

# CLASS IX GUESS PAPER SCIENCE

## *The Fundamental Unit of Life: Cell*

*Chauhan Sunil Sir*

98 91 345 783

- The largest cell in the human body is –  
a. nerve cell                      b. muscle cell                      c. liver cell                      d. kidney cell.
- The barrier between the protoplasm and the other environment in the animal cell is -  
a. Cell wall                      b. nuclear membrane                      c. tonoplast                      d. plasma membrane.
- The term 'cell' was given by –  
a. Leeuwenhoek                      b. Robert Hook                      c. Fleming                      d. Robert Brown.
- Who proposed the cell theory?  
a. Schleiden and Schwann                      b. Watson and Crick  
c. Darwin and Wallace                      d. Mendel and Morgan
- A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of -  
a. endoplasmic reticulum                      b. Mitochondria                      c. Ribosome                      d. Centriole
- Centrosome is found in -  
a. Cytoplasm                      b. Nucleus                      c. Chromosomes                      d. nucleolus
- The powerhouse of the cell is -  
a. Chloroplast                      b. Mitochondria                      c. Golgi apparatus                      d. nucleolus
- Within a cell the site of respiration (oxidation) is the –  
a. Ribosome                      b. Golgi apparatus                      c. Mitochondria                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
- Which of the following is called the suicidal bags –  
a. Centrosome                      b. Lysosomes                      c. Mesosome                      d. chromosome
- Ribosomes are the centre for –  
a. Respiration                      b. Photosynthesis                      c. Protein synthesis                      d. fat synthesis
- Double membrane is absent in which of the following -  
a. Mitochondria                      b. Chloroplast                      c. Nucleus                      d. lysosomes
- Cell organelle found only in plants is -  
a. Golgi apparatus                      b. Mitochondria                      c. Plastids                      d. ribosomes
- Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are -  
a. Diploids                      b. Prokaryotes                      c. Haploids                      d. Eukaryotes
- Animal cell is limited by –  
a. Plasma membrane                      b. Shell membrane                      c. Cell wall                      d. basement membrane
- The network of endoplasmic reticulum is present in the –

- a. Nucleus                      b. Nucleolus                      c. Cytoplasm                      d. Chromosomes
16. The membrane surrounding the vacuole of a plant cell is called -  
a. Tonoplast                      b. Plasma membrane                      c. Nuclear membrane                      d. cell wall
17. Cell secretion is done by -  
a. Plastids                      b. Golgi apparatus                      c. Nucleolus                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
18. The main difference between the animal cell and plant cell is -  
a. Nutrition                      b. Movement                      c. Growth                      d. Respiration.
19. Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in -  
a. Ribosomes                      b. Lysosomes                      c. Chromosomes                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
20. Plasmolysis occurs due to which of the following-  
a. Absorption                      b. Exosmosis                      c. Endosmosis                      d. Osmosis
21. A plant cell becomes turgid due to -  
a. Endosmosis                      b. Exosmosis                      c. Electrolysis                      d. Plasmolysis
22. Solute concentration is higher in the external solution -  
a. Hypertonic                      b. Hypotonic                      c. Isotonic                      d. none of them
23. Solute concentration is lower in the external solution -  
a. Hypertonic                      b. Hypotonic                      c. Isotonic                      d. none of them
24. A cell placed in hypotonic solution will -  
a. Shrink                      b. Swell up                      c. Show Plasmolysis                      d. no change in shape and size
25. The radiant energy of sunlight is converted to chemical energy and stored as -  
a. ABP                      b. ATP                      c. ADP                      d. AVP
26. Which of the following cell organelle does not have membrane?  
a. Ribosomes                      b. Chloroplast                      c. Nucleus                      d. mitochondria
27. Root hair absorbs water from soil through -  
a. Osmosis                      b. Active transport                      c. Diffusion                      d. Plasmolysis
28. The number of lenses in compound microscopes is -  
a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3                      d. 4
29. The history of the cell began in 1665 by -  
a. Robert Hooke                      b. Robert Brown                      c. Darwin and Wallace                      d. Gregor Mendel
30. The idea 'all living cells arise from preexisting cells' was given by -  
a. Robert Hooke                      b. Robert Brown                      c. Purkinje                      d. Rudolf Virchow
31. Which of the following has variable shape -  
a. Euglena                      b. Paramecium                      c. Amoeba                      d. Hydra
32. The process that requires energy provided by ATP -  
a. Diffusion                      b. Osmosis                      c. Plasmolysis                      d. Active transport
33. Red blood cells when placed in hypertonic solution will -  
a. Shrink                      b. Swell up                      c. Burst                      d. no change in shape and size
34. Which of the following cell organelle is not bounded by the membrane?  
a. Ribosomes                      b. Nucleus                      c. Lysosomes                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
35. Which of the following organelle possess a double membrane?

- a. Nucleus                      b. Chloroplast                      c. Mitochondria                      d. all of them
36. Cristae are associated with -  
a. Mitochondria                      b. Golgi apparatus                      c. Plastids                      d. plasma membrane
37. Cell organelle which acts as supporting skeletal framework of the cell is -  
a. Mitochondria                      b. Golgi apparatus                      c. Nucleus                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
38. Plastids are present in which of the following -  
a. Plant cell only                      b. Animal cell only                      c. Both a and b                      d. Neither a nor b
39. Genes are located on the -  
a. Chromosomes                      b. Nucleolus                      c. Nuclear membrane                      d. plasma membrane
40. Cell wall of plant cells is mainly composed of -  
a. Cellulose                      b. Proteins                      c. Fats                      d. glycogen
41. Chromatin consists of -  
a. RNA                      b. DNA                      c. RNA and proteins                      d. DNA and proteins
42. Centriole is associated with -  
a. Respiration                      b. Reproduction                      c. DNA synthesis                      d. Spindle formation
43. Genetic material of a eukaryotic cell is contained in -  
a. Nucleolus                      b. Nucleus                      c. Nucleoplasm                      d. Nucleoid
44. A cell placed in a solution swells up. The solution is -  
a. Hypertonic                      b. Hypotonic                      c. Isotonic                      d. both a and c
45. Plasma membrane is -  
a. Permeable                      b. Semi permeable                      c. Impermeable                      d. Selective permeable
46. Rough endoplasmic reticulum is -  
a. Unit mass of protoplasm  
b. Protoplasm including plasma membrane  
c. Protoplasm excluding plasma membrane and nucleus  
d. Protoplasm excluding plasma membrane and cell organelle
47. Site of photosynthesis is -  
a. Leucoplast                      b. Chloroplast                      c. Chromoplast                      d. both b and c
48. Golgi apparatus is involved in synthesis of -  
a. New membrane                      b. New membrane and lysosomes  
c. Cellulose                      d. Glucose
49. Which of the following is associated with lysosomes -  
a. Suicide bags                      b. Digestive bags                      c. Demolition squads                      d. all of them
50. Which of the following is known as 'physical basis of life'?  
a. Gene                      b. protoplasm                      c. Nucleolus                      d. mitochondria
51. Which of the following is incorrect pair -  
a. Chloroplast- kitchen of the cell                      b. Mitochondria- powerhouse of the cell  
c. Lysosome- Secretory granules                      d. Nucleus- brain of the cell
52. Which of the following act as a garbage disposal system of the cell -  
a. Golgi apparatus                      b. Vacuoles                      c. Lysosomes                      d. Ribosomes

53. Ribosomes are made up of -  
 a. Lipoprotein                      b. Protein                      c. RNA                      d. both b and c
54. Unicellular organisms take in oxygen and pass out carbon dioxide through -  
 a. Diffusion                      b. Osmosis                      c. Endosmosis                      d. Exosmosis
55. The only cell organelle seen in the prokaryotic cells is -  
 a. mitochondria                      b. ribosomes                      c. Plastids                      d. Lysosomes
56. Which of the following is covered by a single membrane?  
 a. mitochondria                      b. Plastids                      c. Vacuoles                      d. Nucleus
57. Which of the following is associated with formation of lysosomes -  
 a. Golgi apparatus                      b. Nucleus                      c. Mitochondria                      d. endoplasmic reticulum
58. Amoeba takes its food through the process of -  
 a. Diffusion                      b. Osmosis                      c. Endocytosis                      d. Exocytosis                      e. both b and c
59. Plasmolysis in a plant cell is defined as -  
 a. Breakdown of plasma membrane in hypotonic medium                      b. Shrinkage of nucleoplasm  
 c. Shrinkage of cytoplasm in hypertonic medium                      d. None of them
60. Which of these is not related to endoplasmic reticulum -  
 a. It behaves as transport channel for proteins between the nucleus and the cytoplasm.  
 b. It is the site of energy generation.  
 c. It transports materials between various regions in the cytoplasm.  
 d. It can be the site for some biochemical activities of the cell.
61. The outermost covering of a plant cell is -  
 a. Cell wall                      b. plasma membrane                      c. cytoplasm                      d. nuclear membrane
62. Plant cell generally have -  
 a. Big but less number of vacuoles                      b. Small but large number of vacuoles  
 c. No vacuoles at all                      d. All equal sized vacuoles.
63. In plant cell, nucleus is generally located -  
 a. In the centre                      b. On the side of the wall  
 c. Attached to plasma membrane                      d. On one corner of the cell