

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The bond present between chromosomal DNA and proteins is.	A. Hydrogen bond B. Ionic bond C. Meallic bond D. Covalent bond
2	Water exhibits its maximum density at.	A. 4 oC B. 0 oC C. 100 oC D. -100 oC
3	The bond which maintains secorndary structure of a protein is.	A. Hydrophobic interaction B. Ionic bond C. Hydrophilic interaction D. Hydrogen bond
4	Breakdown of maltose into two glucose monomers by the sddition of water molecules in an example of.	A. Hydrolysis B. Condensation C. Dehydration synthesis D. Redox reaction
5	Blood ferritin levels are meaasured in patients as diagnetstic tool of most likely	A. Anemia B. Thalassemia C. Arthritis D. Polycythemia
6	A compound whose chemical composition is most closely related to maltose is.	A. Starch B. Protein C. ATP D. RNA
7	The globular structur eo protein is mantalined by.....bonds.	A. Ionic, hydrogen, disulphide B. Hydrogen, covalent , peptide C. Hydrogphobic interactions, hydrogen bond, hydrophiclic interactions D. Only hydrogen bond
8	Glucose molecule having OH groupupper abvoe side is termed as. on	A. Alpha D-glucose B. Beta D -glucose C. Charli D glucose D. Gamma D glucose
9	Lipds are insoluble in water due to their.	A. Non -polar nature B. High energy C. Ionic bonds D. Presence of polysaccharides
10	The conjugated molecules that are integral structural components of memberanes of the cells are.	A. Glycolipids B. Glycoproteins C. Nucleoprotines D. Both a and b
11	Molecule consisting of many identical molecularr units is called.	A. Monomer B. Polymer C. Enantiomer D. Isomer
12	During translation tRNA molecules are responsible for.	A. Transporting amino acids to the ribosomes B. Transcribing DNA into RNA C. Forming the structure of ribosomes D. Degradation of mRNA
13	Water's high heat capacity benefits livng tissues by	A. Provinding protection against sudden thermal changes B. Preventing ionization C. Making emollient sensation D. Providing cooling effect
14	Which bond have stored energy and known as potential source of energy	A. C-H Bond B. C-N bond C. C-O bond D. C-C bond

15	Ice floating protects aquatic ecosystems by	A. Forming a insulating layer that traps heat B. Making compartments in sea C. Reflecting sunlight D. Evaporation prevention
16	Chitin differs from cellulose in having.	A. Alpha (1-4) linkages B. Nitrogen -containing groups C. Branched glucose chain D. Ether linkage
17	The most abundant organic biomolecules in cells are.	A. Nucleic acids B. Proteins C. Lipids D. Carbohydrates
18	The percentage of water which makes the living mass of living organism is at least.	A. 60% B. 70% C. 80% D. 90%
19	Surface tension allows water striders to walk on water due to.	A. High specific heat capacity B. Polarity of water molecules C. Cohesive force between water molecules D. all of the above
20	Starch coils into helices, while cellulose forms straight chains, due to differences in.	A. Glycosidic bond orientation B. Hydrogen bond number C. Isomerization D. Presence of n -containing groups