

FBQ1: The process of turning genes on and off is called _____

Answer: Gene regulation

FBQ2: _____ is often mistakenly thought to be the final part of telophase.

Answer: Cytokinesis

FBQ3: The process of splitting the daughter cells apart is called -----

Answer: Cytokinesis

FBQ4: Mitosis is made up of two processes; and

Answer: Karyokinesis, cytokinesis

FBQ5: In humans during mitosis, the double chromosomes are split to produce -----

- single chromosomes

Answer: 92

FBQ6: In organisms with more than one set of chromosomes such as humans, random mating produces ----- and -----.

Answer: Homozygotes and heterozygotes

FBQ7: The process by which cancer cells can invade other cells and spread to other location of the body is called -----

Answer: Metastasis

FBQ8: The process of cell birth and cell death is termed -----.

Answer: cell turnover

FBQ9: Environments having a lower osmotic pressure is said to be -----

Answer: Hypotonic

FBQ10: Cells which undergo a series of rapid divisions before reaching functional maturity are called _____.

Answer: Cancer cells

FBQ11: The Prokaryotic Ribosome is made up of ----- and -----

Answer: RNA, protein

FBQ12: The cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell is also called -----

Answer: Cytosol

FBQ13: The major function of the Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum is the synthesis of ---

Answer: Lipids

FBQ14: ----- is the endocytotic process in which a cell membrane encloses a small amount of the surrounding liquid and its solutes in tiny pinocytotic vesicles

Answer: Pinocytosis

FBQ15: Lysosomes are manufactured by the -----

Answer: Golgi apparatus

FBQ16: ----- is a repository for genetic information and cell control

Answer: Nucleus

FBQ17: Proteins are constructed from a set of ----- amino acids and have distinct three-dimensional shapes

Answer: 20

FBQ18: The primary structure of a protein refers to the sequence of ----- in the chain.

Answer: amino acids

FBQ19: The two main shapes of secondary structure of protein are -----

Answer: α helix and β sheet

FBQ20: ----- structure of a protein is the interactions between protein subunits that result in the protein being classified as fibrous, globular or conjugated

Answer: Quaternary

FBQ21: ----- proteins are messenger proteins which help to coordinate certain bodily activities

Answer: Hormonal

FBQ22: Carrier proteins which move molecules from one place to another around the body are called _____

Answer: Transport Proteins

FBQ23: Proteins which are specific in actions are referred to as _____.

Answer: Enzymes

FBQ24: Reverse transcriptase are essential component of -----

Answer: Retroviruses

FBQ25: Transcription is the transfer of genetic information from ----- to -----

Answer: DNA, RNA.

FBQ26: Translation is the synthesis of a polypeptide under the direction of -----

Answer: mRNA

FBQ27: Each nucleotide consists of how many portions?

Answer: 3

FBQ28: The monomers from which nucleic acids are constructed are called -----.

Answer: Nucleotides

FBQ29: The longest part of the cell cycle is -----

Answer: Interphase

FBQ30: _____ cells lose their capability to divide once they reach maturity.

Answer: Nerve

FBQ31: is the process where one cell splits off from its sister cell and ends the cell division

Answer: Cytokinesis

FBQ32: The usual method of prokaryote cell division is -----

Answer: Binary fission

FBQ33: Programme cell death is otherwise known as _____

Answer: Apoptosis

FBQ34: Cellular senescence is a state that occurs in response to _____

Answer: DNA damage

FBQ35: Inhibition of protein synthesis during _____ phase prevents the cell from undergoing mitosis.

Answer: G2

MCQ1: The name of ----- and ----- are linked to the structure of DNA.

Answer: Watson and Crick

MCQ2: Which of these organelles deals with the breakdown of sugar molecules into energy

Answer: Mitochondrion

MCQ3: Which of these is not involved in cell cycle?

Answer: Increase in size

MCQ4: The red blood cells must divide at a rate of ----- per second

Answer: 1.2 million

MCQ5: Which of these factors does not lead to declining cell division rates?

Answer: declining levels ATP

MC6: In cell cycle, the G2 Phase is collectively known as

Answer: Interphase

MCQ7: A resting phase where the cell has left the cycle and has stopped dividing. This phase in the cell cycle is -----

Answer: G0

MCQ8: Which of these phases is not found in interphase?

Answer: G0

MCQ9: Which of these statements is not correct about G1 phase?

Answer: The duration of the phase is constant

MCQ10: Significant protein synthesis occurs during which phase of interphase?

Answer: G2 phase

MCQ11: The phase in the cell cycle that is marked by synthesis of various enzymes that are required and needed for DNA replication is -----

Answer: G0 phase

MCQ12: Which of these organisms undergo closed mitosis?

Answer: Aspergillus

MCQ13: Regulation of the cell cycle involves the following except -----

Answer: Cyclin of cell

MCQ14: Perception of various signals in the cells include the following except

Answer: cell quiescent

MCQ15: Which of these is not characteristic of prometaphase?

Answer: Kinetochore microtubules are shorten. Å

MCQ16: The chromosomes have aligned at the metaphase plate. Which stage of cell division is this?

Answer: Metaphase

MCQ17: Cell turnover is rapid in all the following except in -----

Answer: Liver

MCQ18: The process of splitting the daughter cells apart is called -----

Answer: Cytokinesis

MCQ19: Cell Turnover involves the following except -----

Answer: Cell differentiation

MCQ20: In humans, meiosis occurs in

Answer: Ovaries

MCQ21: Cytokinesis in a plant cell is characterized by -----

Answer: a pinching off of the cell membrane to divide the cell

MCQ22: Which of these is not correct about cytoplasmic membrane?

Answer: The phospholipids form a single layer in which most of the proteins are tenaciously held

MCQ23: Which of these RNA contains information for protein synthesis

Answer: mRNA

MCQ24: In the nucleus of eukaryotic cells, the genetic material is complexed with protein and organised into linear structures called

Answer: Chromosomes

MCQ25: What is the charge of the side chain of Aspartic acid?

Answer: Negative

MCQ26: The most important breakthrough in neurocytology and neuroanatomy came in 1873 when ----- developed the 'black reaction.

Answer: Golgi

MCQ27: The idea of spontaneous generation was refuted by-----

Answer: Louis Pasteur.

MCQ28: ----- was credited with the primary thoughts of Evolution

Answer: Anaximander

MCQ29: Nucleus was found in epithelial cells in -----

Answer: 1781

MCQ30: ----- was the first to recognise the nucleus as an essential constituent of living cells

Answer: Robert Brown

MCQ31: The longest part of cell cycle is

Answer: Interphase

MCQ32: The energy acquired during G2 is used in

Answer: cell division

MCQ33: A chromosome that failed to separate during anaphase is said to be

Answer: non-disjunction

MCQ34: An arm of a chromosome may be broken and the fragment is lost, this may lead to

Answer: Deletion

MCQ35: A fertilized egg is called

Answer: Zygote