



- a) Tonoplast
- b) Protoplast
- c) Symplast
- d) Apoplast

14. Which is not an example of transmembrane transport between different subcellular compartments?

- a) Transport from the stroma into thylakoid space
- b) Transport from the cytoplasm into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum
- c) Transport from the endoplasmic reticulum into the Golgi complex
- d) Transport from mitochondrial intermembrane space into the mitochondrial matrix

15. Which is correct regarding the peptides in the Ramachandran Plot?

- a) The sequence of the peptide can be deduced
- b) It is not possible to conclude whether a peptide adopts entirely helix or entirely beta-sheet conformation
- c) Peptides that are unstructured will have all the backbone dihedral angles in the disallowed regions
- d) The occurrence of a beta-turn conformation in a peptide can be deduced.

16. The function of the centrosome is

- a) Formation of spindle fibres
- b) Osmoregulation
- c) Secretion
- d) Protein synthesis

17. Which cell organelle is involved in apoptosis?

- a) Lysosome
- b) ER
- c) Golgi
- d) Mitochondria

18. Phosphatidylserine residues in the plasma membrane are located at

- a) Inner leaflet of the plasma membrane
- b) The outer leaflet of the plasma membrane
- c) Evenly distributed in the inner and outer leaflet
- d) None

19. Distribution of intrinsic proteins in the plasma membrane is

- a) Random
- b) Symmetrical
- c) Asymmetrical
- d) None

20. Select a foodborne toxin

- a) Botulinum toxin
- b) Tetanus Toxin
- c) Diphtheria toxin
- d) Cholera Toxin

21. Which of the following cell organelles is absent in animal cells and present in a plant cell?

- (a) Cell wall
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Vacuoles
- (d) Mitochondria

22. Which of the following cell organelles does not contain DNA?

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

23. Which of the following statements is true about the cell wall?

- (a) The cell wall is mainly composed of lipid
- (b) The cell wall is mainly composed of starch
- (c) The cell wall is mainly composed of protein
- (d) The cell wall is mainly composed of cellulose

24. Which of the following statements is true about cell theory?

- (a) The Cell theory does not apply to fungi
- (b) The Cell theory does not apply to virus
- (c) The Cell theory does not apply to algae
- (d) The Cell theory does not apply to microbes

25. _____ is a jellylike substance found floating inside the plasma membrane.

- (a) Cell sap
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Karyoplasm
- (d) Mitochondria

26. Which of the following cell organelles is called the powerhouse of the cell?



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

27. Which of the following cell organelles regulates the entry and exit of molecules to and from the cell?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Golgi bodies
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Mitochondria

28. _____ is the study of the cell, its types, structure, functions and its organelles.

- (a) Biology
- (b) Cell Biology
- (c) Microbiology
- (d) Biotechnology

29. Which of the following cell organelles is called a suicidal bag?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Golgi bodies
- (c) Cell membrane
- (d) Mitochondria

30. Which of the following cell organelles is absent in prokaryotic cells?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Lysosome
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) All of the above

31. Which of the following cell organelles is involved in the storage of food, and other nutrients, required for a cell to survive?

- (a) Vacuoles
- (b) Lysosome
- (c) Mitochondria

- (d) Cell membrane

32. Which of the following cell organelles is involved in the breakdown of organic matter?

- (a) Lysosomes
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Golgi bodies
- (d) Mitochondria

33. _____ is involved in the synthesis of phospholipids.

- (a) Mitochondria
- (b) Cytoplasm
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum

34. Which of the following cell organelles is present in plant cells and absent in animal cells?

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Vacuole
- (c) Chloroplast
- (d) Cytoplasm

35. Which of the following statements is true about chromosomes?

- (a) It is present within the nucleus
- (b) It carries genes and helps in inheritance
- (c) It is composed of DNA in the form of Chromatin and protein
- (d) All of the above

36. Which of the following is a single membrane-bound organelle?

- (a) Vacuole
- (b) Golgi Apparatus
- (c) Endoplasmic Reticulum
- (d) All of the above

37. Which of the following cell organelles is present in animal cells and absent in plant cells?



- (b) Two chromatids and two centromere
- (c) Four chromatids and two centromere
- (d) Four chromatids and four centromere

Part- B:-

Make a PowerPoint presentation/ small size model according to your roll no/Name on the topic given below:-

General instructions:-

- It should be eco-friendly and light weight.
- No thermocol or polythene should be used.
- Size should be near about 16x20 inches.

Name	Topic
ROLL NO 1-3	Bacterial cell diagram and Chromosomes
ROLL NO 4-6	Mitochondria, Chloroplast diagram
ROLL NO 7-9	Plant Cell and Animal Cell Diagram
ROLL NO 10-11	Fluid Mosaic Model, Golgi Bodies
ROLL NO 12-13	Nucleus, ER
ROLL NO 14-20	Ribosomes, 9+2 arrangement of Cilia and Flagella

Part- C:-

Learn all the Questions of Cell Biology given in your N.C.E.R.T book and Effectual book from the chapters which had been done till our last class.

Part- D:-

Answer the following questions:-

1. What is the importance of a vacuole in a plant cell?
2. What is a satellite chromosome?
3. State the characteristics of prokaryotic cells.
4. Multicellular organisms exhibit division of labour. Comment.
5. Describe the cell theory in brief.
6. Differentiate between Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum and Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum.
7. List out the main differences between plant cell and animal cell.
8. Comment on the cartwheel structure of centriole with the help of a labeled diagram.
9. Eukaryotic cells have organelles which may
 - a. not be bound by a membrane
 - b. bound by a single membrane
 - c. bound by a double membraneGroup the various sub-cellular organelles into these three categories.
10. Write the functions of the following
 - a. Centromere
 - b. Cell wall
 - c. Smooth ER
 - d. Golgi Apparatus e. Centrioles