

Biochemistry and Biotechnology

C.	Questions	Answers Choice
Sr	Questions	
1	Platelets are helpful in	Blood clotting B. engulf bacteria C. producing Antibodies D. Transport of oxygen
2	The gene is made up if a chemical compound called	A. carbohydrate B. adipose C. RNA D. DNA
3	A person having antigen A and antibody B, will have blood group	A. B group B. A group C. AB group D. O group
4	Pencililin is obtaied from the fungus called.	A. Cephalosporins B. Teracyclines C. Penicillium D. Erythromycines
5	The process of absorption of food particles in the body is called	A. Assimilation & nbsp B. Digestion & nbsp C. Photosynthesis & nbsp D. Respiration & nbsp
6	Protein is digested is	A. large intestine B. small intestine C. stomach & nbsp D. Mouth & nbsp
7	Pencilin wax discovered by.	A. Robert Brown B. Sir Alexander Flemig and Howard Florey C. Edward Jonner D. Robert Hooke
8	How many methods are there for waste disposal in developed countries.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
9	Which one is the example of antibiotic in the following.	A. Cephalosporins B. Erythromycines C. Both a and b D. None
10	Penciillin is obtained fromt he fungus called.	A. Cephalosporins B. Tetracyclines C. Penicillium D. Erythromycines
11	Landsteiner divided human population is four groups on the basis of blood group in.	A. 1909 B. 1902 C. 1904 D. 1905
12	Landsteiner divided human population in four groups on the basisof blood groups in	A. 1909 B. 1902 C. 1904 D. 1905
13	Genetic information is transerred by.	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Genes D. Gametes
14	Disbetes and hacmophilia occur due to change in molecule.	A. RNA B. Protein C. DNA D. None
15	Onegram of carbohydrate contain calories of energy.	A. 3.8 K B. 2.8 K C. 4.8 K

		D. 4.0 K
16	One gram of carbohydrate can supply energy to our body	A. 3.8kcal B. 8.3kcal & nbsp C. 4.8kcal & nbsp D. 5.3kcal
17	The antibiotics cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
18	They are helpful in transport of gases in the blood	A. White cells B. Red cells C. Plateless D. Plasma
19	Digestion of proteins starts in.	A. Mouth B. Alimentary canal C. Small intestine D. Stomach
20	Individual known as universal donor have blood group	A. A group B. O group C. A.B group D. B group
21	Chemical reaction taking place in animal and plant cells are collectively called	A. Catabolism B. Anabolism C. Metabolism D. Non of these
22	Fats are digested and absorbed in	A. Small intestine B. Large intestine C. Stomach D. Oesophegus
23	Blood consist of two parts called.	A. Water, blood cells B. Plasma, blood cells C. RBC, WBC D. Plasma, Platelets
24	The cunction of platelets is	A. Blood Clotting B. Engulfing the bacteria C. To produce antibiotics D. Tranfer of oxygen
25	Human genome consists of base pairs	A. 4.2 billions B. 2.4 billions C. 3.2 billions D. 5.2 billions
26	Fast are made up of	A. glucose B. water and carbon dioxide C. glycerol and acids D. amino acids and water
27	A set of all the genes in a cell is called	A. Antigens & nbsp B. Nucleotides & nbsp C. Genome & nbsp D. RNA
28	Genetic information is transferred by	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Genes D. Gametes
29	One gram of carbohydrates contain calories of energy.	A. 3.8 K B. 2.8 K C. 4.8 K D. 4.0 K
30	Edward Jenner was a.	A. Russian physician B. French Chemist C. American chemist D. English Physician
31	The function of platelets is.	A. Blood clotting B. Engulfing the baceria C. To produce antibiotics D. Transfer of oxygen
32	Who discovered the penicillin?	A. Robert brown B. Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard florey C. Edward genes D. Robert Hook

Teh antibiotics cephalosporin was discovered in.	B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
The substances on whihc enzymes attached are called.	A. coenzyme B. Substrate C. Catalyst D. None
35 Human genome consist of billion DNA letters or base pairs.	A. 4.2 B. 3.9 C. 3.2 D. 2.2
36 It transports digested food and oxygen to the cells of all plats of the body	A. Plasma B. blood C. Enzymes D. Glycerol
Fats are formed by teh combination of.	A. Glucose B. Water + Carbon di oxides C. Glycerol + Fatty acids D. Amino acids water
38 Blood clotting protein in plasma is called	A. Fibrinogen & nbsp B. Substrate & nbsp C. peps gene & nbsp D. Hemoglobin & nbsp