

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Head of chlorophyll molecule is made of	A. Porphyrin ring B. Carbon ring C. Nitrogen ring D. Hydrocarbon ring
2	What serves as reducing power for the reduction of CO ₂ to form sugar	A. NADPH B. FADH ₂ C. NADP D. FAD
3	Phycobilins are accessory pigments found in.	A. Plants B. Cyanobacteria C. Bacteria D. Fungi
4	What is true for dark reactions.	A. Can occur only in dark B. Can occur in presence as well as in absence of light C. Can occur only in the presence of light D. Can occur in chloroplast as well as in mitochondria.
5	Enzymes of glycolysis are	A. Present on cristae of mitochondria B. Thylakoid of chloroplast C. Dissolved in cytoplasm D. Dissolved in stroma
6	CAM metabolism is present in	A. Cacti B. Mango C. Rose D. Mustard
7	In substrate level phosphorylation ATP is produced by	A. Enzyme B. Chemiosmosis C. Reduction D. Oxidation
8	In which of glycolysis Glucose is converted into Glucose-6-PO ₄	A. 1st Step B. 2nd Step C. 3rd Step D. 4th Step
9	In which of the following conversions, ATP is produced.	A. alpha ketoglutaric acid into succinyl CoA B. Succinyl CoA into succinic acid C. Succinic acid into fumaric acid D. Fumaric acid into malic acid
10	The entry of CO ₂ into the leaves is dependent upon	A. Opening of Stomata B. External humidity C. Water availability D. Intensity of light
11	At which movement there is no net gas exchange between leaves and atmosphere.	A. Saturation period B. Compensation point C. End point D. Starting point
12	Nearly all the energy used by living organisms on earth comes from	A. photosynthesis B. Respiration C. Alcoholic Fermentation D. Lactic acid fermentation
13	Which of the following are interconverted during glycolysis.	A. Glucose -6-PO ₄ and Fructose -6-PO ₄ B. Dihydroxy acetone PO ₄ and glyceraldehyde 3-PO ₄ C. 3 Phosphoglyceric acid and 2 phosphoglycerialdehyde D. Pyruvate and Phosphoenol pyruvate
		A. Absorption of light energy

14	Which is not part of light dependent reactions of photosynthesis.	<p>B. Oxidative phosphorylation</p> <p>C. Photophosphorylation</p> <p>D. Excitation of electrons</p>
15	Which of the following takes the electrons lost by Photosystem 1 on absorption of light energy.	<p>A. Ferredoxin</p> <p>B. Cytochrome</p> <p>C. Cytochrome a-3</p> <p>D. Plastocyanin</p>
16	During glycolysis, glucose molecule is split into two molecules of.	<p>A. Acetyl CoA</p> <p>B. Pyruvate</p> <p>C. Phosphoenol pyruvate</p> <p>D. Ethanol pyruvate</p>
17	A graph showing different wavelengths absorbed by a pigment is called.	<p>A. Active spectrum</p> <p>B. Absorption spectrum</p> <p>C. Broad spectrum</p> <p>D. Narrow spectrum</p>
18	Which pathway occurs in CAM Plants	<p>A. C-3 pathway</p> <p>B. C-4 Pathway</p> <p>C. C-3 and C-4 Pathway</p> <p>D. C-2 Pathway</p>
19	The main source of atmospheric oxygen is	<p>A. Respiration</p> <p>B. Photosynthesis</p> <p>C. Water</p> <p>D. Photorespiration</p>
20	Pyruvic acid can also be turned back into glucose by reversing glycolysis. the process called as.	<p>A. Reverse glycolysis</p> <p>B. Gluconeogenesis</p> <p>C. Reverse osmosis</p> <p>D. Lactic acidosis</p>