

Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A nucleoside consists of.	A. Nitrogenous base + Phosphate B. Nitrogenous base + Pentose sugar C. Pentose sugar+ Phosphate D. Nitrogenous base + Pentose Sugar+ Phosphate
2	The most abundant organic biomolecules in cells are.	A. Nucleic acids B. Proteins C. Lipids D. Carbohydrates
3	Lipids transport which of the following vitamins.	A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin B C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin B6
4	Atom A shares its electron with Atom B. The bond is most likely to be formed between them. What type of chemical bond is this?	A. Ionic B. Covalent C. Hydrogen D. Hydrophobic interaction
5	The program in DNA that directs cellular activities is stored in.	A. Genes B. Ribosomal proteins C. Phosphodiester bond D. Hydrogen bond
6	The common steroid, that is a part of animal cell membranes is	A. Cholesterol B. Testosterone C. Prostaglandin D. Androgens
7	The most abundant organic biomolecules in cells are.	A. Proteins B. Lipids C. Nucleic acids D. Carbohydrates
8	Haemoglobin has	A. Primary structure B. Secondary structure C. Tertiary structure D. Quaternary structure
9	The reason behind aspirin's ability to reduce inflammation, pain and fever is that it is a.	A. Prostaglandin inhibitor B. Prostaglandin activator C. Prostaglandin co factor D. Both b and c
10	The total number of different types of amino acids that have been reported to occur in living organisms is.	A. 25 B. 20 C. 170 D. 300
11	Which group is found in all fatty acids.	A. COOH B. SO4 C. PO4 D. C-N
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	Which of the following is a purine base.	A. Cytosine B. Uracil C. Adenine D. Thymine
14	Sodium atom loses its electron and becomes cation, while chlorine accepts that electron and becomes anion, an between them, which is called as	A. Covalent bond B. Ionic bond C. dipole-dipole interaction D. Hydrogen bond

15 Disaccharides and dipeptides are formed as a result of.
A. Dehydration synthesis
B. Hydrolysis
C. Oxidation reduction
D. Catabolism

16 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

17 Glucose and galactose have a difference in the orientation of one OH group at.
A. C3
B. **C4**
C. C5
D. C6

18 What is the primary role of antibodies.
A. Transport CO₂
B. Catalyze metabolic reactions
C. Store iron
D. **Neutralize antigen**

19 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

20 Water's high heat capacity benefits living tissues by
A. Providing protection against sudden thermal changes
B. Preventing ionization
C. Making emollient sensation
D. Providing cooling effect