

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

C-	Quantina	Anguaga Chair-
Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Basic knowledge of biochemistry helps to understandanatomy and	A. Physiology B. Morphology C. Parasitology D. Pathology
2	Modified form of cellulose is called.	A. Chitin B. Pectin C. Agar D. Dextrin
3	At rooom temperatue in a litre of water, out of 550 million water molecules, onlygets ionized.	A. 100 molecules B. 10,000 molecules C. 550 million molecules D. Only 1 molecule
4	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
5	The type of conjugated molecules involved in the regulatio of gene expression are.	A. Nucleoproteins B. Glycoprotein C. Nucleosomes D. Both a and c
6	A compound whose chemcial composition is most closely related to maltose is.	A. Starch B. Protein C. ATP D. RNA
7	Identify a compound whihc is lipid but have modified fats, with non polar tails attache dto a 5-carbon ring.	A. Cholesterol B. Prostaglandin C. Phsopholipid D. Acylglycerol
8	The concentrtion of water in differente organisms, varies from	A. 65 to 89% B. 40- 89% C. 80- 90% D. 50- 60%
9	The disaccharide found only in mammalaian milk, which is main source of energy for infant of mammals is.	A. Lactose B. Cane sugar C. Agar D. Cane sugar
10	The type of metabolic reactions in which simpler substances are combined to form complex substance are called	A. Anabolic reactions B. Catabolic reactions C. Redox reactions D. Hydrolytic reactions
11	Glycoproteins are formed by the linkage of.	A. Protein and lipid B. Protien and carbohydrate C. Two nucleic acids D. RNA and histone
12	Which characteristics of water molecules is responsible for most of the unique poperties of water.	A. Small in size B. Stick together C. Held together by covalent bonds D. Can easily separate from one another
13	Sickle cell hemoglobin valine takes the place of.	A. Glutaminc acid B. Glutamine C. Aspartic acid D. Phenylalanine
14	Casein is an example of protein that	A. Transports electrons B. Stores Ca++ and K+ C. Provides energy D. Helps in transport of O2
15	Which of the followign hexoses show stereoisomerism.	A. Glucose and galactose B. Fructose and galactose C. Glucose and fructose

		D. All of the above
16	The program in DNA that directs cellular activities is stored in.	A. Genes B. Ribosomal protiens C. Phosphodiester bond D. Hydrogen bond
17	Which one of the following is NOT the function of cholesterol.	A. Lipid transport B. Precusor of corticosteroids C. Preursro of vit-A D. Precusor of bile acids
18	In the chromosomes of E, coili each strand of DNA containsbases.	A. 5 million, circular B. 5 million, linear C. 3 million, linear D. 8 million, circular
19	Non -polar molecules tend to cluster together in aqueous environments to minimize contact with water molecules. This phenomenon is termed as.	A. Hydrophobic internation B. Hydrogen bonding C. Hydrophiclic interaction D. Condensation
20	The globular structur eo protein is mantalined bybonds.	A. lonic, hydrogen, disulphide B. Hydrogen, covalent, peptide C. Hydrogphobic interactions, hydrogen bond, hydrophiclic interactions D. Only hydrogen bond