



## SCIENCE - MCQ'S

CLICK & JOIN



### Cell Structure & Functions - 30 Important Practice Questions

1. The Power house of the cell is
  - (a) nucleus
  - (b) chloroplast
  - (c) cytoplasm
  - (d) mitochondria**
2. The basic structural unit of living organisms is
  - (a) cell**
  - (b) tissue
  - (c) organ
  - (d) organ system
3. Cell was discovered by
  - (a) Robert Brown
  - (b) Robert Hooke**
  - (c) M.J. Schleiden
  - (d) T. Schwann
4. The outermost layer of animal cell is
  - (a) cell wall
  - (b) cell membrane**
  - (c) nuclear membrane
  - (d) nucleous
5. The organelle not present in an animal cell is
  - (a) cell membrane
  - (b) nucleus
  - (c) mitochondria
  - (d) chloroplast**
6. The controlling centre of the cell is
  - (a) protoplasm
  - (b) plastids
  - (c) nucleus**
  - (d) chromosomes

7. The organelle present in the nucleus which help in transfer of characters from parents to next generation is
- (a) chromatin
  - (b) chromosome**
  - (c) centromere
  - (d) Nucleolus
8. Which of the following is not a major component of protoplasm
- (a) hydrogen
  - (b) nitrogen
  - (c) Sulphur**
  - (d) oxygen
9. Chlorophyll is found in
- (a) chromoplast
  - (b) centrosome
  - (c) chloroplast**
  - (d) leucoplast
10. Yolk is
- (a) small part of cell
  - (b) yellow part of egg**
  - (c) white part of egg
  - (d) Large part of cell
11. Which of these is multicellular?
- (a) amoeba
  - (b) paramecium
  - (c) bacteria
  - (d) mushroom**
12. The shape of amoeba is
- (a) round
  - (b) regular
  - (c) irregular**
  - (d) elongated
13. Chlorophyll pigment is of
- (a) yellow colour
  - (b) green colour**
  - (c) red colour
  - (d) white colour
14. A group of similar cells performing a specific function is called
- (a) organ
  - (b) tissue**
  - (c) cell organelle
  - (d) organ system

15. The cell organelle relying energy from the food is  
(a) mitochondria  
(b) golgi bodies  
(c) endoplasmic reticulum  
(d) ribosomes
16. Plant cell do not have  
(a) cell wall  
(b) lysosome  
(c) mitochondria  
(d) cell membrane
17. The green plastids in plants are called  
(a) nucleoplasts  
(b) chloroplast  
(c) leucoplasts  
(d) Mioplasts.
18. The outermost layer of plant cell is  
(a) cell wall  
(b) cell membrane  
(c) nuclear membrane  
(d) cell nucleous
19. The organelle present only in plants is  
(a) mitochondria  
(b) chromosomes  
(c) nucleus  
(d) plastids
20. Eukaryotic cells are found in  
(a) all organisms  
(b) bacteria and blue green algae.  
(c) all organisms except bacteria and blue green algae  
(d) only in blue green algae
21. The liquid substance inside the cell enclosed by the cell wall or plasma membranes is called  
(a) cytoplasm  
(b) nucleoplasm  
(c) protoplasm  
(d) lactoplasm
22. Which of the following is present only in plants  
(a) plasma membrane  
(b) cell wall  
(c) nucleos membrane  
(d) cytoplasm

23. Cells without well-organised nucleus are called
- (a) prokaryotic cells
  - (b) eukaryotic cells
  - (c) cell
  - (d) none of these
24. Nucleus is separated from cytoplasm by
- (a) nuclear membrane
  - (b) nucleoplasm
  - (c) organs
  - (d) cell membrane
25. The life-giving substance in a cell is
- (a) cytoplasm
  - (b) protoplasm
  - (c) nucleoplasm
  - (d) Lycoplast
26. Tissues combine to form
- (a) nucleus
  - (b) cells
  - (c) organism
  - (d) organs
27. Genes are located in
- (a) chromosomes
  - (b) plastids
  - (c) cytoplasm
  - (d) lysosome
28. A group of similar cells combine to form
- (a) tissue
  - (b) organ
  - (c) organisms
  - (d) organelles
29. The organism containing only a single cell is called
- (a) unicellular organism
  - (b) multicellular organism
  - (c) organelle
  - (d) all of these
30. The empty blank looking structures in the cytoplasm is
- (a) vacuoles
  - (b) plastids
  - (c) plasma membrane
  - (d) nucleus

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