

## **CLS 222 : Quiz with answers :**

1.  
**IS THE STUDY OF THE FORMATION, ORIGIN, STRUCTURE, AND FUNCTION OF A CELL?**

- ☐ CELL PHYSIOLOGY
- ☐ DEVELOPMENTAL ANATOMY
- ☒ CYTOLOGY

2.  
**DEFINED AS THE BASIC STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL UNIT OF LIVING THINGS.**

- ☐ NUCLEUS
- ☒ CELL
- ☐ HUMAN ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

3.  
**A LIPID BI-LAYER THAT IS SEMIPERMEABLE TO SUBSTANCES ALSO CALLED THE GATE KEEPER OF THE CELL.**

- ☒ PLASMA MEMBRANE
- ☐ CYTOPLASM
- ☐ NUCLEUS

4.  
**CELL MEMBRANE CONCSISTS OF A HIGHLY VISCOUS FLUID MATRIX OF A BI-LAYER PHOSPHOLIPIDS HAVING A GLOBULAR PROTEINS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM. THIS MODEL IS CAME TO KNOWN AS \_\_\_\_\_.**

- ☒ FLUID MOSAIC MODEL
- ☐ CELL MEMBRANE PROTEINS
- ☐ CELL GATE KEEPER

5.  
**ONE OF THE THREE DISTINCT REGION OF A CELL.**

- ☒ NUCLEUS
- ☐ CYTOSOL
- ☐ MITOCHONDRIA

Explanation: THE THREE DISTINCT REGION OF A CELL ARE PLASMA MEMBRANE, CYTOPLASM AND NUCLEUS.

6.  
**WHICH IS A NON-REPRODUCING CELLS?**

- ☒ NERVE CELLS
- ☐ TISSUE CELLS
- ☐ BONE CELLS

Explanation: NERVE CELLS DON'T HAVE CETRIOLES.

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**7.  
WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF MICROVILLI?**

- ☐ BIND CELLS TOGETHER INTO LEAK-PROOF SHEETS THAT PREVENT SUBSTANCES FROM PASSING THROUGH THE EXTRACELLULAR SPACE BETWEEN CELLS.
- ☐ RECEIVES AND MODIFIES PROTEINS PRODUCED BY THE RER.
- ☒ INCREASES THE CELL AREA FOR BETTER ABSORPTION SO THAT THE PROCESS OCCURS MORE QUICKLY.

**8.  
POWERHOUSE OF THE CELL.**

- ☒ MITOCHONDRIA
- ☐ NUCLEUS
- ☐ LYSOSOMES

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**9.  
TRANSPORT A VARIETY OF SUBSTANCES FROM ONE STRUCTURE TO ANOTHER WITHIN THE CELL.**

- ☐ RIBOSOMES
- ☐ LYSOSOMES
- ☒ VESICLES

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**10.  
TRANSPORTATION OF FOREIGN LIQUID SUBSTANCES THROUGH VESICLES IS CALLED?**

- ☐ ENDOCYTOSIS
- ☒ PINOCYTOSIS
- ☐ PHAGOCYTOSIS

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**11.  
TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID PARTICLES THROUGH VESICLES IS CALLED?**

- ☐ EXOCYTOSIS
- ☐ PINOCYTOSIS
- ☒ PHAGOCYTOSIS

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**12.  
WHAT IS ACID HYDROLASES?**

- ☐ IT IS A PROTEIN ENZYMES
- ☒ IT IS A LYSOSOMES DIGESTIVE ENZYMES.
- ☐ IT IS UNDIGESTED MATERIALS IN THE PHAGOSOMES

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13.  
IT IS A PROCESS WHERE PARTICLES BINDS WITH A RECEPTOR ON THE SURFACE OF PHAGOCYTES.

- ☒ OPPOSORIZATION
- ☐ OPPORIZATION
- ☐ DEPOLARIZATION

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14.  
WHAT IS MEANING OF LDL IN RECEPTOR-MEDIATED ENDOCYTOSIS?  
AND WHAT IS THE OTHER CALLED NAME FOR LDL?

- ☐ LIGHT DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS ALSO KNOWN AS BAD CHOLESTEROL
- ☐ LESS DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS ALSO KNOWN AS BAD CHOLESTEROL
- ☒ LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEINS ALSO KNOWN AS BAD CHOLESTEROL

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15.  
A STATE OF A CELL THAT THERE ARE MORE NEGATIVE CHARGE OUTSIDE AND MORE POSITIVE CHARGE INSIDE.

- ☐ REPOLARIZATION
- ☒ DEPOLARIZATION
- ☐ OPPOSORIZATION

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16.  
THE PROCESS OF DEPOLARIZATION IS CALLED?

- ☒ SODIUM INFLOX
- ☐ POTASSIUM INFLOX
- ☐ Na<sup>+</sup> EFFLOX

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17.  
THERE ARE 3 TYPES OF VESICLES TRANSPORT  
1) PHAGOCYTOSIS  
2) PINOCYTOSIS  
3) ?  
WHAT IS THE MISSING TRANSPORT VESICLES?

- ☐ ENDOCYTOSIS
- ☐ EXOCYTOSIS
- ☒ RECEPTOR-MEDIATED ENDOCYTOSIS

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**18.**  
**THIS TRANSPORT MECHANISMS IS DOWNHILL.**

- ☒ PASSIVE MEMBRANE TRANSPORT MECHANISMS
- ☐ ACTIVE MEMBRANE TRANSPORT MECHANISMS
- ☐ TRANSPORT IN VESICLES

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**19.**  
**(RMP) RESTING MEMBRANE POTENTIAL IS A STATE OF A CELL WHERE THERE ARE MORE (+) OUTSIDE AND MORE (-) INSIDE. WHAT DOES IT MEAN?**

- ☒ THE CELL MEMBRANE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY EXCHANGE OF SUBSTANCES
- ☐ THE CELL IS SHRINKING
- ☐ THE CELL IS SWOLLEN

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**20.**  
**WHICH IS THE CORRECT SUMMARY LIFE CYCLE.OF A CELL?**

- ☒ G1 PHASE-> S PHASE-> G2 PHASE-> MITOSIS-> INTERPHASE
- ☐ G1 PHASE-> MITOSIS-> S PHASE-> G2 PHASE-> INTERPHASE
- ☐ G1 PHASE-> G2 PHASE-> S PHASE-> MITOSIS-> INTERPHASE

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**21.**  
**WHAT IS THE CORRECT ORDER OF MITOSIS PHASE?**

- ☐ PROPHASE ANAPHASE METAPHASE TELOPHASE
- ☐ ANAPHASE METAPHASE TELOPHASE PROPHASE
- ☒ PROPHASE METAPHASE ANAPHASE TELOPHASE

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**22.**  
**WHAT IS CYTOKINESIS?**

- ☒ CYTOPLASMIC DIVISION
- ☐ CELL DRINKING
- ☐ CELL EATING

23.

**PROPHASE- CENTRIOL PAIRS SEPARATE, MOVE TO OPPOSITE POLES OF THE NUCLEUS AND FORMED \_\_\_\_\_.**

**WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE TINY FIBER THAT FORMED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE EQUATOR?**

☐ SPINDLE FIBERS

☐ SPINDEL FIBERS

☒ SPINDLE FIBERS

24.

**WHAT IS TONICITY**

☐ MOVEMENT OF SOLUTE INTO THE CELL.

☐ EQUAL MOVEMENT OF SOLUTE OUTSIDE OF THE CELL

☒ REMOVING AND ADDING OF SOLVENT THAT CAUSE A CHANGE IN THE SHAPE OF A CELL.

25.

**WHAT IS THE BEST DEFINITION OF OSMOSIS?**

☐ SOLVENT MOVES TO A HIGHER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION TO A LOWER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION. SOLUTE MOVES FROM A LOWER SOLUTE CONCENTRATION TO A HIGHER SOLUTE CONCENTRATION.

☐ SOLVENTS MOVES FROM A LOWER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION TO A HIGHER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION. SOLUTE MOVES FROM A GREATER SOLUTE CONCENTRATION TO A LESSER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION.

☒ SOLVENT MOVES FROM A GREATER SOLVENT TO A LESSER SOLVENT CONCENTRATION. SOLUTE MOVES FROM A LESSER SOLUTE CONCENTRATION TO A GREATER SOLUTE CONCENTRATION.