

Test 1 - Cell organelles , Primary and secondary metabolites

1. Which cell organelle controls most of the cell processes and contains the hereditary information of DNA.

A. Mitochondria B. Chloroplast C. Nucleus D. Nucleolus

2. What is a Cell membrane function?

A. controls what substances enter and leave the cell; B. A rigid cover that provides support for the cell C. The place where light energy, water, and carbon dioxide are used D. Convert solar energy to chemical energy

3. What is the main function of the Cell Wall?

A. To protect and provide support for the cell B. Builds proteins C. Convert solar energy to chemical energy D. Takes in carbon dioxide

4. The vacuole produces enzymes. **(Mark true answer)** true | false

5. The Golgi body packages and labels items, involved in lipid transport and lysosome formation. true | false

6. Ribosomes produce proteins. true | false

7. The Endoplasmic reticulum is responsible for calcium storage and release. true | false

8. The cell wall can be found in animal cells. true | false

9. The nucleus is usually spherical and is the largest structure in the plant cell. true | false

10. The chloroplast is where photosynthesis occurs. true | false

11. Mitochondrion - carries out the reactions of respiration -oxidative phosphorylation and ATP synthesis true | false

12. Thylakoid membrane is an element of: A. nucleus B. nucleolus C. chloroplasts D. mitochondria

13. Which of these organelles is a non-membraned:

A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Chloroplast C. Ribosome D. Nucleus

14. What part of the cell breaks down and digests materials in the cell?

A. Lysosome B. Ribosome C. Vacuole D. Endoplasmic reticulum

15. What part of the cell is like an intracellular highway for transportation of materials.

A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Chloroplasts C. Golgi apparatus D. Mitochondria

16. The jellylike substance inside the cell is called the:

A. Cell membrane B. Nucleus C. Cytoskeleton D. Cytoplasm

17. Which plastids do not contain pigments: A. Chloroplasts B. Leucoplasts C. Chromoplasts D. Desmoplasts

18. Which of the following compounds is not an element of the cell wall:

A. Cellulose B. Hemicellulose C. Pectin D. Collagen

19. Which plastids are connected with reproduction:

A. Leucoplasts B. Chloroplasts C. Chromoplasts D. Elaioplasts

20. In which plant parts the starch are stored:

A. Leaves B. Tubers C. Stems D. Flowers

21. What compound is missing in structure of secondary cell wall:

A. Cellulose B. Pectin C. Lignin D. Hemicellulose

22. On which side begins the division of the plant cell:

A. From the apex B. From the left side C. From the both sides D. From the middle of the cell

23. Aleurone layer is a storage place of:

A. starch B. lipids C. proteins D. phospholipids

24. Cellulose molecule is biomolecule of the type of:

A. monosaccharides B. Homopolysaccharides C. disaccharides D. fatty acids

25. What is a condition of animal fats at room temperature:

A. Liquid B. Gaseous C. Solid D. Plasma

26. Unsaturated fatty acids have a double bonds true | false

27. Plant sterols are compounds in type of:

A. Lipids B. Carbohydrates C. Enzymes D. Proteins

29. Terpenes and terpenoids are the primary constituents of the essential oils true | false

30. The main property of Organic acids is to break the normal physiology of gut bacteria by acidity changing of the internal environment true | false

31. One of the symptoms of chronic cyanide poisoning in domestic animals is hypothyroidism due to disruption of iodide uptake. true | false

32. Cardio glycosides have are blue to violet color. true | false

33. Coumarin glycosides increased photosensitivity in animals by absorption long-wave ultra-violet radiation and causes severe blistering and peeling of light-skinned parts of the animal. true | false

34. Which type of glycosides have the property of foaming:

A. cardio glycosides B. Iridoid glycosides C. Phenolic glycosides D. Saponin glycosides

35. Iridoid glycosides are very bitter in taste and these bitter principles stimulates the release of gastrin in the digestive system of both humans and animals. true | false

36. Thioglycosides are characteristic feature for family:

A. Mustard family B. Mint family C. Carrot family D. Aster family

37. Precipitation of proteins is a basic property of group of:

A. Saponins B. Cyanogenic glycosides C. Tannins D. Anthocyanins

38. Tannins are toxic for ruminants. Levels of tannins above 5% of the diet are often lethal true | false

39. The main component in the molecule of Tioglycosides is:

- A. Iron B. Zinc C. Manganese D. Sulfur

40. Quinine is a chemical compound, belonging to group of flavonoids. true | false

41. Which of alkaloids listed below, not are part of opium alkaloids group:

- A. Theobromine B. Papaverine C. Morphine D. Codeine

42. Curare alkaloids acts as a smooth muscle relaxants. true | false

43. No contain Indole alkaloids (strychnine, vincamine, reserpine) the family:

- A. Loganiaceae B. Lamiaceae C. Apocynaceae

44. Colchicine alkaloids (Colchicine, colchamin) break the cell divisions and cause polyploidy in plant organs. true | false

45. The reasons for the presence of one eye deformation (cyclops animal) are alkaloids of type:

- A. Indole B. Tropane C. Piperidine D. Steroid - Veratrum type

46. Potato sprouts, green potato skins, tomato vines and green tomatoes content alkaloids of type: A. Steroid B. Terpenoid C. Tropane D.

47. The group of purine alkaloids is not included:

- A. Papaverine B. Caffeine C. Theobromine D. Theine

48. Flavonoids give yellow to red coloration of plant parts. true | false

49. Which plant species does not contain anthocyanins:

- A. grapes B. St. John's Wort (tutsan) C. blueberries D. violet

50. Which family is rich in bitter Iridoid glycosides:

- A. Linden family B. Mallow Family C. Bean family D. Gentiam Family