CELL BIOLOGY, GENETICS & DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

SEMESTER-IV, INTERNAL-I

1.	The Cell was first disco	1.3-	c)Benda	c)None	[a]	
2.	Lysosomes are also cal	led as			[b]	
	a)Vesicle	b)Suicidal bag	c)Basal granules	d)Nucleous		
3.	The long flattened sac like structure called					
	a)Tuble	b)Vesicle	c)Cisternae	d)ER		
4.	The study of nucleus is called					
	a)Cytology	b)Mycology	c)Permiebility	d)Karyology		
5.	Cytokinesis refers to the division of into 2 daughter cells					
	a)cytoplasm	b)Nucleus	c)Nucleolus	d)None		
6.	phase is the final stage of karyokinesis					
	a)Telophase	b)Anaphase	c)Prophase	d)Metaphase		
7.	Leptotene is also called	d as			[a]	
	a)bouquet stage	b)Flower stage	c)Colour stage	d)None		
8.	Gametes are produced by process					
	a)Mitosis	b)Metosis	c)cyclins	d)None		
9.	is the longes	st sub phase in metosis-I			[d]	
	a)Diakinesis	b)Metaphase	c)Anaphase	d)Pachytene		
10. Polytene chromosomes were first observed by						
	a)Balbiani	b)Cramer	c)Ruckert	d)Aderson		
11 is the genetic material of all organize						
	a)DNA	b)RNA	c)both	d)protein		
12	2. The sugar present in t	he DNA is called			[b]	
	a)Sugar	b)Deoxyribose	c)Deoxysome	d)None		
13. The purines to pyrimidines ratio is equal to						
	a)2:1	b)1:5	c)1:1	d)a & b		
1	4. In plants & viruses	$_$ act as the hereditary m	naterial		[b]	
	a)DNA	b)RNA	c)Protein	d) a & b		
1.	5. MRNA has been proposed by					
	a)Cramer	b)Nageli	c)Porter	d)Jacob & Monad		
1	6. In eukaryotes the sta	rting amino acid is			[a]	
	a)Metinoine	b)Thrionine	c)Valine	d)Arginin		
1	17. Regulation of transcription is also called as					

a)Protein synthesis	b)Gene regulation	c)Transcription	d) a & b			
18 is the third step in PCR						
a)Repetition	b)Annealing	c)Extension	d)Denaturation			
19. The term electrophor a)Arne Tiselius	esis was introduced by b)Cramer	c)Karymullis	d) a & b	[a]		
20. Lac operon is a group of gene involved in						
a)Galactose metabolisi	m b)Valine metabolism	c)Lactamine metabolism d)Lactose metabolism				

- 1. The cell is surrounded by a plasma membrane
- 2. Lysosomes were first described by **Christian de duve**
- 3. Golgi complex was described by Camillo golgi
- 4. Microtubules are madeup of **proteins**
- 5. The term plasma membrane was coined by **cramer and nageli**
- 6. The **fluid mosaic model** was proposed by singer & Nicolson
- 7. **Uniport** is passage of single ion or mole cule
- 8. The SER brings about **detoxification** in the liver
- 9. Ribosomes were first observed by claude
- 10. Ribosomes plays an important role in protein sysnthesis
- 11. **Centrioles** help in the formation of mitolic spindle during cell division
- 12. **Glycolysis** occurs inside the cytoplasm
- 13. The nucleolus was discovered by fonana
- 14. The giter most covering of the chromosome is **pellicle**
- 15. Lampbrush chromosomes were first observed in **salamander** oocytes
- 16. The division of the cytoplasm into two daughter cells is called cytokinesis
- 17. **Spindle fishes** make their appearance in the cytoplasm
- 18. RNA stands for Ribonucleic acid
- 19. PCR stands for polymerase chain reaction
- 20. FRNA is also called insoluble RNA

1. Define cell biology

Ans: It is the study of the structure and functions of the cells

2. Explain about the composition of plasma membrance

Ans: PM is composed of proteins and lipids and a small percentage of carbohydrates

3. Synport

Ans: Two mollecules pass in one direction

4. Autosomes

Ans: Chromosomes which carry gemes that control somatic characters

5. Karyokinesis

Ans: The division of nucleus into two daughter nucle is called karyokinesis

6. Define transcription

Ans: Process by which the synthesis of RNA molecule is initiated elongated and erminated

7. Electrophoresis

Ans: Migration of charged particles under the influence of an applied electric field

8. TLC

Ans: Thin layer cromotography

9. Wobble hypothesis

Ans: Means to swaj or more unsteadily

10. Demonstration of conservative method of DNA stand

Ans: Parent DNA