# Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The breaking of one phosphate bond release how much energy. | A. 5.3 Kcal<br>B. 7.3 Kcal<br>C. 4.3 Kcal<br>D. 6.3 Kcal |
| 2 | Which is not part of light dependent reactions of photosynthesis. | A. Absorption of light energy<br>B. Oxidative phosphorylation<br>C. Photophosphorylation<br>D. Excitation of electrons |
| 3 | What is true for dark reactions. | A. Can occur onlyin dark<br>B. Can occur in presence as well as in absence of light<br>C. Can occur only in the presence of light<br>D. Can occur in chloroplast as well as in mitochondria. |
| 4 | Which process is common both in photosynthesis and respiration | A. Electron transport chain and chemiosmosis<br>B. Glycolysis<br>C. Pyruvic acid oxidation<br>D. Krebs cycle |
| 5 | During aerobic respiraton glucose is completely oxidized into | A. CO2+ H2O<br>B. Pyruvate +H2O<br>C. Alcohol +CO2<br>D. Lactic acid+CO2 |
| 6 | Conversion of Glucose 6-phosphate into Fructose 6-phosphate is | A. Isomerization<br>B. Polymerization<br>C. Condensation<br>D. Phyosphyorylation |
| 7 | In yeast during alcoholic fermentation ppyruvic acid is further broken down into alcohol and | A. O2<br>B. CO2<br>C. N2<br>D. NH3 |
| 8 | The entry of CO2 into the leaves is dependent upon | A. Openig of Stomata<br>B. External humidity<br>C. Waer availability<br>D. Intensity of light |
| 9 | What is TRUE about glycolysis. | A. It produces no ATP<br>B. It takes palce only in aerobic respiration<br>C. It reduce 2 molecules onf NAD for every glucose molecule processed<br>D. It takes place in the mitochondrion |
| 10 | How many molecules of ATP are generated during Kreb's cycle. | A. One<br>B. Nine<br>C. Three<br>D. Two |
| 11 | Porphyyrin ring of chlrophyii molecule consists ofhow many pyrrole rings. | A. 1<br>B. 2<br>C. 4<br>D. 5 |
| 12 | Which of these is CO2 acceptor during photosynthesis. | A. Ribulose biphosphate<br>B. Malic Acid<br>C. Oxaloacetic acid<br>D. Phosphoglyceric acid |
| 13 | Before entry into Krebs's cycle Pyruvic acid is acid is activated to | A. Acetyl CoA<br>B. Pyruvate<br>C. Oxaloacetate<br>D. Succinyl CoA |
| 14 | Plants of warmer climates deal with the problem of photorspiration by | A. C-2 photosynthesis<br>B. C-3 Photosynthesis<br>C. C-4 Photosynthesis |

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| | | D. C-5 Photosynthesis |
| 15 | Almost all cells in all organisms use it as energy source. | A. Glucose<br>B. Starch<br>C. Protein<br>D. Vitamin |
| 16 | Neraly all the energy used by living organisms on earth comes from | A. photosynthesis<br>B. Respiration<br>C. Alcholic Fermentation<br>D. Lactic acid fermentation |
| 17 | All stes of citric acid cycle occur in | A. Mitochondria<br>B. Cytosol<br>C. Chlroplast<br>D. Peroxisomes |
| 18 | The most abundant protein on earth is | A. Rubisco<br>B. Active<br>C. Myosis<br>D. Tropomyosin |
| 19 | Which of the following are interconverted durig glycolysis. | A. Glucose -6-PO4 and Fructose -6-PO4<br>B. Dihydroxy aceton PO4 and glyceraldehyde 3-PO4<br>C. 3 Phosphoglyceric acid and 2 phosphoglycerialdehyde<br>D. Pyruvate and Phosphoenol pyruvate |
| 20 | During elecgron transport chain the electrons from reduced coenzymes are finally transerred to. | A. Oxygen<br>B. Cytochrome a<br>C. Cytochrome -c<br>D. Cytochrome- a3 |