Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	In the first step of citric acid cycle, acetyl CoA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. Citrate C. NADH D. ATP
11	When deprived of oxygen, yeast cells obtain energy by fermentation, producing carbon dioxide, ATP, and	A. Acetyl CoA B. Ethyl alcohol C. Lactate

	dioxide, ATP, and	C. Lactate D. Pyruvate
12	Co-enzyme Q is in turn oxidized by cytochrome	A. a B. a³ C. a² D. b
13	Glycolysis is the break down of	A. Fructose B. Glucose C. Lactose D. Maltose
14	The power house of the cell is	A. Ribosome B. RER C. SER D. Mitochondria
15	Carbon fixation refers to the initial incorporation of	A. Carbon B. Oxygen C. CO₂ D. Hydrogen
16	The mechanism for ATP synthesis is	A. Chemosynthesis B. Photosynthesis C. Chemiosmosis D. Phosphorylation
17	Carbon dioxide enters the leaves through	A. Stomata B. Stroma C. Gurad cells D. Cuticle
18	Quantitative study of energy relationship in biological system is called.	A. Bioenergetics B. Biodegradation C. Biosynthesis D. Biotechnology
19	Oxygen released during photosynthesis comes from.	A. Nitrates B. Carbon di oxide C. Water D. Glucose
20	Each mesophyll cell of leaf has chloroplast about.	A. 10-20 B. 20-80 C. 20-100 D. 100-110
21	A kind of chemicals link between anabolism and catabolism.	A. ATP B. Protean C. Glucose D. None of these
22	The percentage of photosynthesis carried out by terrestrial plants is about.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40
23	Total photosynthesis is carried out by the terrestrial plants in about.	A. 15% B. 10% C. 20% D. 22%
24	Van Niel hypothesized that source of oxygen during photosynthesis is.	A. Water B. NADP C. Chlorophyll D. Carbon di oxide
25	the hypothesis that plants split water as a source of hydrogen was given by.	A. Van Niel B. Kreb C. Pasteur D. Calvin
26	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates during.	A. Respiration B. Photosynthesis C. Growth D. Development
27	Thylakoid membranes are involved in ATP synthesis by.	A. Glycolysis B. Dark reaction C. Chemlosmosis D. Photolysis
28	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
	Energy poor inorganic oxidized compounds are reduced to energy rich carbohydrates	A. Photosynthesis B. Growth

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30	The moment of plants when carbon di oxide required by photosynthesis is termed as.	A. Compensation point B. Homeostasis C. Chemisoris D. Action spectrum
31	A group of similar cells that perform specific function is called.	A. Tissue B. Organ C. System D. Organdies
32	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
33	Accessory photosynthetic pigment xanthophyll's are	A. Green in colour B. Red in colour C. Yellow in colour D. None of these
34	One of the following is not an accessory pigment.	A. chlorophyll 'a' B. Xanthophyll C. Carotenes D. Chlorophyll 'b'
35	Chlorophyll molecule contains except.	A. Magnesium B. Iron C. Calcium D. Phosphorus
36	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
37	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
38	chlorophylls are insoluble in.	A. Alcohol B. Acetone C. Carbon tetra chloride D. Water
39	Chlorophyll 'a' is	A. Yellow green B. Orange green C. Blue green D. Green black
40	Photosynthetic pigments organized into clusters are called.	A. Tkoids B. Photosynthesis C. Stroma D. Granna
41	Magnesium of chlorophyll is replaced in hemoglobin by.	A. Calcium B. Iron C. Potassium D. Phosphorus
42	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
43	Which metal atom is present in chlorophyll.	A. Cu B. Fe C. Mg D. K
44	When equal intensities of light are given more photosynthesis takes place in spectrum.	A. Blue B. Orange C. Red D. Greem
45	Engelmann used in his experiment in 1883	A. sprogyra B. Aerobic bacteria C. Anaerobic bacteria D. Both a and b
46	The first action spectrum was obtained by.	A. T.W. Engelmann B. Van Neil C. Melvin Calvia D. Ernst Haeckel

47	Carbon di oxide enters the leaves through.	A. epidermis B. Cuticle C. Stomata D. Air space
48	Daily rhythmic opening and closing of stomata is.	A. Internal clock B. External clock C. Both internal and external clock D. None of these
49	Absorption of blue light is maximum at	A. 430 nm B. 550 nm C. 750 nm D. 670 nm
50	The fluid filled region of the chloroplast is.	A. Matrix B. cisternae C. Stroma D. cytoplasm
51	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
52	Plastocyanin protein contains.	A. Iron B. copper C. Potassium D. Magnesium
53	Which one of the copper containing proteins.	A. Ferredoxin B. Plastocyanin C. Plastogulnone D. Cytochromes
54	the light falling on leaf surface is absorbed about.	A. 1% B. 25% C. 50% D. 100%
55	Thylakoid membrane are involved is ATP synthesis by a process known as.	A. Photolysis B. Chemiosmosis C. Redox process D. Glycolysis
56	pH gradient drives the formation of ATP across membrane in the process called.	A. Respiration B. Chemiosmosis C. Conduction D. Calvin cycle
57	Chlorophyll 'a' of photosystem I absorbs maximum light of.	A. 670 nm B. 700 nm C. 680 nm D. 690 nm
58	Which is stimulus for cyclic phosphorylation.	A. Low CO2 B. Low O2 C. Low ATP D. Low NADPH
59	Which one is not the phase of Calvin cycle.	A. Carbon fixation B. Reduction C. Regeneration of CO2 acceptor D. Phosphorylation
60	The dark reaction occurs in.	A. Cytoplasm B. chloroplast C. Stroma D. Grana
61	In the citric acid cycle acetyle COA reacts with oxaloacetate to form	A. Pyruvate B. ATP C. NADH D. Citrate
62	Calvin cycle is also known as	A. C1 Pathway B. C2 pathway C. C3 Pathway D. C4 Pathway
63	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
64	End product of an aerobic respiration in yeast.	A. Lactic acid B. Methyl alcohol C. Ethyl alcohol and CO2 D. Ethyl alcohol only

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65	The amount of glucose into ATP during an aerobic respiration is.	A. 1% B. 2% C. 3% D. 4%
66	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
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80	Which one of the following is not concerned with oxidative phosphorylation.	A. Co enzyme Q B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome a3 D. Plastocyanin
81	During respiratory chain co enzyme Q is oxidized.	A. Cytochrome a B. Cytochrome b C. Cytochrome c D. Cytochrome a3
82	In respiratory chain NAHD is oxidized by	A. Co factor B. co enzyme C. Cytochrome b1

		C. Cytochrome 'b' D. Cytochrome 'C'
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166	The electron transport chain system play role in generation of ATP by.	A. Photosynthesis B. Chemiosmosis

C. Dark reaction
D. Photosynthesis