Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which one of the copper containing proteins.	A. Ferredoxin B. Plastocyanin C. Plastogulnone D. Cytochromes
2	Pyruvic acid is formed from glucose in.	A. Matrix of mitochondria B. cytosol C. Stroma D. Chloroplast
3	The fluid filled region of the chloroplast is.	A. Matrix B. cisternae C. Stroma D. cytoplasm
4	A group of similar cells that perform specific function is called.	A. Tissue B. Organ C. System D. Organdies
5	The first in the Krebs cycle is the union of acetyl CoA with Oxaloacetate to form.	A. Citrate B. Fumarate C. succinate D. Acetate
6	Which statement about the chemiosmotic mechanism is not true	A. Protons return through the membrane by way of a channel protein B. Proton are pumped across a membrane C. Proton pumping is associated with the respiratory chain D. Has no connection with the respiratory chain
7	Which one of the following is not concerned with oxidative phosphorylation.	A. Co enzyme Q B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome a3 D. Plastocyanin
8	Chlorophyll molecule contains except.	A. Magnesium B. Iron C. Calcium D. Phosphorus
9	The final product of glycolysis by is	A. Citrate B. Pyruvate C. Fumarate D. Malate
10	Thylakoid membranes are involved in ATP synthesis by.	A. Glycolysis B. Dark reaction C. Chemlosmosis D. Photolysis
11	Haem portion of hemoglobin is same to porphyrin ring with a difference of.	A. Carbon atom B. Hydrogen atom C. Iron atom D. Oxygen atom
12	Daily rhythmic opening and closing of stomata is.	A. Internal clock B. External clock C. Both internal and external clock D. None of these
13	Before pyruvate enters the citric acid cycle, it is decarboxylated, oxidized and combined with coenzyme A forming acetyl CoA, carbon dioxide and one molecule of	A. NADH B. FADH₂ C. ATP D. ADP
14	Thylakoid membrane are involved is ATP synthesis by a process known as.	A. Photolysis B. Chemiosmosis C. Redox process D. Glycolysis

15	Which is stimulus for cyclic phosphorylation.	A. Low CO2 B. Low O2 C. Low ATP D. Low NADPH
16	Photosynthetic pigments organized into clusters are called.	A. Tkoids B. Photosynthesis C. Stroma D. Granna
17	The dark reaction occurs in.	A. Cytoplasm B. chloroplast C. Stroma D. Grana
18	The percentage of photosynthesis carried out by terrestrial plants is about.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
19	Oxygen released during photosynthesis comes from.	A. Nitrates B. Carbon di oxide C. Water D. Glucose
20	Plastocyanin protein contains.	A. Iron B. copper C. Potassium D. Magnesium
21	Glycolysis is the breakdown of glucose up to the information of.	A. Acetic acid B. Citric acid C. Oxalic acid D. Pyruvic acid
22	In respiratory chain NAHD is oxidized by	A. Co factor B. co enzyme C. Cytochome 'b' D. Cytochrome 'C'
23	In the absence of oxygen, yeast cells obtain energy by fermentation, producing CO3, ATP and.	A. Acetyl CO-A B. Ethanol C. Lactate D. Pyruvate
24	Haem portion of hemoglobin is also a porphyria ring but containing an iron atom instead of.	A. Nitrogen atom B. Sulpher atom C. Magnesium atom D. Potassium atom
25	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates during.	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Growth D. Development
26	End product of an aerobic respiration in yeast.	A. Lactic acid B. Methyl alcohol C. Ethyl alcohol and CO2 D. Ethyl alcohol only
27	Quantitative study of energy relationship in biological system is called.	A. Bioenergetics B. Biodegradation C. Biosynthesis D. Biotechnology
28	The moment of plants when carbon di oxide required by photosynthesis is termed as.	A. Compensation point B. Homeostasis C. Chemisoris D. Action spectrum
29	Chlorophyll 'a' is	A. Yellow green B. Orange green C. Blue green D. Green black
30	Van Niel hypothesized that source of oxygen during photosynthesis is.	A. Water B. NADP C. Chlorophyll D. Carbon di oxide
31	Acetic acid on entering the mitochondrion unites with co enzyme A to form	A. Active acetate B. Furnarate C. Pyruvic acid D. Alpha ketoglutarate
32	Photosynthetic pigments are the substances that absorb visible light having wave length.	A. 150-340 nm B. 230-450 nm C. 380-750 nm

		D. 350-780 nm
33	Each mesophyll cell of leaf has chloroplast about.	A. 10-20 B. 20-80 C. 20-100 D. 100-110
34	In the citric acid cycle acetyle COA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. ATP C. NADH D. Citrate
35	Magnesium of chlorophyll is replaced in hemoglobin by.	A. Calcium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Phosphorus
36	pH gradient drives the formation of ATP across membrane in the process called.	A. Respiration B. Chemiosmosis C. Conduction D. Calvin cycle
37	When deprived of oxygen, yeast cells obtain energy by fermentation, producing carbon dioxide, ATP, and	A. Acetyl CoA B. Ethyl alcohol C. Lactate D. Pyruvate
38	The breaking of terminal phosphate of ATP releases energy of about.	A. 4.5 Kcal B. 6.5 Kcal C. 7.3 Kcal D. 3.7 Kcal
39	Which one is not the phase of Calvin cycle.	A. Carbon fixation B. Reduction C. Regeneration of CO2 acceptor D. Phosphorylation
40	Chlorophyll 'a' of photosystem I absorbs maximum light of.	A. 670 nm B. 700 nm C. 680 nm D. 690 nm
41	Carbon di oxide enters the leaves through.	A. epidermis B. Cuticle C. Stomata D. Air space
42	The electron transport chain system play role in generation of ATP by.	A. Photosynthesis B. Chemiosmosis C. Dark reaction D. Photosynthesis
43	Pyruvic acid is produced as a result of.	A. Glycolysis B. ETC cycle C. Calvin cycle D. Krebs cycle
44	Carbon fixation refers to the initial incorporation of	A. Carbon B. Oxygen C. CO₂ D. Hydrogen
45	During the dark reaction of photosynthesis, the main process that occurs is	A. Release of oxygen B. Energy absorption by the chlorophyll C. Adding of hydrogen to the carbon dioxide D. Formation of ATP
46	When a green plant performs photosynthesis at it maximum rate	A. The rate of water loss in high B. The water content of the plant will be low C. The energy content of the plant will be low D. The energy content will be unaffected
47	Accessory photosynthetic pigment xanthophyll's are	A. Green in colour B. Red in colour C. Yellow in colour D. None of these
48	Which metal atom is present in chlorophyll.	A. Cu B. Fe C. Mg D. K
		A. Blue

49	When equal intensities of light are given more photosynthesis takes place in spectrum.	B. Orange C. Red D. Greem
50	Glycolysis	A. Produces no ATP B. It is same as fermentation C. Takes place in the mitochondria D. Reduces two molecules of NAD⁺For every glucose molecule processed
51	The first step of krebs cycle is union of acetyl co A with oxaloacetate to form.	A. Isocitrate B. Citrate C. Malate D. Alpha ketoglutarate
52	chlorophylls are insoluble in.	A. Alcohol B. Acetone C. Carbon tetra chloride D. Water
53	Glycolysis is the break down of	A. Fructose B. Glucose C. Lactose D. Maltose
54	the light falling on leaf surface is absorbed about.	A. 1% B. 25% C. 50% D. 100%
55	The mechanism for ATP synthesis is	A. Chemosynthesis B. Photosynthesis C. Chemiosmosis D. Phosphorylation
56	Absorption of blue light is maximum at	A. 430 nm B. 550 nm C. 750 nm D. 670 nm
57	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates duirng.	A. Photosynthesis B. Growth C. Respiration D. Development
58	the hypothesis that plants split water as a source of hydrogen was given by.	A. Van Niel B. Kreb C. Pasteur D. Calvin
59	Photosynthesis II has the form of chlorophyll a which absorb best light of	A. 670 nm B. 680 nm C. 690 nm D. 700 nm
60	Total photosynthesis is carried out by the terrestrial plants in about.	A. 15% B. 10% C. 20% D. 22%
61	Conversion of one pyruvic acid into one acetyl Co A gives off one molecule of.	A. ATP B. Oxygen C. Water D. Carbon di oxide
62	The number of oxidation steps during one Krebs. cycle are.	A. 02 B. 03 C. 04 D. 05
63	The moment in plants when carbon di oxide released by respiration equal the quantity required by photosynthesis is termed as.	A. Compensation point B. Chemlosmoris C. Action spectrum D. Homeostasis
64	The first action spectrum was obtained by.	A. T.W. Engelmann B. Van Neil C. Melvin Calvia D. Ernst Haeckel
65	The product of succinic acid by the action of enzyme is.	A. Citric acid B. Pyruvic acid C. Malonic acid D. Fumaric Acid
66	In the first step of citric acid cycle, acetyl CoA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. Citrate C. NADH

		D. ATP
67	Co-enzyme Q is in turn oxidized by cytochrome	A. a B. a³ C. a² D. b
68	Carbon dioxide enters the leaves through	A. Stomata B. Stroma C. Gurad cells D. Cuticle
69	From one pyruvate passing through Krebs cycle how many FADH2 molecules are formed.	A. 01 B. 02 C. 03 D. 04
70	The power house of the cell is	A. Ribosome B. RER C. SER D. Mitochondria
71	A kind of chemicals link between anabolism and catabolism.	A. ATP B. Protean C. Glucose D. None of these
72	Magnesium is an important untrient ion in green plants as it is an essential component of	A. Cell sap B. Protein C. Chlorophyll D. Glucose
73	From one pyruvate passing through Kreb's cycle FADH2 molecules are formed.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
74	During respiratory chain co enzyme Q is oxidized.	A. Cytochrome a B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome c D. Cytochrome a3
75	Calvin cycle is also known as	A. C1 Pathway B. C2 pathway C. C3 Pathway D. C4 Pathway
76	The amount of glucose into ATP during an aerobic respiration is.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
77	Engelmann used in his experiment in 1883	A. sprogyra B. Aerobic bacteria C. Anaerobic bacteria D. Both a and b
78	The citric acid cycle	A. Takes place in the mitochondrion B. Produces two molecules of NAD⁺for every glucose molecule processed C. It is same as fermentation D. Has no connection with the respiratory chain
79	Pyruvic acid the end product of glycolysis before entering the krebs cycle is changed into a two carbon compound.	A. Citric acid B. Acetic acid C. succinic acid D. None of these
80	One of the following is not an accessory pigment.	A. chlorophyll 'a' B. Xanthophyll C. Carotenes D. Chlorophyll 'b'
81	Which statement about ATP is not true	A. It is used as an energy currency by all cells B. It is formed only under aerobic condition C. Some ATP is used to drive the synthesis of storage compounds D. It provides energy for many different biochemical reaction
82	Which statement about oxidative phosphorylation is not true	A. Its functions can be served equally well by fermentation B. In eukaryotes, its takes place in mitochondria C. It is brought about by the

		chemiosmotic mechanism D. It is the formation of ATP during the operation of the respiratory chain
83	One of the accessory photosynthetic pigments carotenes are mostly.	A. Green to yellow B. Red to orange C. Yellow to Orange D. Orange and Red