

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How does strutral homology helps in drug designing.	<p>A. By identifying similar protein structures for targeted drug binding.</p> <p>B. By idntify homologous genes</p> <p>C. By providing aninsight into evolutionary relationships of genes</p> <p>D. By gene sequencing</p>
2	When does oxyhaemoglobin release oxygen.	<p>A. When body temperture decreases</p> <p>B. When partial pressure of oxygen is above 100 mm Hg</p> <p>C. When partial pressur eof oxygen ins below 20 mm Hg</p> <p>D. When partial pressur eof oxygen is equal to 20 mm Hg</p>
3	The mine is exclusively found in	<p>A. RNA</p> <p>B. DNA</p> <p>C. DNA and RNA</p> <p>D. AMP</p>
4	Which statement characterizes tension in TACT theory.	<p>A. Negative pressur ecreated by pulling force for continuous flow of water</p> <p>B. Attractive force between water and xylem walls</p> <p>C. Attractive force between water molecules</p> <p>D. Both a and c</p>
5	When metabolic activyt in a tissue rises, oxygen decrease and CO2 increase in its interstitial fluid, How does homeostatic feedback respond to this situation	<p>A. Vasodilation</p> <p>B. Vasoconstriction</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. Stimulation of Vagus nerve</p>
6	Actin filaments are made of proteins.	<p>A. Actin, tropomyosin and troponin</p> <p>B. Myosin andiroponin</p> <p>C. Acin and myosin</p> <p>D. Myosin and troponin</p>
7	First stabe compound of Krebs cycle is.	<p>A. Citric acid</p> <p>B. Ketoglutaric acid</p> <p>C. a succinic acid</p> <p>D. Fumaric acid</p>
8	Twisted strand of pearls is the characteristic of.	<p>A. Actin</p> <p>B. Myosin</p> <p>C. Troponin</p> <p>D. Tropomyosin</p>
9	The common steroid, that is a part of animal cell emembranes is	<p>A. Cholesterol</p> <p>B. Testosterone</p> <p>C. Prostaglandin</p> <p>D. Androgens</p>
10	Which of the followign is a common derived characteristic of all chordates at some stage of their life cycle.	<p>A. Post anal tail</p> <p>B. Amniotic egg</p> <p>C. Vertebral column</p> <p>D. Radial symmetry</p>
11	Fresh saliva has pH of	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 4</p> <p>C. 6</p> <p>D. 8</p>
12	Whcih data base stores 3D strutures of macromolecules.	<p>A. PDB</p> <p>B. Ensembl</p> <p>C. GenBank</p> <p>D. BLAST</p>
13	Photosystem-II makes up the electronrs lost due to light excitation by taking up the electrons released from.	<p>A. Photolysis of water</p> <p>B. Feredoxin</p> <p>C. NADPH :H+</p> <p>D. Plastocyanin</p>

A. Paralog

14	Human histone H1,` and Human histone H1,2 are.	B. Ortholog C. Metalog D. Both a and b
15	The type of meristem separated from the apex by permanent tissues, situated at base of internodes is.	A. Intercalary B. Apical C. Lateral D. Cork cambium
16	Which of the following is not the function of mesosomes.	A. Adhesion B. Cell division C. DNA replication D. Respiration
17	How many oxygen molecules can attach with a haemoglobin molecule.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
18	The loss of gloular shape of enzyme is called.	A. Saturation B. Renaturation C. Denaturation D. Flexion
19	Modified form of cellulose is called.	A. Chitin B. Pectin C. Agar D. Dextrin
20	How does the process of facilitated diffusion differ from active transport	A. Facilitated diffusion requiries energy, active transport does not B. Faciliated diffusion does not require energy, active transport does not C. Faciliated diffusion does not require energy , active transort does D. Both porcesses require energy E. Both proesses do ot require energy