

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Detoxification of harmful drug is function of.	A. Smooth endoplasmic reticules B. Rough endoplasmic reticules C. Cristae of mitochondria D. Thylakoid of chloroplast
2	Resolution of light microscope is.	A. 0.2 micrometer B. 0.2 milimeter C. 0.2 nanomegter D. 0.2 millimeter
3	How does the process of facilitated diffusion differ from active transport	A. Facilitated diffusion requires energy, active transport does not B. Facilitated diffusion does not require energy, active transport does not C. Facilitated diffusion does not require energy, active transport does D. Both processes require energy E. Both processes do not require energy
4	Ability to enlarge the image of an object is called	A. Magnification B. Resolution C. Extension D. Expansion
5	Which one is not related to the nuclear pore	A. Annular subunit B. Column subunit C. Ribosomal subunit D. Luminal subunit
6	The glycoproteins and glycolipids on outside surface of plasma membrane are collectively called as.	A. Glycocalyx B. Phospholipoid C. Phosphoproteins D. Lipoproteins
7	The rough endoplasmic reticulum is.	A. An intracellular double membrane system to which ribosomes are attached B. An intercellular membrane that is studded with microtubular structures C. A membranous structure found within mitochondria D. Only found in prokaryotic cells
8	Three major components i.e. plasma membrane, cytoplasm and nucleus make up	A. Tissue B. Organ C. Cell D. Organelle
9	Organelles are generally enclosed by a membrane except	A. Ribosomes B. Lysosomes C. Peroxisomes D. Glyoxisomes
10	How would the absence of peroxisomes in a cell affect its metabolism, and what would be the likely symptoms.	A. The cell would be unable to carry out oxidative phosphorylation, leading to reduced ATP Production B. The cell would accumulate hydrogen peroxide, leading to oxidative stress and potential cellular damage C. The cell would have impaired protein synthesis, leading to muscle weakness D. The cell would fail to produce lipids causing membrane instability E. The cell would fail to produce lipids causing membrane instability
11	Which is common factor among mitochondria and chloroplast	A. Both have chlorophyll B. Both have dark reactions C. Both have DNA D. Both have centrioles
12	In Pompe's disease lysosome lacks.	A. Glycogen digesting enzymes B. Lipids digesting enzymes C. Protein digesting enzymes D. Carbohydrate digesting enzymes

		C. Proteins digesting enzymes D. Glucose digesting enzymes
13	In the nucleus of eukaryotic cells, the genetic material is complexed with protein and organized into linear structures called.	A. Chromosomes B. Centrioles C. Histones D. Plasmids
14	Non green compartment of chloroplast are.	A. Grana B. Thylakoids C. Leucoplast D. Lamellae
15	Which of the following does not apply to chloroplasts	A. They contain chlorophyll and the enzymes required for photosynthesis B. They contain an internal membrane system consisting of thylakoids C. They synthesize ATP D. They are bounded by two membranes, the inner of which is folded into the cristae
16	All peroxisomes carry out this function	A. Break down fats and amino acids into smaller molecules that can be used for energy production by mitochondria B. Digest macromolecules using the hydrolytic enzymes they contain C. Synthesize membrane components such as fatty acids and phospholipids D. Control the flow of ions into and out of the cell
17	Which of the following eukaryotic cell structures does not contain DNA.	A. Nucleus B. Mitochondrion C. Endoplasmic reticulum D. Chloroplast
18	Which organelle is involved in the processing of proteins, carbohydrates and phospholipids prepared in the cell	A. Endoplasmic reticulum B. Golgi apparatus C. Ribosomes D. Leucoplast
19	Eukaryotic ribosomes are produced and assembled in	A. nucleolus B. Golgi apparatus C. Plastids D. Cytoplasm
20	ATP is a form of which energy	A. Electrical B. Analytical C. Chemical D. Physical