Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Animals obtain carbohydrates mainly from	A. Glucose B. Starch C. Sucrose D. Glycogen
2	Peptide bond is a	A. C-N link B. C-O link C. N-H link D. C-H link
3	Globular proteins differ from fibrous proteins in	A. Having more amino acids B. Their repeating units joined by peptide bond C. Being soluble in aqueous medium D. Being non-crystalline
4	Which one of the following kinds of atom does not occur in carbohydrates	A. Carbon B. Hydrogen C. Nitrogen D. Oxygen
5	Amino acids are arranged in proper sequence during protein synthesis according to the instruction transcribed on	A. Transfer RNA B. Ribosomal RNA C. Messenger RNA D. DNA
6	The sum of all the chemical reaction that occur in the body is known as	A. Anabolism B. Metabolism C. Catabolism D. Differentiation
7	Which of the following is a protein	A. Cellulose B. Cholesterol C. ATP D. Insulin
8	Glycogen is an example of a	A. Polysaccharide only B. Carbohydrate only C. Phospholipid D. Both a polysaccharide and a carbohydrate
9	A triglyceride is a	A. Simple sugar B. Lipid C. Protein D. Nucleic acid
10	Which one of the following is and organic molecule	A. C₆H₁₂O₆ B. NO₂ C. H₂O D. H₂SO₄
11	Which class of molecule is the major component of cell membrane	A. Phospolipid B. Cellulose C. Wax D. Triglyceride
12	Peptide bonds are found in	A. Carbohydrate B. Lipid C. Proteins D. Inorganic compounds
13	Glycerol is the back bone molecule for	A. Disaccharides B. DNA C. Triglycerides D. ATP
14	When a protein undergoes a hydrolysis reaction the end-products are	A. Amino acid B. Monosaccharides C. Fatty acids D. Nucleotides
15		A. Two amino acids must form a peptide bond B. Pairing of nitrogenous bases must occur between nucleotides

15	To produce Lactose	C. Glucose and galactose must undergo a dehydration reaction D. Glucose and fructose must undergo a hydrolysis reaction
16	To biological function of a protein is determined by its	A. Primary structure B. Secondary structure C. Tertiary structure D. Quaternary structure
17	Enzymes are	A. Polysaccharides B. Proteins C. Steroids D. Triglyceride
18	The percentage of water in bacterial cell is about.	A. 15% B. 18% C. 50% D. 75%
19	The percentage by weight of RNA in a bacteria cell is.	A. 0.25% B. 2% C. 3% D. 6%
20	The potential source of chemical energy cellular activities.	A. C-H Bond B. C-N Bond C. C- O bond D. C- C Bond
21	The basic element of organic compound is.	A. Nitrogen B. Carbon C. Hydrogen D. Oxygen
22	Human Tissues have 85% water in cells of.	A. Bone B. Blood C. Liver D. Brain
23	The specific heat of vaporization of water is.	A. 457 kcal/kg B. 574 kcl/kg C. 580 kcal/kg D. 570 kcal/kg
24	The most abundant carbohydrates in nature	A. Starch B. Maltose C. Cellulose D. Glucose
25	Human tissue contains about 20% water in.	A. Kidney B. Bone cells C. skin cells D. Brain cells
26	In free state, glucose is present in.	A. Amylose B. Dates C. Cellulose D. Glycogen
27	Which one of the following is not a polysaccharide.	A. Chitin B. Cutin C. pectin D. Dextrin
28	The covalent bond between two monosaccharides is called.	A. peptide bond B. glyosidic bond C. Ester bond D. Hydrogen bond
29	Monosaccharide which are rare in nature and occur in some bacteria is.	A. Trioses B. Tetroses C. Hexoses D. Pentoses
30	Glycogen is found abundantly in	A. Liver B. Muscles C. Kidney D. Both a and b
31	Cotton is apure	A. Cellulose B. Poly saccharide C. Both a and b D. None of these
32	Lactose is a	A. Mono saccharides B. Oli saccharides C. Poly saccharides D. Pectin

		D. Pectin
33	Glyosidic bond is a	A. C- N Linkage B. C - O Linkage C. N - H Linkage D. C - H Linkage
34	Cotton is the pure form of.	A. Glycogen B. Waxes C. Cellulose D. Amino acid
35	Animal obtain carbohydrates mainly from.	A. Glycogen B. Sucrose C. Glucose D. Starch
36	Glycogen gives colour with iodine.	A. Black B. Blue C. Red D. Green
37	Percentage of carbohydrates in mammalian cell.	A. 1% B. 4% C. 6% D. 8%
38	Phosphatidyl choline is one of the common.	A. phospholipid B. Sphingolipid C. Glycolipid D. Terpenoid
39	Which one the following is not a lipid.	A. Rubber B. Chitin C. Cholesterol D. Cutin
40	The melting point of Palmitic acid is.	A. -8^oC B. 34 ^oC C. 63.1^oC D. 55.6^oC
41	_____ is not a terpenoid.	A. Steroids B. Terpenes C. Waxes D. Rubber
42	Which is the following is lipid.	A. Chitin B. Rubber C. starch D. Sucrose
43	Helical shape of polypeptide is due to present within molecule.	A. Covalent bond B. Hydrogen bond C. Disulphide bond D. Peptide bond
44	The most abundant organic compound mammalian cell.	A. Water B. Lipids C. Proteins D. Carbohydrates
45	The molecule formed by two amino acids called.	A. Peptide linkage B. Dipeptide C. Peptide bond D. Botha a and c
46	Keratin is an example of Fibrous protein present in.	A. Muscles B. Blood C. Bones D. Nails ad Hair
47	The amino acid are mainly different from each other due to the type and nature of	A. R- group B. Amino group C. Carboxyl group D. Peptide bond
48	Hemoglobin is a	A. Fibrous proteins B. Coiled proteins C. Globular proteins D. double coiled proteins
49	Number of amino acids in each turn of a helix. is.	A. 3.6 B. 4.6 C. 5.6 D. 6.6
50	Silk fiber, myosin, fibrin and keratin are examples.	A. Fibrous proteins B. Tough proteins C. Oval proteins

		C. Oval proteins D. Globular proteins
51	Which of the following is not a fibrous protein.	A. Keratin B. My ocin C. Fibrin D. Hormones
52	The mRNA of the total cell RNA is about.	A. 3 - 4 % B. 1 - 2% C. 2 - 4% D. 3 - 5 %
53	The percentage of ribosomal RNA in the cell is.	A. 4% B. 20% C. 50% D. 80%
54	80% of total RNA in the cell comprises of.	A. mRNA B. tRNA C. rRNA D. RNA -DNA Hybrid
55	Hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine.	A. Two B. Four C. Three D. Five
56	Conjugated histone proteins are.	A. Structural and Regulatory B. Structural only C. Regulatory only D. Transport proteins
57	Chemical nature of most cellular secretions is.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Glyco proteins D. Carbohydrates
58	The percentage of water in bacterial cell is above	A. 15% B. 18% C. 50% D. 70%
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