

Subject : BIOLOGY DPP No. : 8 Class: XIth

Date:

Tonic :- Resniration in Plants

		pic :- Kespirauc				
1.	Biological oxidation in Kraa) 0_2	ebs' cycle involves b) CO_2	c) 0 ₃	d) NO ₂		
2.	Last electron acceptor during ETS is a) O_2 b) cyt- a		c) cyt-a ₂	d) cyt-a ₃		
3.	Which enzyme converts g a) Zymase	lucose into alcohol? b) Diastase	c) Invertase d) Lipase			
4.	Glycolysis is a part of a) Anaerobic respiration of c) Both (a) and (b)	only	b) Aerobic respiration or d) Krebs' cycle			
5.	When tripalmitin is used a) >1	a <mark>s a substrate in respiration b) 1.0</mark>	on, the RQ is c) 0.9	d) 0.7		
6.	Read the following table a I. DCMU Herb II. PMA Fung III. Colchicine Alkal IV. Soilrite Sodiu a) I, II	icide Inhibitor of non- icide Reduce transpir	-cyclic electron transport ration terility	d) II, IV		
7.	In aerobic respiration ren a) Matrix of the mitochon c) Both (a) and (b)		occurs in b) Inner membrane of the mitochondria d) Anywhere in the mitochondria			
8.	In anaerobic respiration balance a) Lactic acid	pacteria produce b) Formic acid	c) Acetic acid	d) Glutamic acid		
9.	During its formation, brea a) Yeast	nd becomes porous due to b) Bacteria	release of Carbon dioxide l c) Virus	oy the action of d) Protozoans		

10.	Before entering respiratory pathway amino acids are						
	a) Decarboxylated	b) Hydrolysed	c) Deami	nated	d) Phosphorylated		
11.	The intermediate compou	nd common for aerobic an b) Pyruvic acid	nd anaerob c) Acetyl	=	d) Succinic acid		
12.	How many ATP molecules are obtained from fermentation of 1 molecule of glucose? a) 2 b) 4 c) 3 d) 5						
13.	During which stage in the complete oxidation of glucose are the greatest number of ATP molecules formed from ADP?						
	a) Conversion of pyruvic acid to acetyl Co-Ac) Glycolysis			b) Electron transport chaind) Krebs' cycle			
14.	In plants the cells in the interior parts are a) Dead and for mechanical support c) Both (a) and (b)			b) Live and for various purposed) None of the above			
15.	Ultimate source of energy a) Sunlight	in biosphere, is b) Protein	c) Fats		d) Enzymes		
16.	Dough kept overnight in va) Absorption of carbon dc) Cohesion		ft and spon b) Ferme d) Osmos	entation			
17.	The respiratory quotient (RQ) or respiratory ratio is						
	a) RQ = $\frac{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ evolved}}{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ consumed}}$ c) RQ = $\frac{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ consumed}}{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ evolved}}$			b) RQ = $\frac{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ consumed}}{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ evolved}}$ $\text{RQ} = \frac{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ evolved}}{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ consumed}}$			
			d) $RQ =$				
18.	Maximum amount of ener a) Fats	gy/ATP is liberated on oxi b) Proteins	dation of c) Starch		d) Vitamins		
19.	$NADH_2 \rightarrow FAD \rightarrow FADH_2$						
	The given reaction occurs a) Heart cells	in b) Kidney cells	c) Liver (cells	d) Nerve cells		
20	•		-				
20.	Net yield of ATP molecules in aerobic respiration dural 2 ATP molecules		_	ng Krebs' cycle per glucose molecule is b) 8 ATP molecules			
	•		-	d) 38 ATP molecules			