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Total Marks: 50

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Bio - Botany - Biomolecules 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

11th Standard

Biology

	Multiple Choice Question
	$50 \times 1 = 50$
1)	Water is a polar molecule because
	(a) They have uniform charge distribution (b) They have negative charge (c) The hydrogen have slight negative charge
	(d) They have uneven distributions of electrical charge
2)	The β - D Glucose units in cellulose are linked together by
	(a) N-acetyl side chains (b) N-acetyl D-glucosamine (c) $1 \rightarrow 3$ Linkage (d) β – (1,4) glycosidic linkage
3)	Chitin is a linear polymer of joined together by β – 1,4 glycosidic linkages.
	(a) β – D – glycose units (b) N – acetyl – D Glucosamine units (c) α –1,4 – glucanmaltohydrolase
	(d) D – glycuronic acid
4)	The net charge of Zwitter ion is
	(a) Zero (b) Positive (c) Negative (d) 100
5)	Watson and Crick model of DNA double helix isform.
	(a) A (b) C (c) H (d) B
6)	The most basic amino acid is
	(a) Arginine (b) Histidine (c) Glycine (d) Glutamine
7)	Membrane lipids are
	(a) Phospholipids (b) Steroids (c) Waxes (d) Wax
8)	Which of the following is not a steroid?
	(a) Cortisone (b) Progesterone (c) Glycolipid (d) Ergosterol
9)	Chitin is a
	(a) Polysaccharide (b) Nitrogenous polysaccharide (c) Lipoprotein (d) Protein
10)	Starch and Cellulose are the compounds made up of many units of
	(a) Simple sugar (b) Fatty acid (c) Glycerol (d) Amino acid
11)	Which is an organic component found in most cells?
	(a) Glucose (b) Lignin (c) Sodium chloride (d) Oxygen
12)	The primary structure of proteins is due to
	(a) Ionic bonds (b) Peptide bonds (c) Hydrogen bond (d) S-S Linkages

_____ is used as an anticoagulant.

14)	(a) Agar (b) keratan sulphate (c) Heparin (d) Insulin Which one is Purine base of RNA?
	(a) Guanine (b) Thymine (c) Uracil (d) Cytosine
15)	Lipids do not include
	(a) Steroid (b) Waxes (c) Enzymes (d) phospholipids
16)	Phospholipids serve as major structural component of
	(a) Feathers (b) Cell membrane (c) Leaves (d) Skin
17)	NADP serves as
	(a) Apoenzyme (b) Holoenzyme (c) Coenzyme (d) None of the above
18)	Two electronegative atoms of oxygen share a bonds of two water molecule.
	(a) Water (b) Hydrogen (c) Organic compounds (d) Primary metabolites
19)	may be small and simple.
	(a) Water (b) Metabolites (c) Secondary metabolites (d) Organic molecules
20)	All macromolecules, except lipids are formed by the process of
	(a) Macromolecules (b) Polymerisation (c) Polymers (d) Carbohydrate
21)	Lipids are not formed by the process of
	(a) Macromolecules (b) Polymerisation (c) Polymers (d) Carbohydrate
22)	are insoluble in water.
	(a) Disaccharides (b) Hydrolysis (c) Glycosidic bond (d) Polysaccharides
23)	is an example built from repeated units of glucose monomer.
	(a) Polysaccharide (b) Glycosidic bond (c) Cellulose (d) Starch
24)	In cellulose, β -glucose units are held together by 1,4 linkage.
	(a) Glycogen (b) Cellulose (c) Glycosidic (d) Chitin
25)	The term protein was coined by
	(a) Cholesterol (b) Waxes (c) Proteins (d) Gerardus Johannes Mulder
26)	The net charge of the entire molecule is zero, pH at which is known as the
	(a) Amino acids (b) Amphoteric (c) Dipolar ion (d) Isoelectric point
27)	is the loss of 3D structure of protein.
	(a) Denaturation (b) Hydrogen bond (c) Ionic bond (d) Hydrophobic bond
28)	Opposite charges attract to form
	(a) Denaturation (b) Hydrogen bond (c) Ionic bond (d) Hydrophobic bond
29)	affects the ability of the substrate to bind to the enzyme.
	(a) Allosteric inhibitors (b) Feedback allosteric inhibitor (c) End-product inhibition (d) Cofactors
30)	
,	is an active enzyme with its non protein component.
31)	(a) Holoenzyme (b) Apoenzyme (c) Inorganic ions (d) Coenzymes
,	is the inactive enzyme without its non protein component.

help to increase the rate of reaction catalysed by enzymes.	
(a) Holoenzyme (b) Apoenzyme (c) Inorganic ions (d) Coenzymes	
are organic compounds which act as cofactors.	
(a) Holoenzyme (b) Apoenzyme (c) Inorganic ions (d) Coenzymes	
is a polymeric molecule essential in various biological roles.	
(a) Ribonucleic acid (b) messenger RNA (c) Prokaryotic mRNA (d) transfer RNA	
carries coding sequences for many polypeptides.	
(a) Ribonucleic acid (b) messenger RNA (c) Prokaryotic mRNA (d) transfer RNA	
Number of sugar units in oligo-saccharides are	
(a) 6 to 10 (b) 1 to 10 (c) 2 to 8 (d) 2 to 10	
Benedicts solution is nothing but	
(a) Copper II sulphate (b) Cuprous sulphate (c) Cupric sulphate (d) Copper I sulphate	
Which type of DNA was described by Watson & Crick?	
(a) Z-DNA (b) a-DNA (c) B - DNA (d) A - DNA	
According to Chargaff's rule, the hydrogen bonding between Adenine and Thymine is	
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) Nil	
Diameter of DNA helix is	
(a) $34\mathring{A}$ (b) 20 nm (c) 34 nm (d) $20\mathring{A}$	
Which RNA is also called as soluble RNA?	
(a) rRNA (b) tRNA (c) mRNA (d) ssRNA	
The amino acids which are not synthesized in the body are called	
(a) Non-essential (b) Essential (c) Deaminated (d) All of them	
Hydrolysis of starch occurs with the help of	
(a) Sucrose (b) Amylose (c) Peptidas (d) Lipase	
Which enzyme converts glucose into alcohol?	
(a) Zymase (b) Diastase (c) Invertase (d) Lipase	
Catabolic reaction is	
(a) Breaking down of larger molecules (b) Building up of organic molecules (c) Energy activation	
(d) Breaking down of smaller molecules	
Carbohydrates, the most abundant biomolecules on earth, are produced by	
(a) some bacteria, algae and green plant cells (b) fungi, algae, green plant cells (c) all bacteria, fungi and	algae
(d) viruses, fungi and bacteria	
Which one of the following is a non-reducing carbohydrate?	
(a) Maltose (b) Sucrose (c) Lactose (d) Ribose 5-phosphate	
Which of the followirig biomolecules does have a phosphodiester bond?	

(a) Holoenzyme

(b) Apoenzyme

(c) Inorganic ions

(d) Coenzymes

(a)	Nucleic acids in a nucleotide	(b) Fatty acids in a diglyceride	(c)	Monosaccharides in a polysaccharide			
(d)	Amino acids in a polyeptide						
49)	A non-proteinaceous enzyme is						
	(a) Lysozyme (b) Ribozyme	(c) Ligase (d) Deoxyribonucle	ase				
50)	The percentage of water in the total cellular mass is						
	(a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70%	(d) 80%					