

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which is NOT related to maltose	A. 1,4- glycosidic linkage B. Formed by 2 glucose monomers C. Formed as an intermediate product during digestion of starch D. Beta D glucose
2	During photosynthesis, when reduction of CO ₂ occurs, the resulting sugar molecule contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in molar ratio.	A. 1:2:1 B. 1:4:1 C. 2:1:2 D. 3:6:8
3	Which of the following hexoses show stereoisomerism.	A. Glucose and galactose B. Fructose and galactose C. Glucose and fructose D. All of the above
4	The total number of different type of amino acids that have been reported to occur in living organisms is.	A. 25 B. 20 C. 170 D. 300
5	A geneticist working in his lab wants to selectively allow some genes to work, he uses.....proteins to regulate particular gene action.	A. erritin B. Na-K pump C. Repressors D. Activators
6	Anabolic steroids were originally developed for the treatment of.	A. General anemia B. Diabetes mellitus C. Infectious disease D. Migraine
7	Blood ferritin levels are measured in patients as diagnostic tool of most likely	A. Anemia B. Thalassemia C. Arthritis D. Polycythemia
8	Which characteristics of water molecules is responsible for most of the unique properties of water.	A. Small in size B. Stick together C. Held together by covalent bonds D. Can easily separate from one another
9	Which group is found in all fatty acids.	A. COOH B. SO ₄ C. PO ₄ D. C-N
10	The straight chains of cellulose are linked together by.....to form cellulose microfibrils.	A. Covalent bond B. Hydrogen bond C. Ionic bond D. Peptide bond
11	What compound would be manufactured with difficulty when soil has a shortage of phosphorus.	A. Proteins B. DNA C. Fatty acids D. Cellulose
12	Which one of the following is not a hydrophilic molecule.	A. Sugars B. Lipids C. Salts D. Amino acids
13	Chitin differs from cellulose in having	A. Alpha (1-4) linkages B. Nitrogen-containing groups C. Branched glucose chains D. Ether linkage
14	The conjugated molecules that are integral structural components of membranes of the cells are.	A. Glycolipids B. Glycoproteins C. Nucleoproteins D. Both a and b
15	Which group of amino acid is responsible for its identity and unique chemical properties.	A. R-group B. COOH group C. NH ₂ group

		D. All of above
16	The amount of DNA in mitochondria and chloroplast is	A. 2% B. 23% C. 4.1% D. 6.1%
17	Translation converts the information in.	A. RNA to protein B. DNA to RNA C. Protein to DNA D. RNA to DNA
18	The bond which helps in maintaining the structure of large molecules like proteins, nucleic acids, as well as DNA replication is.	A. Hydrophobic interaction B. Hydrogen bond C. Hydrophilic interaction D. Ionic bond
19	Atom that shares its electron with another atom is most likely to be formed between them. What type of chemical bond is this?	A. Ionic B. Covalent C. Hydrogen D. Hydrophobic interaction
20	Which class of biomolecules is formed by hydrophobic interactions.	A. Lipoproteins B. Glycolipids C. Glycoproteins D. Globular proteins