

Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021)

Course Name - --Cell Biology

Course Code - BBTC201

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

9. 1. Histone octamere contains _____

Mark only one oval.

- 8 types of histones
- 5 types of histones
- 6 types of histones
- 8 histones of four different types

10. 2. Which among the following is known as mitoplast?

Mark only one oval.

- Mitochondria without outer membrane
- Mitochondria without inner membrane
- Mitochondria without membranes
- Another name for mitochondria

11. 3. What is the basic functional and structural unit of organisms?

Mark only one oval.

- Nucleus
- DNA
- Cell
- Gene

12. 4. What is the permeability of the plasma membrane?

Mark only one oval.

- Selectively permeable
- Impermeable
- Single phase flow
- Highly permeable

13. 5. Which of the following is described by the fluid mosaic model.

Mark only one oval.

- Nucleus
- Plasma membrane
- Endoplasmic reticulum
- Ribosome

14. 6. What is the name of the hollow sphere formed by lipid bilayer?

Mark only one oval.

- Cholesterol
- Lipid raft
- Micelle
- Liposome

15. 7. Which of the following transport protein allows the transport of single solute from one side of the membrane to other?

Mark only one oval.

- Active transport
- Passive transport
- Uniporters
- Co-transporter

16. 8. What is the function of antiporters ?

Mark only one oval.

- Transfer of the second solute in the same direction
- Transfer of the second solute in the opposite direction
- Transfer of single solute
- Transfer of solute through pores

17. 9. Which of the following transport mechanism does not use metabolic energy?

Mark only one oval.

- Secondary active transport
- Primary active transport
- Active transport
- Passive transport

18. 10. Which of the following ATPases are used to maintain the acidic pH of lysosomes and other vesicles?

Mark only one oval.

- P-ATPases
- V-ATPases
- F-ATPases
- ABC transporters

19. 11. The animal cells are interconnected by _____

Mark only one oval.

- Cell wall
- Desmosomes
- Plasma membrane
- Plasmodesmata

20. 12. Glycocalyx is associated with _____

Mark only one oval.

- Cell wall
- Plasma membrane
- Nucleus
- Ribosomes

21. 13. Which of the following is a microtubule organizing center?

Mark only one oval.

- Centrosome
- Kinetochore
- G2 phase
- Centrioles

22. 14. Name the protein which holds two sister chromatids?

Mark only one oval.

- Securin
- Separase
- Cohesin
- APC

23. 15. Name the medication which hinders the shortening of the microtubule.

Mark only one oval.

- Colchicine
- Cytochalasin
- Taxol
- Vinblastine

24. 16. Which of the following ribosomal RNA does not take part in rDNA organization of E.coli?

Mark only one oval.

- 5S RNA
- 23S RNA
- 16S RNA
- 5.8S RNA

25. 17. Which of the following is not a sorting signal present of protein?

Mark only one oval.

- Signal patch
- Signal peptide
- Carbohydrate sequence
- Amino acid sequence

26. 18. Which of the following transport involves translocation of the protein from cytosol to the nucleus ?

Mark only one oval.

- Transmembrane transport
- Vesicular transport
- Non-gated transport
- Gated transport

27. 19. What is microsome ?

Mark only one oval.

- Compartment of Golgi
- Smaller ribosomes
- Small ER compartments
- Small vesicles of fragmented ER

28. 20. Name the antibiotic which inhibits the synthesis of oligosaccharides ?

Mark only one oval.

- Tunicamycin
- Cephalosporins
- Penicillins
- Ofloxacin

29. 21. Which of the following is not the function of Glycosylation?

Mark only one oval.

- Helps in proper folding of the protein
- Confer stability in proteins
- Helps in cell-cell adhesion
- Synthesis of membrane lipid

30. 22. Name the scientist who discovered Golgi apparatus ?

Mark only one oval.

- Robert Remake
- Rudolf Virchow
- Camillo Golg
- Theodor Schwann

31. 23. Which of the following organelle takes part in the secretion?

Mark only one oval.

- Cytoplasm
- Ribosomes
- ER compartments
- Golgi apparatus

32. 24. Which type of glycosylation takes place in the Golgi apparatus?

Mark only one oval.

- T-linked glycosylation
- N-linked glycosylation
- O-linked glycosylation
- G-glycosylation

33. 25. Name the complex polysaccharide which does not synthesize in the Golgi apparatus?

Mark only one oval.

- Starch
- Hemicellulose
- Glycosaminoglycans
- Pectins

34. 26. Which of the following organelle control intracellular digestion of macromolecules with the help of hydrolytic enzymes?

Mark only one oval.

- Plastid
- Peroxisome
- Lysosome
- Actin

35. 27. Name the single membrane which surrounded the vacuoles?

Mark only one oval.

- Contractile vacuule
- Meninges
- Tonoplast
- Sarcolemma

36. 28. Name the control center of the eukaryotic cell?

Mark only one oval.

- Nucleus
- Ribosome
- Cytoplasm
- Golgi complex

37. 29. Which of the following is not a component of the nucleus?

Mark only one oval.

- Chromosome
- Nucleolus
- Cytoplasm
- Nuclear envelope

38. 30. Name the signal which helps protein to move in or out of the nucleus?

Mark only one oval.

- Notch signal
- Paracrine signal
- Nuclear localization signal
- Chemical signals

39. 31. Which of the following is not true for chromatin?

Mark only one oval.

- Organized structure of DNA and protein
- These are highly condensed DNA
- It is found in the nucleus
- It contains a single dsDNA

40. 32. How do the small molecules pass through the outer membrane of mitochondria?

Mark only one oval.

- ATP pump
- Carrier protein
- Channels
- Porins

41. 33. Which of the following division technique is similar in mitochondria and bacteria? a) b) c)d)

Mark only one oval.

- Binary fission
- Budding
- Binary fusion
- Meiosis

42. 34. Which of these are not from plastid family ?

Mark only one oval.

- Chloroplast
- Tonoplast
- Chromoplast
- Leucoplast

43. 35. Name the plant organelle which acts as a major site for an oxidative reaction?

Mark only one oval.

- Peroxisomes
- Mitochondria
- Chloroplast
- Thylakoid

44. 36. Which of the following feature is the same in cilia and flagella?

Mark only one oval.

- Help in locomotion
- Wave-like motion
- Occurring all over the surface of the cell
- Very small in size

45. 37. What is the role of vinblastine and vincristine?

Mark only one oval.

- Causes depolymerization
- Prevent depolymerization
- Prevent polymerization
- Prevent nucleation

46. 38. Which of the following is occluding junction?

Mark only one oval.

- Adherence junction
- Desmosomes
- Tight junction
- Gap junction

47. 39. Which of the following is NOT the type of cancer?

Mark only one oval.

- Carcinomas
- Sarcomas
- Leukemia
- Caspases

48. 40. Name the process of transition from normal cells to cancerous cells?

Mark only one oval.

- Ubiquitylation
- Polymerization
- Transformation
- Metastasis

49. 41. What is angiogenesis?

Mark only one oval.

- Differentiation process
- Growth factors
- Contact inhibition
- Blood vessel formation

50. 42. Which of the following mutation causes Burkitt's lymphoma?

Mark only one oval.

- Point mutation
- Chromosomal translocation
- Deletion
- Duplication

51. 43. Name the genes which directly inhibit cell growth or promote cell death.

Mark only one oval.

- Gatekeeper genes
- Caretaker genes
- Checkpoints
- Transcription factors

52. 44. C-value in genome represents _____

Mark only one oval.

- Genetic disorders
- Phenotypic variation
- Amount of DNA present in the genome
- Qualitative traits

53. 45. Name the cells which lost their control of the regulated division, differentiation, and apoptosis

Mark only one oval.

- Tumor cell
- Immune cell
- Platelets
- Stem cells

54. 46. The enzymes of glycolysis are located in the _____

Mark only one oval.

- mitochondria
- golgi complex
- cytosol
- cytoplasm

55. 47. At the expense of two ATP molecules, how many phosphate groups are present on the fructose in the third step of glycolysis?

Mark only one oval.

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

56. 48. Arrange the following sequences of tumor development in the correct order?
1) Metastasis 2) Progression 3) Promotion 4) Initiation

Mark only one oval.

- 2, 3, 4, 1
- 4, 3, 2, 1
- 1, 2, 3, 4
- 1, 3, 4, 2

57. 49. Which of the following molecules is present in the mitochondrion?

Mark only one oval.

- Acetyl CoA
- Acetyl CoB
- Acetylanase
- Acetylcholine

58. 50. How many molecules of ATP are formed per molecule of glucose oxidized?

Mark only one oval.

1

2

3

4

59. 51. The sphaerosomes are rich in

Mark only one oval.

Triglycerides and hydrolytic enzyme lipase

Oxidative enzymes

Nucleases

Proteases

60. 52. The transport factors that help in the transport of molecules through the nuclear pores are known as _____

Mark only one oval.

Nucleopherins

Nucleoporins

Karyopherins

Karyoporins

61. 53. Lamin proteins that bind to the intra-nuclear chromatin are _____

Mark only one oval.

- Emerin
- Nesprin
- LEM-3
- Cannot be said

62. 54. Which of the following is an active cell death process?

Mark only one oval.

- Apoptosis
- Necrosis
- Senescence
- Lysis

63. 55. Digestion of cell's own component is known as _____

Mark only one oval.

- Autophagy
- Heterophagy
- Phagocytosis
- Pinocytosis

64. 56. Which of the following statement is Incorrect about SnRNA?

Mark only one oval.

- It is small nuclear RNA
- It helps in RNA splicing
- It is also called snurps
- It functions in RNA editing

65. 57. Apoptosis can't kill which of the following?

Mark only one oval.

- Cell infected with viruses
- Cell with DNA damage
- Cancer cells
- Immune cells

66. 58. Which of the following is an anti apoptotic protein?

Mark only one oval.

- Bcl-Xs
- Bfl 1
- Bim
- NOXA

67. 59. Which of the following cell organelle actively participates in animal apoptosis?

Mark only one oval.

- Vacuols
- mitochondria
- chloroplast
- nucleus

68. 60. Name the secondary structure of tRNA?

Mark only one oval.

- Cloverleaf
- L-shaped
- T-shaped
- Duplex

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