

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Pick the disease which is potentially life-threatening and more serious.	A. Tetany B. sciatica C. Tetanus D. Ischemia of lower limb
2	When metabolic activity in a tissue rises, oxygen decreases and CO <sub>2</sub> increases in its interstitial fluid, How does homeostatic feedback respond to this situation	A. Vasodilation B. Vasoconstriction C. Both a and b D. Stimulation of Vagus nerve
3	Pharynx is part of both respiratory system and	A. Digestive system B. Nervous system C. Excretory system D. Reproductive system
4	Cause of tuberculosis is.	A. Mycobacterium B. Malnutrition C. unhygienic environment D. Streptococcus
5	At which region of active site substrate is transformed into products.	A. Binding site B. Catalytic site C. Peptide site D. Aminoacyl site
6	The sugar which acts as a precursor in photosynthesis is.	A. Ribulose B. Glucose C. Ribose D. Erythrose
7	pH of pancreatic juice is slightly alkaline due to presence of.	A. Bicarbonate B. Phosphate C. Carbonate D. Sulfate
8	The protein part of enzyme is called.	A. Apoenzyme B. Coenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Holoenzyme
9	Cocklebur is an example of.	A. SDPs B. LDPs C. DNP D. FDP
10	The exoskeleton of arthropods is primarily composed by	A. Chitin B. Calcium carbonate C. Cellulose D. Silica
11	The major component of bacterial cell wall is.	A. Lecithin B. Peptidoglycan C. Disaccharides D. All of above
12	Who suggested that there are the separate groups of prokaryotes.	A. Carl Woese B. F. Sanger C. Robert Whittaker D. Frederick Meischer
13	Which group of amino acid is responsible for its identity and unique chemical properties.	A. R-group B. COOH group C. NH <sub>2</sub> group D. All of above
14	Individual archaeans range from 0.1 micrometer to over.....micrometer	A. 15 micrometer B. 10 micrometer C. 20 micrometer D. 25 micrometer
15	The swim bladder in bony fishes is used for	A. Excretion B. Digestion C. Buoyancy D. Predation

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16	The bacterial with tuft of flagella at both poles is	A. Amphitrichous B. Atrichous C. Pritrichous D. Lophotrichous
17	Which f the following criteria is commonly used to classify viruses.	A. Their ability to cause specific diseases B. The type of nucleic acid they contain C. The colour of the virus particles D. Their mode of transmission
18	The temperature at which an enzyme works at its maximum rate is called.	A. Specific temperature B. Maximum temperature C. Optimum temperature D. Initial temperature
19	Which of the followign hexoses show stereoisomerism.	A. Glucose and galactose B. Fructose and galactose C. Glucose and fructose D. All of the above
20	Spirochetes move by	A. Flexing B. Axial filament C. Modified flagellum D. All of above

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