

Examrace

Competitive Exams: Zoology MCQs (Practice_Test 24 of 112)

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1. What is the correct sequence of electron transport in a respiratory chain?
 - a. Ubiquinone-Flavoprotein-NADH-Cytochrome a-Cytochrome b-Cytochrome c-Cytochrome c1
 - b. NADH-Flavoprotein-Ubiquinone-Cytochrome b-Cytochrome c1-Cytochrome c-Cytochrome a
 - c. Flavoprotein-NADH-Ubiquinone-Cytochrome a-Cytochrome c-Cytochrome c1 – k
Cytochrome b
 - d. NADH-Ubiquinone-Flavoprotein-Cytochrome c-Cytochrome c1-Cytochrome b-Cytochrome a
2. Mixture of oil in water forms an emulsion. If a protein is shaken up with such an emulsion
 - a. protein molecules settle down
 - b. coalescence of oil particles takes place
 - c. a thin film of protein molecules is formed on the surface
 - d. the emulsion gets stabilised
3. Nissle granules in a nerve cell are now identified as
 - a. ribosomes
 - b. rough endoplasmic reticulum
 - c. mitochondria
 - d. lysosomes
4. Among which one of the following groups of chemicals, all are neurotransmitters?
 - a. Somatostatin, serotonin, acetylcholine
 - b. Non-adrenaline, somatostatin, threonine
 - c. Glycine, dopamine, melatonin
 - d. Acetylcholine, non-adrenaline, dopamine
5. Profound confusion, memory loss and changes in per-sonality are some of the symptoms of

- a. Parkinson's disease
 - b. Alzheimer's disease
 - c. Schizophrenia
 - d. Progeria
6. Physiologically vitamin E is known to be
- a. anti-inflammatory
 - b. a power antioxidant
 - c. an important co-enzyme
 - d. anti-hypertensive factor
7. The enzymatic reaction for which thiamin pyrophosphate functions as a cofactor is
- a. fixation of carbon dioxide
 - b. peptide bond formation
 - c. phosphate group transfer
 - d. decarboxylation of α -keto acids
8. Which one of the following compounds is NOT a constituent of the electron transport system?
- a. Carnitine
 - b. Cytochrome c
 - c. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
 - d. Ubiquinone
9. Cyclic AMP (cAMP) is degraded to AMP by an enzyme called
- a. restriction endonuclease
 - b. adenylyl cyclase
 - c. phosphodiesterase
 - d. ATPase
10. At the completion of glycolytic process the products formed are
- a. two pyruvic acid molecules
 - b. two lactic acid molecules

- c. one molecule each of lactic acid and ethanol
 - d. two acetyl coenzyme molecules
11. Which one of the following glycolytic enzymes is inhibited by fluoride?
- a. Lactate dehydrogenase
 - b. Pyruvate kinase
 - c. Enolase
 - d. Hexokinase
12. What is true about sweat glands in humans?
- a. Sweat glands are intimately associated with hair follicles
 - b. There are emergency excretory structures to give out urea
 - c. Human races inhabiting arctic regions, such as Eskimos have the least number of sweat pores per unit area of the skin
 - d. Their secretion makes the skin waterproof and making it unsuitable for the microorganisms to settle on it
13. Consider the following statements: In citric acid cycle
- a. three hydride ions (hence, six electrons) are transformed to 3 NAD⁺ molecules
 - b. one pair of hydrogen atoms (hence, two electrons) are transferred to one NADP⁺ molecule
 - c. one pair of hydrogen atoms (hence, two electrons) are transferred to a FAD molecule
 - d. one NADH molecule is utilized in the process
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 1 and 3
 - c. 2 and 4
 - d. 1, 3 and 4
14. Free energy liberated during oxidation per mole of palmitic acid. Is? G (cal/mole)
- a. -4600
 - b. -326, 000
 - c. -686, 000

d. -2, 338, 00

15. Cholecystokinin stimulates secretion of:

- a. bile juice
- b. pancreatic juice rich in digestive enzymes
- c. pancreatic juice rich in sodium bicarbonate
- d. glucagon from endocrine pancreas

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