

Biochemistry and Biotechnology

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Human genome consists of base pairs	A. 4.2 billions B. 2.4 billions C. 3.2 billions D. 5.2 billions
2	The process of absorption of food particles in the body is called	A. Assimilation nbsp B. Digestion nbsp C. Photosynthesis nbsp D. Respiration nbsp
3	Chemical reaction taking place in animal and plant cells are collectively called	A. Catabolism B. Anabolism C. Metabolism D. Non of these
4	Fats are digested and absorbed in	A. Small intestine B. Large intestine C. Stomach D. Oesophegus
5	Who discovered the penicillin?	A. Robert brown B. Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard florey C. Edward genes D. Robert Hook
6	Digestion of proteins starts in.	A. Mouth B. Alimentary canal C. Small intestine D. Stomach
7	A person having antigen A and antibody B, will have blood group	A. B group B. A group C. AB group D. O group
8	Individual known as universal donor have blood group	A. A group B. O group C. A.B group D. B group
9	Fats are formed by teh combination of.	A. Glucose + Glucose B. Water + Carbon di oxides C. Glycerol + Fatty acids D. Amino acids water
10	The gene is made up if a chemical compound called	A. carbohydrate B. adipose C. RNA D. DNA
11	Fast are made up of	A. glucose B. water and carbon dioxide C. glycerol and acids D. amino acids and water
12	The antibiotics cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
13	The substances on whihc enzymes attached are called.	A. coenzyme B. Substrate C. Catalyst D. None
14	Teh antibiotics cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
15	One gram of carbohydrate can supply energy to our body	A. 3.8kcal B. 8.3kcal nbsp C. 4.8kcal nbsp D. 5.8kcal

D. 5.3kcal

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| 16 | Platelets are helpful in | A. Blood clotting
B. engulf bacteria
C. producing Antibodies
D. Transport of oxygen |
| 17 | One gram of carbohydrates contain calories of energy. | A. 3.8 K
B. 2.8 K
C. 4.8 K
D. 4.0 K |
| 18 | Blood consist of two parts called. | A. Water, blood cells
B. Plasma, blood cells
C. RBC, WBC
D. Plasma, Platelets |
| 19 | Disbetes and hacmophilia occur due to change in molecule. | A. RNA
B. Protein
C. DNA
D. None |
| 20 | Genetic information is transferred by | A. Nucleus
B. Chromosomes
C. Genes
D. Gametes |