protects epithelial cells from damage? keratin
70. Which organism cell theory does not conform? Virus
71. Which cell organelles help to keep the cell clean by digesting any foreign matter and defective cytoplasm? Lysosomes
72. Which is not unicellular? Spirogyra
73. Who is not a vertebrate animal? cockle snail
74. Who does diploid even when he is devoid of DNA? Centriole
75. Which molecules are the most abundant in cells, which make up 70% or more of the total cell mass? water
76. Where does metabolism take place in cells? Mitochondria
77. Who discovered cells? Robert Hooke (1665 AD)
78. What is the study of cells called? The study of cells is called Cytology
79. Cells which are closely associated and contained with the door cells? Subsidiary cells
80. Name the scientist who proposed cell theory? MJ Schleiden and Theodore Schwann
81. The word cell is derived from the word 'cellula' of which language, which means a small compartment? Latin Language
82. Who gave the name of 'protoplasm' to the liquid organic matter present in the cell? JE Purkinje
83. What is the tendency of the cell wall? permeable
84. What is the cell wall made of? Cellulose
85. Cell wall is ——— membrane, which is found above the plasma membrane? Dual membrane
86. Cell identification and cell binding is the function of which saccharide polymer? Oligo Saccharide
87. What is the tendency of the cell membrane? Semi permeable
88. What is the cell membrane made of? Lipids and proteins
89. What gives the cell a definite shape and size? Cell Wall
90. In which part of the cell is the protein made? Ribosomes
91. What is the digestive bag of a cell? Lysosomes
92. What is known as the energy of the cell? Adenosine Triphosphate
93. What is called the cell's kitchen? Cell kitchen of chloroplasts
94. Which is the controlling centre of the cell? nucleus
95. The living part of a cell is called protoplasm, what is it made up of? Cytoplasm, nucleoplasm and other organelles
96. Which property of a cell allows certain substances to move in and out of the cell? Plasma membrane
97. What is the study of a cell called? Cytology
98. When was the nucleus discovered? Robert Brown in 1831
99. What is considered the material basis of life? protoplasm
100. In which part of a plant are mesophyll cells found? small leaf
101. The death of a cell or tissue within a living body is called. Necrosis
102. Which does not have a cell wall? Mycoplasma
103. Which does not have a cell? Those that do not have cells are called acellular (such as – virus, mobile phone, chair, or bed)
104. Who took the cell theory further and stated that all cells are made up of precursor cells? Rudolf Virchow
105. Which is considered as 'fixed property' in a cell?
106. Which is also known as 'Power Plant/Power House'? Mitochondria
107. Due to the presence of which is the difference between a plant cell and an animal cell? Cell wall
108. By which process can some substances like carbon dioxide or oxygen move across the cell membrane? diffusion
109. Which cytoplasm has its own DNA and ribosomes? Mitochondria
110. Which cytoplasmic organelle is considered as prokaryotic cells within eukaryotic cells? Mitochondria

111. Which organelle does not have a membrane? Ribosomes
112. Which organelle is called 'atom bomb'? Lysosomes
113. In which cell organ does padruvic acid break down and carbon dioxide is converted into water and energy?
Mitochondricals
114. Which cell organ is called the 'suicide bag of the cell'? Lysosomes
115. From which basic units can human spare parts be made? Stem Cells
116. Which cells leak insulin from? \hat{I}^2 cells
117. What would the cell wall of a fungus be made of? Fungi are made up of proteins.
118. How many cells perform all the biological functions of life such as digestion, respiration and reproduction in single-celled organisms? From just 1 cell
119. How does unicellular organism reproduce? Cell division
120. How many chromosomes are there in a normal human body cell? 46 (23 pairs)
121. What are the main ——— parts of a normal cell or typical cell? Three (i) cell membrane (cytoplasm), (ii) cytoplasm and (iii) nucleus
122. What is a group of similar cells performing a particular function called? tissue
123. A soft cell that stores cellular abiotic material is called Idioblast (bizarre cell)
124. The thin layer of living cells inside the bark of a tree is called Cambium
125. The entire organ of a living cell which includes cytoplasm and nucleus is known as Protoplasm
126. Which material is present in the nucleus of a cell? Nucleoplasm
127. A DNA has 20,000 base pairs, how many nucleotides will be present in it? 40,000
128. The movement of molecules through a cell membrane from an area of high concentration to a region of low concentration is called: Active Traffic
129. What are the pepsin secretory cells of gastric glands? Main cells
130. What is the smallest prokaryotic organism known to date? Microplasma
131. How many cells are there in an amoeba? Amoeba is a cellar.
132. The presence of ————— on the surface of \hat{A} the endoplasmic \hat{A} causes it to be rough. Ribosomes
133. Which base is present in place of thymine in RNA? Uracil
134. Which nitrogenous base is not present in RNA? Thiamine
135. What is the primary function of RNA? Protein synthesis
136. RNA is a polymer molecule. What is its full form? Ribonucleic Acid
137. What is the sugar found in DNA? Pentos
138. What is the cause of thymidine bipartite structure in DNA? UV rays
139. Was DNA testing developed? by Dr. Alec Geoffrey
140. The biheliotic structure of DNA was detected? Watson and Crick
141. DNA reflects hyperchromocity on Heating
142. ————— is the full form of DNA? Deoxyribonucleic acid
143. Which are the largest cells in the human body?
144. Which cells give rise to different organs of the plant and help the plant to grow?
145. What is the 'cell wall of algae' made of? Cellulose and Galacton
146. What is the 'cell wall of a plant' made of? Cellulose and pectin
147. What is the 'cell wall of bacteria' made of? Peptidoglycan
148. Are 'genes' made? From polynucleotides
149. What is the cell wall of fungi made of? Caitin

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firstcareer-in