

Chapter – 8 | Cell: The Unit of Life**QUIZ
PART-07**

1. Ribosomes were observed by George Palade in —
A. 1953
B. 1665
C. 1831
D. 1972 (A)

Explanation : George Palade observed dense granular ribosomes through electron microscope in 1953.

2. Ribosomes are made up of —
A. RNA and proteins
B. Cellulose and pectin
C. DNA and lipid only
D. Starch and sugar (A)

Explanation : Ribosomes are composed of ribonucleic acid and proteins.

3. Eukaryotic ribosomes are generally —
A. 70S
B. 80S
C. 50S
D. 30S (B)

Explanation : Eukaryotic ribosomes are 80S type.

4. 80S ribosome consists of —
A. 60S and 40S subunits
B. 50S and 30S subunits
C. 70S and 10S subunits
D. 40S and 30S subunits (A)

Explanation : 80S ribosome has 60S large subunit and 40S small subunit.

5. Cytoskeleton is made up of —
A. Proteinaceous reticulate structures
B. Cellulose fibres only
C. Nuclear pores only
D. Food vacuoles only (A)

Explanation : Cytoskeleton is a network of proteinaceous structures in the cytoplasm.

6. Cytoskeleton helps in —
A. Mechanical support, motility and cell shape maintenance
B. Only digestion
C. Only photosynthesis
D. Only excretion (A)

Explanation : These are the major functions of cytoskeleton.

7. Cilia are —
A. Short hair-like structures
B. Long chromosomes
C. Cell wall pores
D. Nuclear proteins (A)

Explanation : Cilia are small hair-like structures that help in movement.

8. The core of cilia and flagella is called —
A. Axoneme
B. Tonoplast
C. Nucleolus
D. Glycocalyx (A)

Explanation : The central core of cilium or flagellum is called axoneme.

9. Axonemal microtubules show —
A. 9 + 2 arrangement
B. 9 + 0 arrangement
C. 7 + 2 arrangement
D. 8 + 1 arrangement (A)

Explanation : Cilia and flagella have 9 peripheral doublets and 2 central microtubules.

10. The central part of centriole is called —
A. Hub
B. Granum
C. Matrix
D. Crista (A)

Explanation : The central inner part of centriole is made of protein and is called hub.