

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Granular components of nucleous consist of	<p>A. Ribosomal subunits B. DNA molecules C. Centriolar subunits D. Nucleolar subunits</p>
2	Which of the followig does not apply to chloroplasts	<p>A. They contain chlorophyll and the enzymes required for photosyntehsis B. They contain an internal membrane system consisting of thylakoids C. They synthesize ATP D. They are bounded by two memerbanes, the inner of which is folded into the cristae</p>
3	Which is common factor among mitochondria and chloroplast	<p>A. Both have chlorohyll B. Both have dark reactions C. Both have DNA D. Both have centrioles</p>
4	Ability to distinguish between two points are close together on an object is.	<p>A. Staining B. Resolution C. Magnification D. Division</p>
5	Which of the following eukaryotic cll structures does not contain DNA.	<p>A. Nucleus B. Mitochondrion C. Endoplasmic reticulum D. Chloroplast</p>
6	Nucleus ws discovered by	<p>A. Rbert Koch B. Louis Pasteur C. Theodor Schwann D. Robert Brown</p>
7	All peroxisomes carry out this function	<p>A. Break down fasts and aminko acids into smaller molecules that can be used for energy production by mitochondria B. Digest macromolecules usng the hydrolytic enzymes they contain C. Synthesize memebrane components such as fatty acids and phospholipids D. Control the flow of ions into and out of the cell</p>
8	F-I particles on inner memebrane of mitochondria are enzymes.	<p>A. ATP reductase B. ATP Synthase C. Matrix catalase D. Protein synthase</p>
9	Mitochondria in bounde dby how many memebranes.	<p>A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4</p>
10	Whcih of the following is exception to cell theory	<p>A. Virus B. Bacteria C. Fungi D. Algae</p>
11	Svedberg values are for which protein	<p>A. Sedimentation B. Orientation C. Augmentation D. Fertilization</p>
12	ATP is a form of which energy	<p>A. Electrical B. Analytical C. Chemical D. Physical</p>
13	The glycoporatine and glycoplipids on outside surface of plasma memebrane are collectively called ad.	<p>A. Glycocalyx B. Phospholipoid C. Phosphoproteins</p>

		D. Lipoproteins
14	The small channel that directly connect cytoplasm of neighbouring plant cells to each other are.	A. Plasmodesmata B. Stomata C. Golgi apparatus D. Vacuole
15	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
16	X-ray crystallography is used to study.	A. Surface topology of cell B. Create sharp and detail images C. Atomic structure of membrane proteins D. High resolution image of membrane
17	Scanning electron microscopy is useful for examining.	A. Internal structure B. Surface topology of cell C. Internal function of cell D. Signal transmission of cell
18	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
19	Resolution of electron microscope is	A. 0.2 nanometer B. 0.2 micrometer C. 0.2 centimeter D. 0.3 centimeter
20	The semifluid matrix found inside the nucleus is called.	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Nucleoplasm D. Cytoplasm