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Subject - Biology
Topic- Cell

1. Blubber is-

- (A) A milky secretion of rubber plant
- (B) A layer of thick fat
- (C) A device to trap insects by some aquatic
- (D) Fungal infection of rice plants

Ans. (B) (SSC (10+2) 2011)

Exp: Blubber is a thick layer of fat. Fat is stored in the adipose tissues which is a highly vascularised this makes the layer work as efficient thermal insulator in sharks and whales. It provide the buoyancy and streamline the body.

2. Which one of the following is known as the 'Immovable Property' in the cell?

- (A) Carbohydrate
- (B) Fat
- (C) Protein
- (D) Nucleic acid

Ans. (D)

Exp: Nucleic acids is known as the immovable property in the cell. Nucleic acids comprises DNA or RNA that helps in transfer of genetic information from one generation to the next by the process of replication.

3. DNA in a cell is a-

- (A) Carboxylic acid
- (B) Nucleic acid
- (C) Amino acid
- (D) Fatty acid

Ans. (B)

Exp: DNA (Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) is a nucleic acid which is present in a cell. DNA is a double helical structure with the composition of Nitrogenous bases as A, T, G, C. DNA is a basic hereditary material present in all living organisms and helps in transfer of information.

4. Hyperplasia means-

- (A) Abnormal increase in number of cells
- (B) An increase in size of a cell

- (C) Excessive motility of muscle
- (D) Voracious eating

Ans. (A) (SSC Steno. Sep. 2014)

Exp: Hyperplasia is an abnormal increase in number of cells. Physiologically it is considered as the response to a specific stimuli. This increase the size of organ or tissue. It leads to the various disease like benign prostatic, congenital adrenal hyperplasia etc.

5. The basic structural and functional unit of living organisms is-

- (A) Cell
- (B) Tissue
- (C) Organ
- (D) Systems

Ans. (A)

Exp: The basic structural and functional unit of living organism is called as cell which was discovered by Robert Hook in 1665. Every living organism present on earth is made of either single or multi cells. Cell theory was proposed by Schleiden and Schwann.

6. Of which tissue nails, hoofs and horns are made of-

- (A) Cuticle
- (B) Chitin
- (C) Keratin
- (D) Tunicin

Ans. (C) (SSC DEO 2011)

Exp: Nails, hoofs and horns are made up of keratin tissue. Keratin is a fibrous structural protein. It protects the outer most layer of organism from damage.

7. Which one of the following is called the 'Digestive Bag' in the cell?-

- (A) Golgi body
- (B) Mitochondrion
- (C) Ribosome
- (D) Lysosome

Ans. (D) (SSC Steno 2011)

Exp: Lysosomes are called as the digestive bag present in the Eukaryotic cell. Lysosomes contains the digestive enzyme called as hydrolase, which helps in digesting the waste produced by cell. Lysosomes were discovered by Christian de Duve.

8. Which of the following organelles is called 'Atom Bombs'?

- (A) Microtubules
- (B) Nucleolus
- (C) Golgi bodies
- (D) Lysosome

Ans. (D)

Exp: Lysosomes are called as 'Atom bomb', 'House keeper', 'suicidal bags' and 'scavenger of cell' because of their hydrolysing activity. The pH of lysosome is more so they have acidic nature, when they burst in the cell in a large number that makes cell die.

9. The largest cell in the human body is-

- (A) Nerve Cell
- (B) Muscle Cell
- (C) Liver Cell
- (D) Kidney Cell

Ans. (A) (SSC CPO 2005)

Exp: The largest cell in the human body is nerve cell or neuron. Nerve cell makes the nervous system which comprises brain and spinal cord. Neurons helps in transmitting the signals from dendrite to nerve ending.

10. Which one of the following cells produce antibodies?

- (A) Eosinophil
- (B) Monocyte
- (C) Basophil
- (D) Lymphocytes

Ans. (D) (SSC MTS 2002)

Exp: Lymphocyte cells produce antibodies, lymphocytes are

the type of WBC generated from bone marrow. There are two kinds of lymphocytes i.e. B and T lymphocyte. B cells produces the antibodies and T- cells identify the antigens.

11. The cells which are responsible for the production of antibodies are-

- (A) Red blood cell
- (B) Neutrophils
- (C) Lymphocytes
- (D) Platelets

Ans. (C)

Exp: Lymphocytes are responsible for the production of antibodies and controls the immunity system of organism. Lymphocytes travels in the lymphatic system which includes the lymph nodes, vessels and spleen.

12. Which cells in our body have the least regenerative power?

- (A) Brain cells
- (B) Muscle cells
- (C) Bone cells
- (D) Liver cells

Ans.(A) (SSC (10+2), DEO & LDC 2008, Matric Level 2002)

Exp: Brain and spinal cord made up of neurons have the least regenerative power, human brain contains 86 bn neuron. Neurons are cells which transmit the electrochemical or neurotransmitter signals to brain.

13. Which among the following bears small estliving cell?

- (A) Bacterium
- (B) Mycoplasma
- (C) Virus
- (D) Yeast

Ans. (A) (SSC SO 2003)

Exp: Bacterias bears the smallest living organism in the universe. They are unicellular and parasitic. Mycoplasma genitalium or PPLO (Pleuro pneumonia Like organism) are the smallest bacteria in the universe. The size of the mycoplasma

varies from 200 to 300 nm.

14. Which cell disorder in our body is responsible in colour blindness?

- (A) WBC
- (B) Cone cell
- (C) Rod Cell
- (D) Neuron

Ans. (B)

Exp: Cone cells are responsible for color blindness of human eyes. It is a genetic inherited (usually X-linked) disorder. Affected person can not differentiate red and green colors.

15. What are the basic units from which human spare parts can be created?

- (A) Nerve cells
- (B) Stem cells
- (C) Heart cells
- (D) Kidney cells

Ans. (B)

Exp: Stem cells are the basic units from which human spareparts can be created artificially. The foetus in the uterus developed from stem cells only, they differentiated into thespecialized cell types such as skin, muscles bones etc.

16. Adherent mucoid alkaline substance covering the inner lining of stomach is to-

- (A) Digest starch
- (B) Act against bacteria
- (C) Prevent the action of pepsin of mucosa
- (D) Prevent viral infection

Ans. (C) (SSC CGL 2002)

Exp: Adherent mucoid alkaline substance covering the inner lining of the stomach is to prevent the action of the pepsin of mucosa. The primary function of mucusgel is to create a stable pH level and acts as a protective physical barrier.

17. Cell or tissue death within a living body is called as-

- (A) Neutrophilia
- (B) Nephrosis
- (C) Necrosis
- (D) Neoplasia

Ans. (C) (SSC Tax Asst. (Income tax & Central Excise) 2009)

Exp: Necrosis is the death of cell tissue with in a living body. This is unprogrammed death of cells. It may cause by injury, infection, failure of blood supply, inflammation etc.

18. The tissue in man where no cell division occur after birth is

- (A) Skeletal
- (B) Nerves
- (C) Conective
- (D) Germinal

Ans. (B) (SSC CGL 2011)

Exp: There is no cell division occur in the nerve & muscle after the birth. Cell division is a process by which the cell divides itself either by mitosis or meiosis process to increase its number.

19. Leukaemia or blood cancer is characterised by abnormal increase of the

- (A) Red blood cells
- (B) White blood cells
- (C) Blood platelets
- (D) Blood plasma

Ans. (B)

Exp: Leukaemia or blood cancer is characterised by abnormal increase of the white blood cell. Leukaemia begin at the bone marrow, where the immature WBC increase abnormally. WBC helps in immunity but due to leukaemia the immunity power suppresses and person becomes more susceptible for infections.

20. The biological death of a patient means the death of tissues of the

- (A) kidney
- (B) heart
- (C) brain
- (D) lungs

Ans. (C) (SSC Combined Matric Level 2002)

Exp: The biological death of a patient means the death of tissue of the brain. Biological death means when the brain has been deprived of blood and oxygen for long enough and the cell begin to die.

