

10. Before entering respiratory pathway amino acids are
 a) Decarboxylated b) Hydrolysed c) Deaminated d) Phosphorylated
11. The intermediate compound common for aerobic and anaerobic respiration is
 a) Citric acid b) Pyruvic acid c) Acetyl Co-A 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-A b) Electron transport chain
 c) Glycolysis d) Krebs' cycle
14. In plants the cells in the interior parts are
 a) Dead and for mechanical support b) Live and for various purpose
 c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above
15. Ultimate source of energy in biosphere, is
 a) Sunlight b) Protein c) Fats d) Enzymes
16. Dough kept overnight in warm weather becomes soft and spongy because of
 a) Absorption of carbon dioxide from atmosphere b) Fermentation
 c) Cohesion d) Osmosis
17. The respiratory quotient (RQ) or respiratory ratio is
 a) $RQ = \frac{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ evolved}}{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ consumed}}$ b) $RQ = \frac{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ consumed}}{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ evolved}}$
 c) $RQ = \frac{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ consumed}}{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ evolved}}$ d) $RQ = \frac{\text{Volume of CO}_2 \text{ evolved}}{\text{Volume of O}_2 \text{ consumed}}$
18. Maximum amount of energy/ATP is liberated on oxidation of
 a) Fats b) Proteins c) Starch d) Vitamins
19. $\text{NADH}_2 \rightarrow \text{FAD} \rightarrow \text{FADH}_2$
 The given reaction occurs in
 a) Heart cells b) Kidney cells c) Liver cells d) Nerve cells
20. Net yield of ATP molecules in aerobic respiration during Krebs' cycle per glucose molecule is
 a) 2 ATP molecules b) 8 ATP molecules
 c) 36 ATP molecules d) 38 ATP molecules