



**GRADE 9<sup>TH</sup> MATHS**  
**CHAPTER 5**

# The Fundamental Unit Of Life

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## The Fundamental Unit of Life-MCQ

- The largest cell in the human body is -
  - Nerve cell
  - Muscle cell
  - Liver cell
  - Kidney cell
- The barrier between the protoplasm and the other environment in an animal cells -
  - Cell wall
  - Nuclear membrane
  - Tonoplast
  - Plasma membrane
- The term 'Cell' was given by -
  - Leeuwenhoek
  - Robert hooke
  - Flemming
  - Robert Brown
- Who proposed the cell theory? -
  - Schleiden and Schwann
  - Watson and Crick
  - Darwin and Wallace
  - Mendel and Morgan
- A plant cell differs from an animal cell in the absence of -
  - Endoplasmic Reticulum
  - Mitochondria
  - Ribosome
  - Centrioles
- Centrosome is found in -
  - Cytoplasm
  - Nucleus
  - Chromosomes
  - Nucleolus
- The power house of a cell is -
  - Chloroplast
  - Mitochondrion
  - Golgi apparatus
  - Nucleolus
- Within a cell the site of respiration (oxidation) is the -
  - Ribosome
  - Golgi apparatus
  - Mitochondrion
  - Endoplasmic Reticulum
- Which is called 'Suicidal Bag'?
  - Centrosome
  - Lysosome
  - Mesosome
  - Chromosome

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10. Ribosomes are the center for -

- (a) Respiration
- (b) Photosynthesis
- (c) Protein synthesis
- (d) Fat synthesis

11. Double membrane is absent in -

- (a) Mitochondrion
- (b) Chloroplast
- (c) Nucleus
- (d) Lysosome

12. Cell organelle found only in Plant is -

- (a) Golgi apparatus
- (b) Mitochondria
- (c) Plastids
- (d) Ribosomes

13. Organisms lacking nucleus and membrane bound organelle are -

- (a) Diploids
- (b) Prokaryotes
- (c) Haploids
- (d) Eukaryotes

14. Animal cell is limited by -

- (a) Plasma membrane
- (b) Shell membrane
- (c) Cell wall
- (d) Basement membrane

15. The network of Endoplasmic Reticulum is present in the -

- (a) Nucleus
- (b) Nucleolus
- (c) Cytoplasm
- (d) Chromosomes

16. Lysosome are reservoirs of -

- (a) Fat
- (b) RNA
- (c) Secretary Glycoprotein
- (d) Hydrolytic Enzymes

17. The membrane surrounding the vacuole of a plant cell is called -

- (a) Tonoplast
- (b) Plasma membrane
- (c) Nuclear membrane
- (d) Cell wall

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18. Cell secretion is done by -
- (a) Plastids (b) ER  
(c) Golgi apparatus (d) Nucleolus
19. Centrioles are associated with -
- (a) DNA synthesis (b) Reproduction  
(c) Spindle formation (d) Respiration
20. Main difference between animal cell and plant cell is -
- (a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome  
(c) Lysosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
21. Colourless plastids are known as
- (a) Chromoplasts (b) Chloroplasts (c) Leucoplasts (d) Protoplast
22. Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in
- (a) Ribosome (b) Lysosome (c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) Chromosome
23. The phenomenon by which protoplast of a cell shrinks from the wall is
- (a) Osmosis (b) Plasmolysis (c) Diffusion (d) Glycolysis
24. Which of the following are examples of prokaryotes?
- (a) Algae (b) Fungi (c) Bacteria (d) Protozoa
25. The barrier between the protoplasm and the outer environment in an animal cell is
- (a) Cell wall (b) Plasma membrane (c) Nuclear membrane (d) Cytoplasm
26. Ribosomes are the site of
- (a) Photosynthesis (b) Respiration (c) Protein synthesis (d) Absorption
27. Which is the largest cell organelle present in plant cell?
- (a) Nucleus (b) Chloroplast (c) Endoplasmic reticulum (d) Mitochondria

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28. Animal cell lacking nuclei would also lack in -
- (a) Chromosome (b) Ribosome  
(c) Lysosome (d) Endoplasmic Reticulum
29. Plasmolysis occurs due to -
- (a) Absorption (b) Endosmosis  
(c) Osmosis (d) Exosmosis
30. A plant cell becomes turgid due to -
- (a) Plasmolysis (b) Exosmosis  
(c) Endosmosis (d) Electrolysis
31. Solute concentration is higher in the external solution -
- (a) Hypotonic (b) Isotonic  
(c) Hypertonic (d) None of the above
32. A cell placed in hypertonic solution will -
- (a) Shrink (b) Show Plasmolysis  
(c) Swell up (d) No change in shape or size
33. The radiant energy of sunlight is converted to chemical energy and is stored as -
- (a) AMP (b) ADP  
(c) ATP (d) APP
34. Which of the following organelle does not have membrane?
- (a) Ribosome (b) Nucleus  
(c) Chloroplast (d) Mitochondria
35. Root hair absorbs water from soil through -
- (a) Osmosis (b) Active transport  
(c) Diffusion (d) Endocytosis
36. The number of lenses in compound light microscope is -
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 1

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37. The history of the cell began in 1665 with the publication of Micrographia in London by -
- (a) Robert Hooke                      (b) Robert Brown  
(c) Strasburger                      (d) Dujardin
38. Cell inclusions are -
- (a) Non-living materials present in the cytoplasm  
(b) Another name of cell organelle  
(c) Cytoskeletal framework of cell  
(d) Combined name for cell wall and plasma membrane
39. Which cell organelle is not bounded by a membrane -
- (a) Ribosome                      (b) Lysosome  
(c) ER                      (d) Nucleus
40. Which of the following cellular part possess a double membrane?
- (a) Nucleus                      (b) Chloroplast  
(c) Mitochondrion                      (d) All of the above
41. Cristae and Oxysomes are associated with -
- (a) Mitochondria                      (b) Plastids  
(c) Golgi apparatus                      (d) Plasma membrane
42. Karyotheca is another name of -
- (a) Nuclear envelope                      (b) Nucleus  
(c) Nuclear pores                      (d) Nucleolus
43. Cell organelle that acts as supporting skeletal framework of the cell is -
- (a) Golgi apparatus                      (b) Nucleus  
(c) Mitochondria                      (d) ER
44. Plastids are present in -
- (a) Animal cell only  
(b) Plant cells only  
(c) Both animal cells and Plant cells  
(d) Neither animal nor plant cell

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45. Cell wall of plant is chiefly composed of -
- (a) Hemicellulose (b) Cellulose  
(c) Phospholipids (d) Proteins
46. Intercellular connections of plant cells are called -
- (a) Middle lamella (b) Micro fibrils  
(c) Matrix (d) Plasmodesmata
47. Genes are located on the -
- (a) Chromosomes (b) Nucleolus  
(c) Nuclear membrane (d) Plasma membrane
48. Chromatin consists of -
- (a) RNA (b) DNA  
(c) RNA and histones (proteins) (d) DNA and histones (proteins)
49. Different types of chromosomes can be recognized by the positions of the following separating the two arms -
- (a) Centromere (b) Genes  
(c) Spindle (d) Nucleus
50. Name of the process that requires energy provided by ATP -
- (a) Diffusion (b) Osmosis  
(c) Active transport (d) Plasmolysis