

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Breakdown of maltose into two glucose monomers by the addition of water molecules in an example of.	<p>A. Hydrolysis            B. Condensation            C. Dehydration synthesis            D. Redox reaction</p>
2	The common steroid, that is a part of animal cell membranes is	<p>A. Cholesterol            B. Testosterone            C. Prostaglandin            D. Androgens</p>
3	The bond which maintains secondary structure of a protein is.	<p>A. Hydrophobic interaction            B. Ionic bond            C. Hydrophilic interaction            D. Hydrogen bond</p>
4	Sodium atom loses its electron and becomes cation, while chlorine accepts that electron and becomes anion, and between them, which also called as	<p>A. Covalent bond            B. Ionic bond            C. dipole dipole interaction            D. Hydrogen bond</p>
5	The program in DNA that directs cellular activities is stored in.	<p>A. Genes            B. Ribosomal proteins            C. Phosphodiester bond            D. Hydrogen bond</p>
6	Proteins, nucleic acids and lipids make.....of the dry mass of living organisms.	<p>A. 78%            B. 93%            C. 50%            D. 7%</p>
7	The sugar which acts as a precursor in photosynthesis is.	<p>A. Ribulose            B. Glucose            C. Ribose            D. Erythrose</p>
8	Which pentose sugar is present in RNA but not in DNA.	<p>A. Ribose            B. Deoxyribose            C. Ribulose            D. Glucose</p>
9	Surface tension allows water striders to walk on water due to.	<p>A. High specific heat capacity            B. Polarity of water molecules            C. Cohesive force between water molecules            D. all of the above</p>
10	At room temperature in a litre of water, out of 550 million water molecules, only.....gets ionized.	<p>A. 100 molecules            B. 10,000 molecules            C. 550 million molecules            D. Only 1 molecule</p>
11	In the chromosomes of E. coli each strand of DNA contains .....bases.	<p>A. 5 million, circular            B. 5 million, linear            C. 3 million, linear            D. 8 million, circular</p>
12	Which one of the following is not a part of waxes.	<p>A. Glycerol            B. Long chain alkanes            C. Ketones            D. Long chain fatty acids</p>
13	A nucleoside consists of.	<p>A. Nitrogenous base + Phosphate            B. Nitrogenous base + Pentose sugar            C. Pentose sugar + Phosphate            D. Nitrogenous base + Pentose Sugar + Phosphate</p>
14	Which of the following hexoses show stereoisomerism.	<p>A. Glucose and galactose            B. Fructose and galactose            C. Glucose and fructose            D. All of the above</p>
15	Which one of the following is NOT the function of cholesterol.	<p>A. Lipid transport            B. Precursor of corticosteroids            C. Precursor of vit-A            D. Precursor of vit-D</p>

		D. Precursor of bile acids
16	Which statement about prostaglandins is FALSE.	A. They control blood vessels diameter B. Involved in inflammatory response C. Derivate of fatty acids D. Stored in large quantities
17	ATP is structure a	A. Disaccharide B. Nucleotide C. Steroid D. Dipeptide
18	Lipids are insoluble in water due to their.	A. Non-polar nature B. High energy C. Ionic bonds D. Presence of polysaccharides
19	The bond present between chromosomal DNA and proteins is.	A. Hydrogen bond B. Ionic bond C. Metallic bond D. Covalent bond
20	The specific heat of vaporization of water is.	A. 570 Kcal/kg B. 374cal /moles C. 574 Kcal/kg D. 717.6 kcal/gram