



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BAL BHARTI

BIOMOLECULES

Find Out

1. Why do high cholesterol level in the blood cause heart diseases?



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2. Polyunsaturated fatty acids are believed to decrease blood cholesterol level. How?



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Exercise

1. Sugar, amino acids and nucleotides unite to their respective subunits to form.....

A. bioelements

B. micromolecules

C. macromolecules

D. all of these

Answer:



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2. Glycosidic bond is found in.....

A. Disaccharide

B. Nucleosides

C. Polysaccharide

D. all of theses

Answer:



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3. Amino acids in a polypeptide are joined by.....bond.

A. Disulphide

B. glycosidic

C. hydrogen bond

D. none of these

Answer:



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4. Lipids associated with cell membrane are.....

A. Spingomyelin

B. Isoprenoids

C. Phospholipids

D. Cholesterol

Answer:



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5. Linoleic, Linolenic and.....acids are referred as essential fatty acids since they cannot be synthesized by the body and hence must be included in daily diet.

A. Arachidonic

B. Oleic

C. Steric

D. Palmitic

Answer:



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6. Haemoglobin is a type of.....protein, which plays indispensable part in respiration.

A. simple

B. derived

C. conjugated

D. complex

Answer:



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7. When inorganic ions or metallo-organic molecules bind to apoenzyme, they together form.....

A. isoenzyme

B. holoenzyme

C. denatured enzyme

D. none of these

Answer:



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8. In enzyme kinetics, $K_m = V_{max}/2$. If K_m value is lower, it indicates.....

A. Enzyme has less affinity for substrate

B. Enzyme has higher affinity towards substrate

C. There will be no product formation

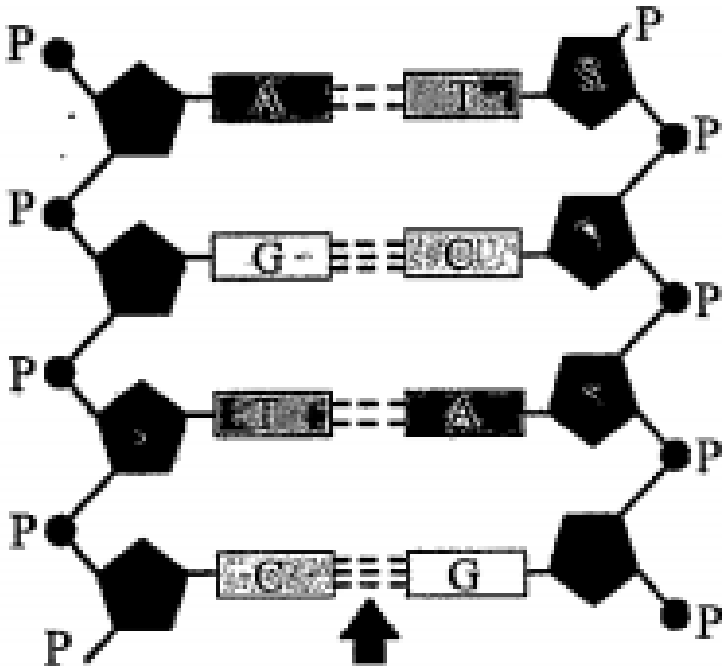
D. All active sites of enzyme are saturated

Answer:



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9. Observe the following figure and name the type of bond shown by arrow in the structure.



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10. What are building blocks of life?



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11. Explain the peptide bond.



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12. How many types of polysaccharides you know?



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13. Enlist the significance of carbohydrates.



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14. What is reducing sugar?



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15. Differentiate between the saturated and unsaturated fats.



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16. Enlist the examples of simple protein and add their significance.



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17. Explain the secondary structure of proteins with examples.



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18. Explain the induced fit model for mode of enzyme action.



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19. What is RNA? Enlist types of RNA.



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20. Describe the concept of metabolic pool.



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21. How do secondary metabolites useful for mankind?

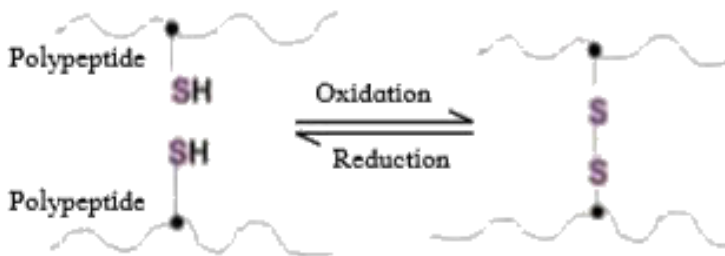
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22. Complete the following chart.

Protein	Physiological role
Collagen
.....	Responsible for muscle contraction
Immunoglobulin IgG
.....	Significant in respiration
Fibrinogen

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23. Answer the question with reference to the following figure.



Name the type of bond formed between two polypeptides.



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24. Answer the question with reference to the following figure.



Amongst I, II, III and IV structural level of protein, which level of structure includes such bond?



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25. Match the following items given in column I and II.

Column I	Column II
i. RNA	a. Induced fit model
ii. Yam plant	b. Flax seeds
iii. Koshland	c. Hydrolase
iv. Omega-3-fatty acid	d. Uracil
v. Sucrase	e. Anti-fertility pills



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26. What are biomolecules? Explain building blocks of life.



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27. Explain the classes of carbohydrates with example.



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28. Describe the types of lipids and mention their biological significance.



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29. Explain the chemical nature, structure and role of phospholipids in biological membrane.



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30. Describe classes of protein with their importance.



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31. What are enzymes? How are they classified?

Mention example of each class.



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32. Describe the factors affecting enzyme action.



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33. Describe the factors affecting enzyme action.



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34. What are nucleic acids? Enlist the point of difference among DNA and RNA.



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35. What are the types of RNA? Mention the role of each class of RNA.



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36. What is metabolism? How metabolic pool is formed in the cell.



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37. If double stranded DNA has 14% C (cytosine) what percent A (adenine), T(thymine) and G(gaunine) would you expect?



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38. Name the following: The term that describes all the chemical reactions taking place in an organism.



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39. Name the following: The form in which carbohydrate is transported in a plant.



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40. Name the following: The reagent used for testing of reducing sugar.



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