



# **BIOLOGY**

# **BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY**

# **PHOTOSYNTHESIS IN HIGHER PLANTS**

**Multiple Choice Questions** 

**1.** In the 1930s C.B. van Niel correctly hypothesized that oxygen atoms in the oxygen gas released by plants come from

A.  $H_2O$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\,CO_2$ 

# $\mathsf{C.}\, C_6 H_{12} O_6$

 $\mathsf{D}.\,O_3$ 

Answer: A

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**2.** One of the earliest experiments on photosynthesis was done in 1770 by Joseph Priestley.He demonstrated that

A. sunlight is the energy source

B. water is required

C. plants and animals "restore" the air for each other

D. chlorophyll captures light energy

# Answer: C

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3. Maximum absorption of light occures in the region (PAR)

of

A. 400-700 nm

B. 700-900 nm

C. 1000-1200 nm

D. 1500-2000 nm

Answer: A

**4.** Photosynthesis, a process of manufacture of organic compounds is

A. catabolic exothermic, reductive process

B. anabolic endothermic, oxidative reductive process

C. both anabolic and catabolic process

D. a chemical process

#### Answer: B

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**5.** What is the common value of PQ (Photosynthetic quotient) of a leaf ?

A. gt1

B. lt1

C. 1

D. 0

Answer: C

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6. Most effective wavelength of light for photosynthesis is

A. Green

B. UV light

C. Red

D. Yellow

#### Answer: C



7. Hydrogen for the synthesis of organic compounds in

photosynthesis comes from

A.  $NADH_2$ 

B.  $FADH_2O$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,H_2O$ 

D.  $CO_2$ 

#### Answer: C





8. The correct summary of photosynthesis is

Α.

 $6CO_2 + 6H_2O +$  light  $\rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6H_2O + 6O_2$ 

Β.

 $6CO_2+12H_2O+\mathrm{light}
ightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6+6O_2\uparrow +6H_2O$ 

C.

 $C_6H_{12}O_6+6O_2+6H_2O+\mathrm{light}
ightarrow 6CO_2\uparrow\ +12H_2O$ 

D.

 $6CO_2+6H_2O+\mathrm{light}
ightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6+3O_2\uparrow +6H_2O_6$ 

Answer: B



**9.** It is advantageous to use Hydrilla to demonstrate photosnthesis than land plants as

A. it respires slowly

B. it does not transpire

C. it photosynthesizes rapidly

D. oxygen bubbles can be collected over water

Answer: D



**10.** Which of the following is least effective in photosynthesis

A. sunlight

B. red light

C. blue light

D. green light

#### Answer: D

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11. Photosynthesis is the fastest in

A. Blue light

B. Intermittent white light

C. Red light

D. Green light

#### Answer: B



# 12. Both respiration and photosynthesis require

A. sunlight

B. green cells

C. cytochromes

D. organic substrate

# Answer: C

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**13.** A photosynthetic organism which does not release oxygen is

A. blue green alga

B. green sulphur bacterium

C. green alga

D. algal component of lichen

Answer: B

14. What is true for photosynthesis

A. Both carbon dioxide and water are oxidised

B. Both carbon dioxide and water are reduced

C. carbon dioxide is oxidised and water reduced

D. Carbon dioxide is reduced and water oxidised

#### Answer: D



**15.** Who was the first to explain the evolution of oxygen during photosynthesis

A. Dutrochet

**B. Joseph Priestley** 

C. V.Helmont

D. Wilstatter

#### Answer: B

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16. The role of water in photosynthesis was experimentally

confirmed by

A. T.D.Saussure

**B.** Barnes

C. Liebig

D. J.R.Mayer

### Answer: A

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**17.** Who proved that oxygen evolved in photosynthesis comes from water ?

A. Mayer

B. Calvin

C. Ruben and Kamen

D. Emerron

Answer: C

**18.** Which technique has helped in inverstigation of calvin cycle ?

A. X-Ray cyrstallography

B. X-Ray technique

C. Radioactive isotope (autoradiography) technique

D. Intermittent light

# Answer: C

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19. Radioactive isotopes employed to study photosynthesis

are

A.  $^{11}C$  and  $^{32}P$ 

- B.  $^{15}C$  and  $^{32}P$
- C.  ${}^{16}C$  and  ${}^{15}N$
- D.  $^{14}C$  and  $^{18}O$

#### Answer: D

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20. The first Step in photosynthesis is

A. formation of ATP

B. ionization of water

C. excitation of chlorophyll by photon of light

D. attachment of  $CO_2$  to carbon sugar

#### Answer: C

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21. During photosynthesis oxygen in glucose comes from

A. water

B. carbon dioxide

C. both (1) and (2)

D. oxygen in air

Answer: C



22. Dark reaction of photosynthesis occurs in

A. grana of chloroplast

B. stroma of chloroplast

C. matrix of mitochondrion

D. cytoplasm

#### Answer: B

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23. Moll's half leaf experiment shows

A. unequal transpiration from two surfaces of leaf

B.  $CO_2$  is essential for photosynthesis

C. relation between transpiration and absorption

D. chlorophyll is essential for photosynthesis

#### Answer: B



**24.** Where does the primary photochemical reaction occur in choroplast or where does the light reactions of photosynthesis take place or Light reaction takes place in

A. Stroma

- B. Periplast cavity
- C. Quantosomes

D. Inner membrane of chloroplast

#### Answer: C



**25.** One of the following pigments does not occur in chloroplast.

A. Chlorophyll

B. Carotene

C. Anthocyanin

D. Xanthophyll

#### Answer: C





**26.** Which colour of light gives maximum absorption peak of chlorophyll a

A. Red

B. Blue

C. green

D. Yellow

**Answer: B** 



**27.** Algae aften float on surface of water during day but sink down during night due to

A. evolution and trapping of oxygen bubbles during day

in their photosynthesis

B. becoming light as they consume most of their food in

the night

C. warming action of sun during the day

D. release of absorbed air by warming of water

Answer: A

**28.** Thylakoids removed from chloroplasts were kept in illuminated culture having  $CO_2$  and water. It did not produce sugar because of

A. absence of enzymes

B. non linking of PS I and PS II

C. absence of light trapping molecules

D. non formation of assimilatory power

Answer: A

**29.** The evidence that during photosynthesis oxygen comes from water is

A. photosynthesis bacteria employ  $H_2S$  and  $CO_2$  to

form carbohydrates, water and sulphur

B. isolated illuminated chloroplasts release oxygen if

provided with potassium ferrocyanide

C. isotopic  ${}^{18}O$  provided as  $H_2{}^{18}O$ appears as  ${}^{18}O_2$ 

liberated in photosynthesis

D. all the above

Answer: D

30. If the rate of translocation of food is slow, what will be

the effect on photosynthesis

A. increase

B. decrease

C. remain unchanged

D. become zero

#### **Answer: B**

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31. Aerobic bacteria collect near illuminated phytoplankton

due to

A. Manufactured food

B. Light

C. Oxygen

D. Reduced  $CO_2$  concentration

#### Answer: C

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**32.** Maximum  $O_2$  evolution occurs from

A. forests

B. marine phytoplankton

C. crops

D. land mass

#### Answer: B



photosynthesis) occurs in association of

A. Cytochrome  $B_6$ 

B. Plastocyanin

C. PS II

D. PS I

#### Answer: C



# **34.** Law of limiting factors in photosynthesis was given by:

A. R.Hill

B. Calvin

C. Krebs

D. Blackman

Answer: D



**35.** The enzyme that catalyses carbon dioxide fixation in  $C_4$ 

plants is

A. RuBP carboxylase (RUBISCO)

B. PEP carboxylase (PePco)

- C. Carbonic anhydrase
- D. Caroxy dismutase

#### Answer: B

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**36.** The first stable product in  $CAM/C_4$  plants is

A. malic acid

B. oxalo acetic acid

C. phosphogylyceric acid

D. aspartic acid

### Answer: B



**37.**  $C_4$  plants can absorbs  $CO_2$  from

A. its much low concentration

B. much high concentration

C. carbonates

D. bicarbonates

Answer: A



**38.** The first carbon fixation in  $C_4$  pathway occurs in chloroplasts of

A. guard cells

B. mesophyll

C. bundle sheath

D. all of these

Answer: B



**39.** In  $C_4$  plants, Calvin cycle operates in

A. stroma of bundle sheath chloroplasts

B. grana of bundle sheath chloroplasts

C. grana of mesophyll chloroplsts

D. stroma of mesophyll chloroplasts

#### Answer: A

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40. Carotenoids

A. do not take any part in photosynthesis

B. also absorb light energy and transfer it to chloropyll

C. absorb only heat energy

D. only help to colour the young leaves and pericarps

#### Answer: B



**41.** A chlorophyll molecule has the magnesium located in the

A. phytol chamber

B. centre of porphyrin

C. corner of porphyrin

D. isocyclic ring

#### Answer: B





# 42. The common xanthophyll occuring in leaves is

A. lutein

B. ß-carotene

C. fucoxanthin

D. Bacterioviridin

#### Answer: A

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43.	Carotenes	absorb	light	and
transmit and hence are orange in colour				

A. blue and green, orange and red

B. Red and yellow, blue and green

C. blue and red, orange and yellow

D. green and yellow, blue and red

Answer: A

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44. the empirical formula for chlorophyll a is

A.  $C_{35}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$ 

B.  $C_{65}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$ 

C.  $C_{55}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$ 

D.  $C_{45}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$ 

### Answer: C



45. Pigment system-II is concerned with

A. reduction of  $CO_2$ 

B. flowering

C. photolysis of water

D. none

Answer: C


46. Chlorophyll b is

A.  $C_{54}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$ 

 ${\rm B.}\, C_{55}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$ 

 ${\rm C.}\, C_{55}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$ 

D.  $C_{45}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$ 

#### Answer: B

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47. Chlorophyll a occurs in

A. all photosynthetic autotrophs

B. in all higher plants

C. all oxygen liberating autotrophs

D. all plants except fungi

Answer: C

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**48.** Discovery of Emerson effect has already shown in existence of

A. photorespiration

B. photophosphorylation

C. light and dark reactions

D. two distinct photochemical reactions

# Answer: D

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**49.** Which is the stable intermediate of photosynthesis

A. glucose

B. formaldehyde

C. phosphoglyceric acid

D. phosphoglyceraldehyde

Answer: C

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50. Flow of electrons in non-cyclic photophosphorylation is

A. from PS I to PS II

B. bidirectional

C. unidirectional

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: C



51. Photolysis of water results in the release of

A. electrons, protons  $(H^{-}(+))$  and oxygen

B. electrons and protons  $\left( H^{+}
ight)$ 

C. protons  $\left( H^{\,+} 
ight)$  and oxygen

D. electrons and oxygen

#### Answer: A

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**52.** ATP in non-cyclic photophosphorlyation is formed when

electron passes from

A. plastocyanin to  $P_{700}$ 

B. plastoquinone to ferrodoxin

C. cytochrome f to plastoquinone

D. cytochrome b to cytochrome f

# Answer: D

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**53.** Cyclic photophosphorylation operates absorbing light of

A. more than  $680 \mu m$  wavelength

B. less than 680 µm wavelength

C. less than 660 µm wavelength

D. wavelength between 660-680 µm wavelength

Answer: A

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**54.** During light reaction of photosynthesis, which of the following phenomena is observed during cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation ?

A. Formation of ATP

B. Formation of  $NADH_2$ 

C. Release of  $O_2$ 

D. Involvement of PS I and PS II both

Answer: A

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55. How many full turns of the Calvin cycle are required to

make one molecule of glucose

A. one

B. two

C. four

D. six

## Answer: D

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56. In a controlled experiment of photosynthesis,  $CO_2$  supply is suddenly withheld, which of the following will

accumulate in the plant cell?

A. 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde

B. Ribulose diphosphate

C. glucose

D. phosphoglyceric acid

#### Answer: B



**57.** Through which of the following substances the photosystem-I passes an electron to NADP during light reactions

A. Cytochrome

B. Ferrodoxim

C. Plastocyanin

D. Plastoquinone

#### **Answer: B**



58. In cyclic photophosphorylation, ATP is synthesized when

electron passes from

A. ferredoxin to cytochrome  $b_6$ 

B. plastoquinone to cytochrome f

C. ferredoxin to plastoquinone and cytochrome  $b_6$  to

cytochrome f

D. all the above are wrong

# Answer: C



59. In pigment system II, active chlorophyll is

A.  $P_{680}$ 

B.  $P_{830}$ 

C.  $P_{700}$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\,P_{673}$ 

Answer: A



60. Which of the following constitutes Hill reaction

A. Photolysis by chloroplasts

B. Photolysis of water by isolated chloroplasts forming

ATP and NADPH

C. Photolysis of water by isolated illuminated

chloroplasts causing reduction of some chemicals

and liberation of oxygen

D. Photolysis of water liberating oxygen and hydrogen

by illuminated isolated chloroplasts

Answer: C

**61.** The organism/s used in discovering Calvin's cycle was/were

A. Chlorella

B. chlorella and volvox

C. chlorella and chlamydomonas

D. Chlorella and Scenedesmus

Answer: D

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**62.** Which of the following occures during dark phase of photosynthesis ?

A. Hydrogen is released

B. ATP is produced

C. Molecular oxygen is released

D. PGAL is synthesized

# Answer: D

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63. If an angiosperm is kept at compensation point

A. It will die after some time

B. it's growth will be normal

C. it's growth will be faster

D. its growth will stop, but it will not die

#### Answer: A

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**64.** During dark reaction for fixation of carbon, the three carbon atoms of each molecule of 3-phosphoglyceric acid (PGA) are derived from

A. RuBP Only

B. RuBP +  $CO_2$ 

C.  $CO_2$  only

 $\mathsf{D}.\,\mathsf{RuBP}+CO_2+\mathsf{PEP}$ 

#### Answer: B

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**65.** The first stable compound in  $C_4$  plants is

A. Oxalic acid

B. Malic acid

C. Oxalo-acetic acid

D. Pyruvic acid

Answer: C



**66.** The  $CO_2$  stored by succulents during night is used during the day time in

A. Hatch & Slack pathway

B. Calvin cycle

C. CAM

D. TCA Cycle

#### Answer: B



**67.** Deactivation of enzymes above  $40^{\circ}C$  affects the

of photosynthesis and decreases the rate of

photosynthesis

A. light reaction

B. dark reaction

C. photolysis of water

D. excitation of chlorophyll

#### Answer: B



68. Rate of photosynthesis is \_\_\_\_\_than that of

respiration during the day time

A. higher

B. lower

C. same

D. equal

Answer: A

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**69.** During photosynthesis when PGA is changed into phosphoglyceraldehyde, which of the following reaction occur

A. Oxidation

**B.** Reduction

C. Electrolysis

D. Hydrolysis

## Answer: B



70. Which products of Hill reaction are used in Blackman's

reaction

A. ATP,NADPH

B. ATP, NADH

C. ADP, NAD

D. ATP, NAD

#### Answer: A





# 71. Acid concentration in CAM plants is more at

A. night

B. daytime

C. dawn

D. dusk

Answer: A



72. In PS-II, first known electron acceptor is

A. Cytochrome

B. Quinone

C. FRS

D. Ferredoxin

Answer: B

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73. For synthesis of a molecule of glucose, the requirement

of ATP and NADPH is respectively

A. 15 and 10

B. 33 and 22

C. 12 and 8

D. 30 and 12

## Answer: D



A. of a leaf

- B. showing Kranz anatomy
- C. dimorphic chloroplast
- D. all of the above

#### Answer: D



**75.** In photorespiration, RuBP carboxylase combines with oxygen to yield

A. Two molecules of phosphoglycerate

B. Two molecules of phosphoglycolate

C. One molecule of phosphoglycerate and one molecule

of phosphoglycolate

D. Two molecule of glucose

Answer: C

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**76.**  $C_4$  plants are abundant in

A. temperate region with more humid conditions

B. temperature region with more dry conditions

C. tropical region with more humid conditions

D. tropical region with more dry conditions

# Answer: D

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77. What is correct about Dark Reactions ?

A. It is called Hill reaction

B. It is biochemical, enzymatic, rate determining slow

reaction

C. It is independent of temperature

D. All of these

Answer: B



**78.** Choose the correct one for photorespiration that occurs in  $C_3$  plants.

A. Photorespiration is common in plants having high

 $CO_2$  compensation point

B. Photorespiration is caused by high  $CO_2$  and low  $O_2$ 

C. It is not affected by light, temperature

D. all of the above

Answer: A



79. Positive effect of photorespiration

A. reduces  $O_2$  injury to chloroplast in  $C_3$  plant

B. balance the  $O_2 \, / \, CO - (2)$  ratio of plant

C. increase the yield of plant

D. do not have any positive effect

#### Answer: A

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80. Photorespiration is also known as

A.  $C_2$  cycle

B.  $C_3$  cycle

C.  $C_4$  cycle

D.  $C_1$  cycle

#### Answer: A



81. Emerson found red drop in the wavelength

A. 660 nm

B. 670 nm

C. lt 680 nm

D. gt 680 nm

Answer: D



82. Cardinal temperature is related to

A. minimum temperature

B. maximum temperature

C. minimum, maximum and optimum temperature

D. minimum and maximum temperature

Answer: C

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83. How much assimilatory power is produced per molecule

of oxygen produced in light reaction ?

A.  $2ATP + 1NADPH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, 2ATP + 2NADPH_2$ 

 $\mathsf{C.}\,1ATP + 1NADPH_2$ 

 $D.1ATP + 2NADPH_2$ 

Answer: B

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84. Dicarboxylic acid cycle is also known as

A. Calvin cycle

B. Hatch & Slack cycle

C. EMP cycle

# D. TCA Cycle

## Answer: B



85. The first reaction in photorespiration is

A. phosphorylation

B. decarboxylation

C. oxygenation

D. carboxylation

Answer: C



**86.** During photorespiration, the oxygen consuming reaction (s) occur in

A. grana of chloroplasts and peroxisomes

B. stroma of chloroplasts

C. stroma of chloroplasts and mitochondria

D. stroma of chloroplasts and peroxisomes

Answer: D



87. In photorespiration glycolate is converted to  $CO_2$  and

serine in

A. Mitochondria

B. Chloroplast

C. Peroxisome

D. Vacuole

Answer: A

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88. In the schematic diagram given, which is plastocyanin?



A. A

B.B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D

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**89.**  $NH_3$  released from

A. photorespiration

B. dark respiration

C. CAM

D. all of these

## Answer: A



90. In the chart of photophosphorylation, what does 'a'

represent



## A. Cyt a
B. PQ

C. FRS

D. Cyt  $a_3$ 

Answer: B

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**91.** Choose the correct combinations of labelling the carbohydrate molecule involved in the Calvin cycle.



A. (i) RuBP (ii) Triose phosphate (iii) PGA

B. (i) PGA (ii) RuBP (iii) Hexose phosphate

C. (i) PGA (ii) Triose Phosphate (iii) RuBP

D. (i) RuBP (ii) PGA (iii) Hexose phosphate

**Answer: D** 



92. When sunlight is on the chloroplast, pH is lowest in the

A. Stroma

B. Cytosal

C. Space enclosed by thylakoid membrane

D. Space enclosed by the inner and outer membrane

#### Answer: C



**93.**  $NADPH_2$  is generated in noncyclic

photophosphorylation through

A. glycolysis

B. photosystem I

C. photosystem II

D. anaerobic respiration

### Answer: B

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94. Warburg effect has not been observed in

A. Maize

B. Sugarcane

C. Sorghum

D. All of these

### Answer: D

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**95.** In  $C_4$  cycle, first  $CO_2$  acceptor is

A. 3C compound

B. 4C compound

C. 5C compound

D. 6C compound

Answer: A

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**96.** Chlorophyll shows an outburst of flourescence during the first few moments of illumination. This effect is called

A. Emerson's effect

B. Kutusky effect

C. Hamburger effect

D. Hill effect

Answer: B



97. Photophosphorylation in chloroplast is most similar to

which of the following mitochondrial reactions ?

A. Oxidative phosphorylation

B. Substrate-level phosphorylation

C. Oxidative decarboxylation

D. Hydrolysis

### Answer: A



**98.** In an experiment, the carbon dioxide available to a  $C_3$  plant was labelled with a radioactive isotope and the amount of radioactivity in the chloroplast was measured. As photosynthesis proceeded, in which of the following molecules did the radioactivity first appear ?

B. PEP

C. PGA

D. RuBP

Answer: C

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**99.** Which of the following kinds of plant fixes carbon dioxide by way of crassulacean acid metabolism (CAM)

A. Oak tree

**B.** Cactus

C. Grass

D. Red alga

### Answer: B Watch Video Solution

**100.** The chemiosmotic theory of ATP synthesis in the chloroplast and mitochondria is based on

A. membrane potential

B. proton gradient

C. accumulate of  ${\it NA}^+$ 

D. accumulation of  $K^+$ 

Answer: B

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101. A photosystem contains

A. pigments, electron acceptor & a reaction centre

B. photons, protons pigments & hydrogen acceptor

C.  $PO_4$ ,  $ADP\&H^+$ 

D. (1) & (2) both

**Answer: A** 



102. Which pair is wrong

A.  $C_3$  - Maize

B.  $C_4$  - Kranz anatomy

C. Calvin cycle - PGA

D. Hatch & Slack cycle - OAA

### Answer: A

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**103.** Choose the correct statement for the fixation of one  $CO_2$  molecule

A. 3 ATP & 2 NADPH are required through calvin cycle

B. 5 ATP & 2 NADPH are required through Hatch & stack

cycle

C. Photochemical reactions are involved in photolysis of

water & phosphorylation of ADP into ATP

D. all of the above

### Answer: D



**104.** During non- cyclic photophosphorylation ATP molecules are produced through electron flow

A. from  $H_2O$  to PS II

B. from PS II and PS I

C. from PSI to NADP

D. from PSI to ferredoxine

### Answer: B





105. Emerson effect is related to

A. decrease in photosynthesis in presence of high light intensity

B. decrease in photosynthesis when lights of two

different wavelengths are provided together

C. increase in photosynthesis in presence of

monochromatic light

D. increase in photosynthesis when lights of two different wavelenghts are used



**106.** Radioactive isotopes of oxygen  $(O^{18})$  was used to know the source of oxygen released through photosynthesis by

A. Hill

B. Van Niel

C. Ruben and Kamen

D. Hatch and Slack

Answer: C

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**107.** Which of the following photosynthetic characteristics are present in  $C_3$  plants but not in  $C_4$  plants-

I.  $CO_2$  compensation point of 0-10 ppm-

II. Relatively higher rate of photorespiratory  $CO_2$  evolution-

III. Presence of well developed bundle sheath-

IV. Initial involvement of RUBP carboxylase in  $CO_2$  assimilation -

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

A. I, II, III

B. I, II, IV

C. I, III

D. II, IV

Answer: D



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**108.** The following compounds are intermediates in the pathway of photorespiration-

I. phosphoglycolate-

II. Serine-

III. Glyoxylate-

IV. Glycine-

The correct sequence of their appearance in the pathway is

A. I, II, III, IV

B. I, III, IV, II

C. II I, III, IV

D. II, I, IV, III

### Answer: B

**109.**  $C_4$  plants have carboxylations

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A. four

B. three

C. two

D. one

Answer: C

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**110.** Inhibition of photosynthesis in high concentration of oxygen is mainly due to

A. distribution of RuBP carboxylase

B. inactivation of RuBP carboxylase

C. non-synthesis of RuBP carboxylase

D. RuBP carboxylase acting as oxygenase

Answer: D



111. During light reaction of photosynthesis the electrons

lost by pigment system II are compensated by

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2O$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,O_2$ 

D. ATP

Answer: B



**112.** Which of the following is essentially regenerated to complete the Calvin cycle

A. PGA

B. RUBP

C. PEP

D. OAA

# Answer: B Watch Video Solution

**113.** During photorespiration glycolic acid is oxidised to glyoxylic acid inside

A. chloroplast

B. peroxysome

C. motochondria

D. lysosome

Answer: B

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**114.**  $C_4$  plants are more expensive in terms of ATP required for  $CO_2$  fixation, the additional number of ATP required by  $C_4$  plants in comparison to  $C_3$  plants is

A. 6ATP

 $\mathsf{B}.\,12ATP$ 

 $\mathsf{C}.\,18ATP$ 

D. 24ATP

**Answer: B** 



115. The plants of Cuscuta reflexa(Dodder) shows maximum

photosynthesis in

A. red light

B. blue light

C. green light

D. no photosynthesis at all

### Answer: D

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116. In Hatch and Slack pathway

A. has chloroplasts of same type

B. occurs in Kranz anatomy where mesophyll cells have

small granal chloroplast and bundle sheath cells have

agranal chloroplast

C. occurs in Kranz anatomy when mesophyll have small

chloroplast whereas bundle sheath have larger

granal chloroplasts

D. occurs in Kranz anatomy where mesophyll cells are

diffused

**Answer: B** 

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**117.** Which of the statements is not true of the  $C_4$  pathway

A. Overcomes loss due to photorespiration

B. The  $CO_2$  acceptor is a  $C_3$  compound

C. Inhibited by low  $CO_2$  concentration

D. Required more energy than the  $C_3$  pathways fir

production of glucose

Answer: C



**118.** Which of the following conditions are favourable for

cyclic photophosphorylation

A. Anaerobic condition and high  $CO_2$ 

B. Aerobic and high  $CO_2$ 

C. Aerobic and low light intensity

D. Anaerobic and low light intensity

### Answer: D

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**119.** The light reactions of photosyntheysis generate high energy electrons, which end up in \_\_\_\_\_. The light reactions also produce \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. oxygen, sugar, ATP

B. Chlorophyll, ATP, NADPH

C. NADPH, ATP, Oxygen

D. FADH, NADPH, oxygen

## Answer: C Watch Video Solution

**120.** Secondary acceptor of  $CO_2$  in  $C_4$  plants is

A. PEP

**B. RUBP** 

C. PGAL

D. Rubisco

Answer: B

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**121.** Which of the following is present in Calvin Cycle.

A. Oxidative carboxylation

B. Dark phosphorylation

C. Dark respiration

D. Reductive carboxylation

Answer: D



**122.** Isolated chloroplasts release oxygen when illuminated. Supply of which of the following will increase the rate of oxygen production ?

A.  $NADP^+$ 

B.  $NAD^+$ 

C.  $FAD^+$ 

D. ATP

Answer: A



123. Solarisation is

A. formation of chlorophyll

B. effect of excess solar radiation

C. Destruction of chlorophyll by poisons

D. utilisation of sunlight

### Answer: B



**124.** There is double fixation of  $CO_2$  both in  $C_4$  and CAM plants. Which of the following statements brings out the main difference between the two ?

A. Carboxylising enzymes are different

- B. Fixation pathways are different
- C.  $CO_2$  fixation in  $C_4$  plants is separated by space

whereas in CAM plants, it is separated by time

D. The compensation point are different

Answer: C



### Answer: D



126. Source of  $CO_2$  for photosynthesis during day in CAM

plant is

A. 3 DGA

B. Malic acid

C. OAA

D. Pyruvate

Answer: B

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**127.**  $CO_2$  fixation in bundle sheath cells occur in

A.  $C_4$  plants

B.  $C_3$  plants

C. CAM

D. all of these

Answer: A

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**128.** How much oxygen is formed from 264 g of  $CO_2$  and 216 g of  $H_2O$ ?

A. 96 g

B. 216 g

C. 264 g

D. 192 g

### Answer: D



**129.** With reference to photosynthesis, what is the  $CF_0 - CF_1$  complex?

A. ATP synthetase

B. Ferrodoxin - NADP reductase

C. Cytochrome  $(b_6) / (\text{fCOMPLEX})$ 

D. RuBP carboxylase

Answer: A

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**130.** Which set of terms most accurately describes the pathway taken by a molecule of  $CO_2$  from the atmosphere to the point where it enters the calvin cycle ?

A. stomatal aperture, inter cellular space, mesophyll cell, chloroplast

B. stomatal aperture, epidermal cell, mesophyll cell, chloroplast

C. stomatal guard cell, intercellular space, mesophyll cell

membrane, chloroplast

D. stomatal guard cell, intercellular space, phloem serve

tube, chloroplast

Answer: A



131. During non-cyclic photophosphorylation in which of the following ,  $4e^-$  produced through photolysis will enter

A. PQ

B. PC

C. PS-II

D. PS-I

Answer: B



132. The number of  $P_{700}$  molecules present in PS II comlex

are

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. none

### Answer: D

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133. Red colour of tomato is due to

A. phytochrome
B. anthocyanin

C. chromatochrome

D. lycopene

Answer: D

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134. Quantasomes are found in

A. stroma

B. grana

C. mitochondria

D. cristae

# Answer: B

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135. In the leaves of  $C_4$  plants, malic acid formation during

 $CO_2$  fixation occurs in the cells of

A. Phloem

**B.** Epidermis

C. Mesophyll

D. Bundle sheath

Answer: C

136. 3-PGA is first stable product in

A. carbon-reduction cycle

B. CAM

C. Glycolysis

D. Kreb's cycle

Answer: A



137. Go through the following figure and select the option

which reflects the correct labelling



A. Photosystem II, (2) Cytochromes b & f, (3) Photosystem I, (4) Thylakoid membrane, (5) Fo, (6) $F_1$ B. Photosystem I, (2) Cytochromes b & f, (3) Photosystem II, (4) Thykoid membrane, (5) Fo, (6)  $F_1$ C. Photosystem II, (2) Cytochromes b & f, (3) Photosystem I, (4) Thylakoid membrane, (5)  $F_1$ ,(6) Fo D. Cytochromes b & f, (2) Photosystem I, (3)

Photosystem II, (4) Chloroplast membrane, (5)  $F_O$ , (6) $F_1$ .

## Answer: A



138. Given below are some characteristics of photosynthetic

plants. Which of these are true for  $C_4$  plants

- (i) Rubisco is present in the mesophyll cells
- (ii) 3-carbons in the primary  $CO_2$  acceptor
- (iii) The primary  $CO_2$  fixation product is PGA
- (iv) Possess PEP case.
- (v) The intitial carboxylation reaction occurs in bundle

sheath cells

(vi) The calvin cycle takes place in bundle sheath cells

(vii) 4-carbon atoms in the primary  $CO_2$  fixation product.

A. (i), (iv), (v), (vii)

B. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (vii)

C. (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), (vii)

D. (ii), (iv), (vi), (vii)

Answer: D

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**139.** RuBP carboxylase is a less efficent enzyme for  $CO_2$  fixation in photosynthesis than PEP carboxylase because:

A. RuBP is less predominant than PEP in a mesophyll cell

B. RuBP is a 4-carbon sugar phosphate while PEP is a

phosphorylated 3-carbon organic acid.

C. Km value of RuBP carboxylase for  $CO_2$  is higher than

that of PEP carboxylase

D. The molecular weight of RuBP carboxylase is larger

than that of PEP carboxylase

Answer: C



**140.** Consider the following processes:

 $O_2$  evolution

2.  $CO_2$  fixation

- 3. NADPH formation
- 4. HMP pathway

Which of these do not occur in thylakoids?

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 2,3 and 4

C. 3 and 4

D. 2 and 4

Answer: D



141. Consider the following compounds:-

- 1. Phosphoenol pyruvate-
- 2. Malic acid-
- 3. Pyruvic acid-
- 4. Oxaloacetic acid-

What is the correct sequence of these intermediate compounds as they form in  $C_4$  dicarboxylic acid pathway flowing the PEP-carboxylation reaction?

A. 1,2,3,4

B. 2,4,3,1

C. 4,1,2,3

D. 4,2,3,1

Answer: D



**142.** An aquatic plant was placed in a test tube containing water. The tube was then stopered and left outdoors for 24 hours. The pH value of water was measured at regular intervals. What must have been the result?

A. pH value was the lowest just before sunrise

- B. pH value was the highest iust before sunrise
- C. pH value was the lowest at noon
- D. pH value was the lowest just before sunset



**143.** Compared to  $C_3$  plants,  $C_4$  plants

A. Remove oxygen from the air spaces between cells in

the leaves and thereby avoid photorespiration

B. Fix carbon dioxide into a four carbon suagr at night,

and then release the carbon dioxide during the day

C. Concentration oxygen in cells, thereby overcoming

the problem of photorespiration

- D. Have adaptations which concentrate carbon dioxide
  - in the photosynthetic cells

Answer: D



**144.** Which statement best explains why  $C_4$  grasses often do better than  $C_3$  grasses in hot dry environments?

A.  $C_4$  grasses open their stomata at night

B.  $C_4$  grasses generate a positive turgor pressure under

high temperatures

C. The rate of cellular respiration is higher for a  $C_3$ 

grass than for a  $C_4$  grass at higher temperatures

D.

**Answer: B** 

**145.** Differences between photophosphorylation (PP) and oxidative phosphorylation (OP) is

A. In PP, synthesis is of ATP while in OP it is of ADP

B. In PP, oxygen is evolved while in OP oxygen is taken

up

C. Both cannot take place in light

D. PP can take place in green leaves while OP cannot

occur in green leaves

**Answer: B** 

146. Hill reaction occurs in

A. High altitude plants

B. Total darkness

C. Absence of water

D. Presence of ferricyanide

Answer: D



147. Photosynthetic oxygen-producing cells differ from non-

oxygen producing cells in that the former

A. Produce three ATP whereas the latter produce five

B. Produce no NADPH whereas the latter do

C. Reduce ferredoxin whereas the latter do not

D. Contain and use both photosystems I and II

#### Answer: D



**148.** Assertion : $C_4$  photosynthesis is more sensitive to low termperature as compared to  $C_3$  photosynthesis .

Reason : the rubisco found in  $C_4$  plants is more sensitive to

low temperature as compared to  $C_3$  plants.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct

explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

### Answer: C

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149. Assertion : Besides chlorophyll a, blue - green and red

algae show the presence of phycobiliproteins .

Reason : Chlorophyll and phycobiliproteins are integrated into thylakoids.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct

explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

#### Answer: C



**150.** Assertion : In oxidative phosphorylation , the electrons flow from NADH to  $O_2$  Reason :In photosynthesis , the electrons flow from  $H_2O$  to NADP.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct

explanation of A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

#### Answer: B



151. Assertion : Carotenoids play a protective role for the

chloroplasts during photolysis of water.

Reason : Carotenoids pick the nascent oxygen by means of

their double bonds and convert the same into molecular state.

A. If both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct

explanation of A

- C. If A is true but R is false
- D. If both A and R are false



152. Identify the correct sequence of enzymes given below

which participate in regeneration phase of Calvin cycle

- 1. Ribulose 5-phosphate epimerase
- 2. Ribulose 5-phosphate kinase
- 3. Transketolase
- 4. Triose phosphate isomerase.
  - A. 1,3,2
  - B. 2,3,1
  - C. 1,2,3
  - D. 3,2,1



153. Consider the following:-

- 1. Cytochrome  $b_6$  -
- 2. Cytochrome f-
- 3. Plastocyanin-
- 4. Plastoquinone-

What is the correct sequence of these in the photo-induced electron carries between PS-II to PS-I in photosynthesis?

A. 4,1,2,3

B. 3,4,1,2

C. 1,2,3,4

D. 2,3,4,1



154. The substrate for photorespiration is

A.  $C_6$  - acid

B.  $C_4$  - acid

C.  $C_3$  - acid

D.  $C_2$  - acid

Answer: D

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155. In what respects are the photosynthesis adaptations of

 $C_4$  plants and CAM plants similar?

A. In both cases, the stomata normally close during the

day

B. Both types of plants make their sugar without the

Calvin-Benson cycle

C. In both cases, an enzyme other than rubisco carries

out the first step in carbon fixation

D. Neither  $C_4$  plants nor CAM plants have grana in their

chloroplasts

Answer: C



**156.** Consider the following statement:

A.The layer of bundle sheath cells in the leaves of  $C_4$  plants lacks intercellular spaces-

B. The bundle sheath cells in the leaves of  $C_4$  plants lack mitochondria and peroxisomes.-

C. The bundle sheath cells of  $C_4$  plants have large number of chloroplasts and thick walls.-

Neither  $C_4$  plants nor CAM plants have grana in their chloroplasts and thick walls. -

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. A and B only

B. B and C only

C. A and C only

D. None

## Answer: C

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157. Find out the wrong statement

- A. CAM plants open their stomata at night and close during day time
- B. Spilitting of water takes place in the chloroplasts

membrane

- C. PSI is found in stromal as well as granal thylakoids
- D. Current availability of  $CO_2$  levels is limiting to the  $C_3$

plants

## Answer: B

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**158.** A plant biochemist received a spicemen from a fellow scientist who noticed that the plant's stomata are closed during the day. The biochemist observed that radioactive carbon supplied in the form of carbon dioxide fed to the plant at night, was first found in organic acids that accumulated in the vacuole.During the day, the label moved to sugars being manufactured in the chloroplast. What was the conclusion of the biochemist?

A. It is a CAM plant

B. It is a C4 plant

C. It is a C3 plant

D. It is a plant showing pentose phosphate pathway

Answer: A

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**159.** The  $C_2$  glycolate cycle is also known as

A. PCR

B. PCO

C. PPP

D. EMP

Answer: B



160. Carotenoids are

A. Glycoprotiens

B. Hydrocarbons

C. Polysaccharides

D. Lipoproteins

**Answer: B** 

161. Consider the following statement: -

1. PEP carboxylase has a high specificity for carbon dioxide and it never picks up oxygen -

2. Kranz anatomy and  $C_4$  metabolism are found in only monocosts of hot climates and not in dicots. -

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

A.1 only

B.2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Niether 1 and 2

Answer: A

162. Consider the following statements

A. The chloroplast pigments are fat soluble.

B. All the pigments of chloroplast are located in the thylakoid membranes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. A only

B. B only

C. Both A and B

D. Niether A nor B

Answer: C

**163.** Which of the following statements is true for photosynthesis?

A. Dark reactions occur only in dark

B. Dark and light reactions always occur simultaneously

C. Dark reactions occur only when light reactions stop

D. Dark reactions may also occur in dark

Answer: D

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164. Which of the following is a true?

A. The number of O<sub>2</sub> molecules produeced (in photosynthesis) per quantum of light absorbed, is called quantum requirement
B. The number of light quanta needed for the production of one molecule of oxygen during

photosynthesis, is called quantum yield.

C. The quantum requirement of photosythesis is 8

quanta

D. Emerson's first effect is also called photosynthetic

enhancement.

Answer: C



**165.** Which of the following is false statement?

A. PEP acts as first acceptor of  $CO_2$  in both CAM plants

and  $C_4$  plants.

B. The plants undergoing crassulacean acid metabolism

do not undergo  $C_3$  cycle

C. In CAM plants there is separation of intitial

carboxylation and Calvin cycle in time instead of

space in  $C_4$  plants

D. All of the above

Answer: B



166. Select the correct statement for photosynthesis

A. One photosythetic unit has about 2500 pigment

molecules

- B. Carotenoids cannot develop without light
- C. Due to their special anatomy  $C_4$  plants have very

high rate of photorespiration

D. According to Munch hypothesis source tissue must

have high turgor pressure and increased osmotic

concentration

Answer: D

167. Cyclic photophosphorylation results in the formation

of

A. ATP, NADPH and  $O_2$ 

B. ATP

C. NADPH

D. ATP and NADPH

**Answer: B** 

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168. Palisade parenchyma is absent in leaves of

A. Soyabean

B. Gram

C. Sorghum

D. Mustard

Answer: C

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169. Chemiosmosis was first described by

A. Paul D. Boyer

**B. Peter Mitchell** 

C. John E Walker
D. Friedrich Miescher

# Answer: B



170. The mapping of the pahtway of carbon assimilation in

photosythesis earned Noble Prize in 1961 to

A. Melvin Calvin

B. Alfonso Corti

C. Henry Dixon

D. Carl Mobius

## Answer: A





171. In Photosytem-I (PSI) of light reaction which substrate

works as an electron acceptor?

A.  $NAD^+$ 

 $\mathsf{B}.\,ADP$ 

C.  $NADP^+$ 

D.  $FADH^+$ 

Answer: C



**172.** Read the following four statement A,B,C and D and select the right opition having both correct statements. statements

(a) Z scheme of light raction takes place in presence of PS I only .

(B) Omly PS I is functional in cyclic photosporylation

(c ) Cyclic photophosphorylation results into synthesis of ATP and  $NADPH_2$ 

(D) Stroma lamllae lack PSII as welll as NADP

A. B and D

B. A and B

C. B and C

D. C and D



**173.** Go through the following figure and find out the option which reflects the correct labelling



A. (1) RuBP, (2) Plasmodesmata, (3)  $C_4$  acid, (4)  $C_3$  acid,

(5) Bundle sheath cell, (6) Mesophyll cell

B. (1) Phosphoenol pyruvate, (2) Plasmodesmata, (3)  $C_3$ 

acid, (4)  $C_4$  acid, (5) Mesophyll cell, (6) Bundle sheath

cell

C. (1) Phosphoenol pyruvate, (2) Plasmodesmata, (3)  $C_4$ 

acid, (4)  $C_3$  acid, (5) Mesophyll cell, (6) Bundle sheath

cell

D. (1) RuBP, (2) Plasmodesmata, (3)  $C_4$  acid, (4)  $C_3$  acid,

(5) Mesophyll cell, (6) Bundle sheath cell

Answer: C

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174. Kranz anatomy is one of the characteristics of the

leaves of

A. Potato

B. Wheat

C. Sugarcane

D. Mustard

Answer: C



175.  $C_4$  plants are more efficient in photosynthesis than  $C_3$ 

plants due to

A. Lowest rate of photorespiration

B. Higher leaf area

C. Presence of larger number of chloroplasts in the leaf

cells

D. Presesnce of thin cuticle

# Answer: A



176. The process of ATP synthesis from ADP in the presence

of light in chlororplasts is called

A. Photoelectron transport

B. Photophosphorylation

C. Photo system-II

D. Photorespiration

Answer: B





177. CAM helps the plants in

A. Conserving water

B. Secondary growth

C. Disease resistance

D. Reproduction

## Answer: A



178. Read the following four statements (A-D)

(A) Both, photophosphorylation and oxidative

phoshorylation involve up hill transport of protons across the membrane

(B) In dicot stems, a new cambium originates from the cell of pericycle at the time of secondary growth

(C) Stamens in flowers of Gloriosa and Petunia are polyandrous

(D)Symbiotic nitrogen-fixers occur in the free-living state also in soil

How many of the above statements are right

A. Four

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

Answer: D



**179.** A process that makes important diference between  $C_3$ 

and  $C_4$  plants is

A. Glycolysis

B. Photosynthesis

C. Photorespiration

D. Transpiration

Answer: C



**180.** The correct sequence of cell organelles during photorespiration is

A. Chloroplast-Rough Endoplasmic reticulum-

Dictyosomes

B. Chloroplast-mitochondria-peroxisome

C. Chloroplast-vacuole-peroxisome

D. Chloroplast-Golgibodies-Mitochondria

**Answer: B** 



**181.** In Calvin cycle, to form one molecule of glucose how many number of ATP and NADPH molecules are utilized?

A. 12ATP and 9NADPH

B. 6ATP and 4NADPH

C. 18ATP and 12NADPH

D. 20ATP and 24NADPH

# Answer: C

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182. The substrate for photorespiration is

A. Phosphoenol pyruvic acid

B. Ribulose bi phosphate

C. ATP

D. RuBis CO

#### Answer: B



**183.** The oxygen evolved during photosynthesis comes from water molecules . Which one of the following pairs of elemnets is involved in this reaction ?

A. Manganese and Chlorine

B. Manganese and Potassium

C. Magnesium and Molybdenum

D. Magnesium and Chlorine

# Answer: A



184. In photosynthesis, light independent reactions take

place at

A. Thylakoid lumen

B. Photosystem I

C. Photosystem II

D. Stromal matrix

## Answer: D



**185.** A plant in your garden avoids photorespiratory losses, has improved water use efficiency shows high rates of photosynthesis at high temperatures and has improved efficiency of nitrogen utilisation. In which of the followubg physiological groups would you assign this plant

A.  $C_4$ 

 $\mathsf{B.}\, CAM$ 

C. Nitrogen fixer

 $\mathsf{D.}\,C_3$ 

Answer: A

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**186.** Emerson's enhancement effect and red drop have been instrumental in the discovery of

A. Two photosystems operating simultaneously

B. Photophosphorylation and cyclic electron transport

C. Oxidative phosphorylation

D. Photophosphorylation & non-cyclic electron

transport

### Answer: A

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**187.** In a chloroplast the highest number of protons are found in

A. Lumen of thylakoids

B. Inter membrane space

C. Antennae complex

D. Stroma

### Answer: A

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188. A Process that makes important differences between

 $C_3$  and  $C_4$  plants is

A. Glycolysis

B. Calvin cycle

C. Photorespiration

D. Respiration

# Answer: C

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**189.** Phosphoenol pyruvate (PEP) is the primary  $CO_2$  acceptor in

A.  $C_3$  plants

B.  $C_4$  plants

 $\mathsf{C.}\,C_2\,\mathsf{plants}$ 

 $D. C_3$  and  $C_4 plants$ 

#### Answer: B



**190.** With reference to factors affecting the rate of photosynthesis, which of the following statements is not correct ?

A. Light saturation for  $CO_2$  fixation occurs at 10% of full sunlight.

B. Increasing atmospheric  $CO_2$  concentration up to 0.05% can enhance  $CO_2$  fixation rate.

C.  $C_3$  plants responds to higher temperatures with

enhanced photosynthesis while  $C_4$  plants have much

lower temperature optimum.

D. Tomato is a greenhouse crop which can be grown in

 $CO_2$ - enriched atmosphere for higher yield.

#### Answer: C



**191.** Oxygen is not produced during photosynthesis by

A. Chara

B. Cycas

C. Nostoc

D. Green sulphur bacteria

# Answer: D

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192. Stomatal movement is not affected by

A.  $CO_2$  concentration

B.  $O_2$  concentration

C. Light

D. Temperature

Answer: B



**193.** Which of the following is not a product of light reaction of phtosynthesis

A. Oxygen

B. NADPH

C. NADH

D. ATP

Answer: C

