

Biochemistry and Biotechnology

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Platelets are helpful in	A. Blood clotting B. engulf bacteria C. producing Antibodies D. Transport of oxygen
2	Protein is digested is	A. large intestine B. small intestine C. stomach D. Mouth
3	Pencillin is obtained from the fungus called.	A. Cephalosporins B. Tetracyclines C. Penicillium D. Erythromycines
4	Fats are formed by the combination of.	A. Glucose + Glucose B. Water + Carbon dioxide C. Glycerol + Fatty acids D. Amino acids water
5	Edward Jenner was a.	A. Russian physician B. French Chemist C. American chemist D. English Physician
6	Individual known as universal donor have blood group	A. A group B. O group C. A.B group D. B group
7	Human genome consists of base pairs	A. 4.2 billions B. 2.4 billions C. 3.2 billions D. 5.2 billions
8	The function of platelets is	A. Blood Clotting B. Engulfing the bacteria C. To produce antibiotics D. Transfer of oxygen
9	How many methods are there for waste disposal in developed countries.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
10	Human genome consist of..... billion DNA letters or base pairs.	A. 4.2 B. 3.9 C. 3.2 D. 2.2
11	Fats are digested and absorbed in	A. Small intestine B. Large intestine C. Stomach D. Oesophagus
12	The process of absorption of food particles in the body is called	A. Assimilation B. Digestion C. Photosynthesis D. Respiration
13	Landsteiner divided human population into four groups on the basis of blood group in.	A. 1909 B. 1902 C. 1904 D. 1905
14	One gram of carbohydrate can supply energy to our body	A. 3.8kcal B. 8.3kcal C. 4.8kcal D. 5.3kcal
15	The substances on which enzymes attached are called.	A. coenzyme B. Substrate C. Catalyst D. None

16	Genetic information is transferred by	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Genes D. Gametes
17	Which one is the example of antibiotic in the following.	A. Cephalosporins B. Erythromycines C. Both a and b D. None
18	The function of platelets is.	A. Blood clotting B. Engulfing the bacteria C. To produce antibiotics D. Transfer of oxygen
19	Diabetes and haemophilia occur due to change in molecule.	A. RNA B. Protein C. DNA D. None
20	Landsteiner divided human population in four groups on the basis of blood groups in	A. 1909 B. 1902 C. 1904 D. 1905
21	They are helpful in transport of gases in the blood	A. White cells B. Red cells C. Platelets D. Plasma
22	The antibiotic cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
23	A person having antigen A and antibody B, will have blood group	A. B group B. A group C. AB group D. O group
24	Digestion of proteins starts in.	A. Mouth B. Alimentary canal C. Small intestine D. Stomach
25	Blood clotting protein in plasma is called	A. Fibrinogen nbsp B. Substrate nbsp C. pepsin nbsp D. Hemoglobin nbsp
26	Genetic information is transferred by.	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Genes D. Gametes
27	It transports digested food and oxygen to the cells of all parts of the body	A. Plasma B. blood C. Enzymes D. Glycerol
28	One gram of carbohydrate contains calories of energy.	A. 3.8 K B. 2.8 K C. 4.8 K D. 4.0 K
29	One gram of carbohydrates contains calories of energy.	A. 3.8 K B. 2.8 K C. 4.8 K D. 4.0 K
30	Fats are made up of	A. glucose B. water and carbon dioxide C. glycerol and acids D. amino acids and water
31	Penicillin is obtained from the fungus called.	A. Cephalosporins B. Tetracyclines C. Penicillium D. Erythromycines
32	The antibiotic cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
33	Blood consists of two parts called.	A. Water, blood cells B. Plasma, blood cells C. RBC, WBC

C. RBC, WBC
D. Plasma, Platelets

34	Who discovered the penicillin?	A. Robert brown B. Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard florey C. Edward genes D. Robert Hook
35	Chemical reaction taking place in animal and plant cells are collectively called	A. Catabolism B. Anabolism C. Metabolism D. Non of these
36	A set of all the genes in a cell i s called	A. Antigens & nbsp B. Nucleotides & nbsp C. Genome & nbsp D. RNA
37	Pencilin wax discovered by.	A. Robert Brown B. Sir Alexander Flemig and Howard Florey C. Edward Jonner D. Robert Hooke
38	The gene is made up if a chemical compound called	A. carbohydrate B. adipose C. RNA D. DNA