



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

### BIOMOLECULES

#### Exercise

1. The most basic amino acid is

A. Arginine

B. Histidine

C. Glycine

D. Glutamine

**Answer:**



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2. An example of feedback inhibition is

A. Cyanide action on cytochrome

B. Sulpha drug on folic acid synthesizer  
bacteria

C. Allosteric inhibition of hexokinase by  
glucose-6-phosphate

D. The inhibition of succinic dehydrogenase  
by malonate

**Answer:**



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3. Enzymes that catalyse inter-conversion of optical, geometrical or positional isomer are

A. Ligases

B. Lyases

C. Hydroglases

D. Isomerases

**Answer:**



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4. Proteins perform many physiological functions. For example, some functions as enzymes. One of the following represents an additional function that some proteins discharge:

A. Antibiotics

B. Pigment conferring colour to skin

C. Pigments making colours of flowers.

D. Hormones

**Answer:**





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5. The two polynucleotide chains in DNA are

A. Semiconservative

B. Parallel

C. Discontinuour

D. Antiparallel

**Answer:**



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6. Glycogen is a homopolymer made of

A. Glucose units

B. Galactose units

C. Ribose units

D. Amino acids

**Answer:**



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7. The most abundant chemical in living organisms could be

A. Protein

B. Water

C. Sugar

D. Nucleic acid

**Answer:**



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8. The basic unit of nucleic acid is

A. Pentose sugar

B. Nucleoid

C. Nucleoside

D. Nucleotide

**Answer:**



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9. Adenine is

A. Purine

B. Pyrimidine

C. Nucleoside

D. Nucleotide

**Answer:**



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**10. Which is wrong about nucleic acids?**

A. DNA is single stranded in some viruses

B. RNA is double stranded occasionally

C. Length of one helix is  $45\text{\AA}$  in B-DNA.

D. One turn of Z-DNA has 12 bases.

**Answer:**



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**11.** In which of the following groups are all polysaccharides?

A. Sucrose, glucose and fructose

B. Maltose, lactose and fructose

C. Glycogen, sucrose and maltose

D. Glycogen, cellulose and starch

**Answer:**



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**12.** Which one of the following is a wrong statement?

A. Glycogen is stored in fungi

B. Glycogen is seen in liver cells.

C. Glycogen is seen in brain

D. Glycogen is stored in animals.

**Answer:**



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**13.** In the DNA molecules.

A. The total amount of purine nucleotides  
and pyrimidine nucleotides is not always

equal.

B. There are two strands which run parallel in the  $5' \rightarrow 3'$  direction.

C. The proportion of adenine in relation to thymine varies with the organism.

D. There are two strands which run antiparallel one is  $5' \rightarrow 3'$  direction and other in  $3' \rightarrow 5'$ .

**Answer:**



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14. Which is not consistent with double helical structure of DNA?

A.  $A=T$ ,  $C=G$

B. Density of DNA decreases on heating.

C.  $A+T/C+G$  is not constant.

D. both a and b

**Answer:**



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15. In RNA, thymine is replaced by

A. adenine

B. Guanine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

**Answer:**



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16. DNA is composed of repeating units of

A. Ribonucleosides

B. Deoxyribonucleosides

C. Ribonucleosides

D. Deoxyribonucleotides.

**Answer:**



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17. What are the most diverse molecules in the cell?

A. Lipids

B. Mineral salts

C. Protein

D. Carbohydrates

**Answer:**



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**18.** Lipids are insoluble in water because lipid molecules are

A. Hydrophilic

B. Hydrophobic

C. Neutral

D. Zwitter ions

**Answer:**



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**19.** Which of the following polymer is stored in the liver of animals?

A. Amylose

B. Cellulose

C. Amylopectin

D. Glycogen

**Answer:**



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20. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives

A. 2 molecules of glucose

B. 2 molecules of glucose + 1 molecule of  
fructose

C. 1 molecule of glucose + 1 molecule of  
fructose

D. 2 molecules of fructose.

**Answer:**



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21. Which of the following bases is not present in DNA

A. adenine

B. Thymine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

**Answer:**



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22. Sucrose is a \_\_\_\_\_

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Reducing sugar

D. Polysaccharide

**Answer:**



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**23.** Name the two components of glucose which constitute starch

A. Aldoses and ketoses

B. Trioses and tetroses

C. Amylose and amylopectin

D. Phosphates and phospholipids.

**Answer:**



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24. Sugar are technically called carbohydrates, referring to the fact that their formula are only multiple of  $C(H_2O)$ . Hexose therefore have six oxygen atoms, Glucose is a hexose. Choose from among the following another hexose.

A. Fructose

B. Erythrose

C. Ribulose

D. Ribose

**Answer:**



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**25.** Glycogen is a homopolymer made of

- A. Glucose units
- B. Galactose units
- C. Ribose units
- D. Amino acids

**Answer:**



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26. Which one of the following is the sweetest sugar

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Galactose

D. Sucrose

**Answer:**



27. Starch and Cellulose are the compounds made up of many units of \_\_\_\_

A. Simple sugar

B. Fatty acid

C. Glycerol

D. Amino acids

**Answer:**



28. Inulin found in plant cell is a

A. Lipid

B. Proteins

C. Polysaccharide

D. Vitamin

**Answer:**



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29. Pentoses and hexoses are the most common

A. Disaccharides

B. Monosaccharides

C. Oligosaccharides

D. Polysaccharide

**Answer:**



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**30.** Simplest form of carbohydrate is

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Monosaccharide

D. Cane sugar

**Answer:**



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**31.** Which is non-reducing sugar?



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**32.** Sugar and amino acids are

- A. Primary metabolites
- B. Secondary metabolites
- C. Feed stock
- D. Inoculum



**Answer:**



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**33.** Match the terms in column I with suitable terms in column II and choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D

**Column I**

- P.) Glucose
- Q) Cellulose
- R) Starch
- S) Glycogen

**Column II**

- i) Stored food in plants.
- ii) Reserve food in animals
- iii) The plant cell wall
- iv) Most widely used in respiration



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**34.** Find the wrongly matched pair.

A. Primary metabolite - Amino acid

B. Secondary metabolites - Alkaloids

C. Protein - RuBisCO

D.

**Answer:**



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**35.** Cellulose - Heteropolymer



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**36.** The "lock and key", model of enzyme action illustrates that a particular enzyme molecule

A. May be destroyed and resynthesised several time

B. Interacts with a specific type of substrate molecule.

C. Reacts at identical rates under all conditions.

D. Forms a permanent enzyme. Substrate complex.

**Answer:**



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**37.** One strand of DNA has the following sequence of nucleotide 3'ATTCGCTAT5'. So the other strand of DNA has

A. 5'TAAGCGATA3'

B. 3'TAAGCGATA5'

C. 5'GACGCGATA3'

D. 3'GACGCGATA 5'

**Answer:**



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**38.** With reference to enzymes, which one of the following statement is true?

A. Apoenzyme = Holoenzyme + coenzyme

B. Holoenzyme = Apoenzyme + Coenzyme

C. Coenzyme = Apoenzyme + Holoenzyme

D. Holoenzyme = Coenzyme + Apoenzyme

**Answer:**



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**39.** Feedback inhibition of enzymes is affected by which of the following?

A. Enzyme

B. Substrate

C. End product

D. Intermediate end products

**Answer:**



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**40.** Example of a typical homopolysaccharide is

A. Lignin

B. Suberin

C. Insulin

D. Starch

**Answer:**



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**41.** Function of molybdenum is

A. Synthesis of oligosaccharides

B. Fixation of nitrogen

C. Synthesis of glycoprotein



## D. Synthesis of monosaccharides

**Answer:**



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**42.** Which was the first alkaloid discovered?

A. Morphine

B. Coedeine

C. Abrin

D. Ricin

**Answer:**



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**43.** From which plant is morphine taken?

- A. Cinchona
- B. Papaver somniferum
- C. Catharanthus
- D. Brassica

**Answer:**



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44. Aldoses are the functional group in

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharide

C. Oligosaccharides

D. Polysaccharide

**Answer:**



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45. Glucose stored in the liver as?

- A. Glycoprotein
- B. Galactose units
- C. Glycogen
- D. Glycans

**Answer:**



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46. \_\_\_\_\_ is the component in the cell membrane of fungi is absent in humans



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47. Which component present in cell wall of TB and leprosy causin bacteria is infectious?

A. Wax A

B. Wax B

C. Wax C

D. Wax D

**Answer:**



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**48.** An example of a polymer which is a storage carbohydrate is

A. Starch

B. Cellulose

C. Chitin

D. Hexose

**Answer:**



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**49.** Where are starch grains synthesized in a plant cell?

A. Golgi body

B. Mitochondria

C. Chloroplast

## D. Nucleus

**Answer:**



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50. Chromosome is made up of \_\_\_\_\_



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51. \_\_\_\_\_ is the monomer in proteins



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52. \_\_\_\_\_ is the polymer of amino acid.



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53. What is the polymer of fatty acid?

A. Adipose

B. Triglyceride

C. Fat droplets

D. Sugar

**Answer:**



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**54. What is the monomer in lipids?**

- A. Fatty acids,
- B. Fat droplets
- C. Triglycerid
- D. Adipose

**Answer:**



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55. What is the polymer present in adipose cell?

A. Lipids

B. Starch

C. DNA

D. Amino acids

**Answer:**



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56. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the amino acids with negatively charged R groups



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57. Who first sequenced insulin protein?

- A. Fred Sanger
- B. Linus Pauling
- C. Gerardus Johannes

D. Christian Anfinsen

**Answer:**



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**58.** The secondary structure of proteins was proposed by \_\_\_\_

A. Christian Anfinsen

B. Linus Pauling and Robert Corey.

C. Carolas Linnæus

D. Gerardus Johannes Mulder

**Answer:**



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59. \_\_\_\_\_ is the abundant protein in whole biosphere.



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**60.** Holoenzyme is an \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme with its non protein component.



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Apoenzyme is an \_\_\_\_\_ enzyme without non protein component.



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**62.** Telomerase is also called

A. Isomerase

B. Hydrolase

C. Transferase

D. Terminal transferase

**Answer:**



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**63. Who isolated nuclein first?**

A. Friedrich Miescher



B. Fanklin

C. Robert Miescher

D. Erwin

**Answer:**



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**64.** \_\_\_\_\_ produced the crystallographic data supporting the Watson and Crick model of DNA.



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**65.** The first clear crystallographic evidence for helical structure of DNA was produced by \_\_\_\_



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**66.** who discovered the double helix structure of DNA ?

A. Erwin Chargaff

B. James Watson and Francis Crick

C. Rosalind Franklin

D. Friedrich Miescher

**Answer:**



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**67. Identify the Heteropolysaccharide**

A. Cellulose

B. Agar agar

C. Chitin

D. Inulin

**Answer:**



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**68.** Pick out the amino acid with non-polar aromatic R group

A. Lysine

B. Arginine

C. Phenylalanine

D. Histidine

**Answer:**



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**69.** The inactive enzyme without its nonprotein compound

A. Coenzyme

B. Holoenzyme

C. Apoenzyme

D. Cofactor.

**Answer:**



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**70.** Monomer of proteins.

A. Fatty acids,

B. Glucose

C. Purines

D. Amino acids

**Answer:**



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**71. Which is an ester?**

A. Chitin

B. Cellulose

C. Wax

D. Lactose

**Answer:**



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## 72. Components of fat

- A. Trioses
- B. Triglycerides
- C. Inulin
- D. Peptides

**Answer:**



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**73.** Benedict's test is used for

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Reducing sugar

D. Non reducing sugars.

**Answer:**



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74. N-acetyl glucosamine is the basic unit of

A. Oil

B. Lactose

C. Starch

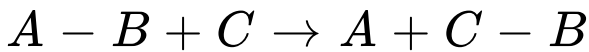
D. Chitin

**Answer:**



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75. Identify the enzyme catalyzing this reaction



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76. in RNA Nucleotide is formed of

- A. Nucleotide + Fatty acid
- B. Nucleotide + Ribose
- C. Nucleotide + Deoxyribose
- D. Nucleotide + Phosphoric acid

**Answer:**



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**77. Which one make up nucleotide?**

A. Nitrogenous bases + Pentose sugar +

Phosphate

B. Nitrogen base + Hexose sigar + Fatty

acid

C. Triglyceride + Pentose sugar +

Phosphoric acid

D. Nitrogen base + Pentose sugar + Amino

acid

**Answer:**



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**78.** The number of hydrogen bonds between G and C in nucleic acids is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



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**79.** Pick out the correct out the correct one

A.  $A+G = T+G$

B.  $A+G = T+A$

C.  $A+G = T+U$

D.  $A+G = T+C$

**Answer:**



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**80.** Which one is RNA strand?

A. AGCT

B. AGTC

C. ATGC

D. AGCU

**Answer:**



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**81.** The nucleotide sequence of one of DNA strand is as follows 5'TACG3'. Identify the other strand from the following

A. 5'ATGC3'



B. 5'UTGC 3'

C. 3' ATGC 5'

D. 3' AUGC 5'

**Answer:**



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**82.** An example of feedback inhibition is

A. Cyanide action on cytochrome

B. Sulpha drug on folic acid synthesizer  
bacteria

C. Allosteric inhibition of hexokinase by  
glucose-6-phosphate

D. The inhibition of succinic dehydrogenase  
by malonate

**Answer:**



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**83.** The most abundant chemical in living organisms could be

A. Protein

B. Water

C. Sugar

D. Nucleic acid

**Answer:**



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84. Which one is RNA strand?

A. AGCT

B. AGTC

C. ATGC

D. AGCU

**Answer:**



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**85.** Enzymes that catalyse interconversion of optical, geometrical or positional isomers are

A. Ligases

B. Lyases

C. Hydrolases

D. Isomerases

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** The most basic amino acid is

A. Arginine

B. Histidine

C. Glycine

D. Glutamine

**Answer:**



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**87.** List the types of enzymes.



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**88.** Write the functions of mRNA.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**89.** Define antibodies.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**90.** What is RuBisCO? What is function?



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**91.** Write a note on RUBISCO.



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**92.** Give an example of organism that exhibit mutualistic relationship



**Watch Video Solution**



**93.** What is Agar?



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** What are the factors affecting the rate of enzyme reaction?



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** Distinguish between nitrogenous base and a base found in inorganic chemistry.



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**96.** Explain the structure of different types of RNA.



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**97.** Most herbivores have a problem. What is it? How can it be solved?



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**98.** What is the reason for hair curls?



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**99.** Describe zwitter ion



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Write the characteristic features of DNA.



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**101.** How are polysaccharides classified



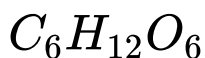
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**102.** Distinguish between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.



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**103.** Give the molecular structure of glucose-





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## Example

1. Distinguish between nitrogenous base and base found in inorganic chemistry



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2. What are the factors affecting the rate of enzyme reaction?



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3. Briefly outline the classification of enzymes.



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4. Write the characteristic features of DNA.



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5. Explain the structure and function of different types of RNA.



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6. Which are the four levels of cell components?



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7. What are macronutrients?



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**8.** What are micronutrients?



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** What is the function of manganese?



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**10.** Define joy mood.



**Watch Video Solution**



**11.** What is the use of morphine?



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Write notes on polymerisation



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**13.** What are polymers?



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Illustrate the three main types of carbohydrates using a chart?



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Give examples of the types of oligosaccharides



**Watch Video Solution**

**16.** How are polysaccharides classified



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** Comment on the biological nature of glucose



**Watch Video Solution**

**18.** What are ketoses?



**Watch Video Solution**

**19. Define disaccharides**



**Watch Video Solution**

**20. How is sucrose formed?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**21. What is a glycosidic bond?**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. What happens during hydrolysis of disaccharides?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Define polysaccharides



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Describe starch test



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**25.** Do mushroom cells have cell wall?



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Give the structure and functions of inulin in a tabular form.



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Tabulate the structure and function of hylauronic acid.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** What is Agar?



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** What is heparin? What is its use?



**Watch Video Solution**

**30. Write notes on chondroitin sulphate**



**Watch Video Solution**

**31. Write the structure and functions of keratan sulphate**



**Watch Video Solution**



**32.** Give an example of organism that exhibit mutualistic relationship



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** What are triglycerides?



**Watch Video Solution**

**34.** What are fats? Mention their types



**Watch Video Solution**

**35.** What do you know about steroids?



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** Write short notes on cholesterol



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** What is the use of lecithin?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** What is nucleotide made up of?



**Watch Video Solution**

**39.** Define amphoteric compound.



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** Define isoelectric point.



**Watch Video Solution**

**41.** How is a dipeptide formed?



**Watch Video Solution**

**42.** What are polypeptides?



**Watch Video Solution**

**43.** Give the names of amino acids with nonpolar, aliphatic R groups.



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**44.** Name amino acids with polar, uncharged R groups.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**45.** Give the names of amino acids with nonpolar, aliphatic R groups.



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**46.** Why was Linus Pauling and Robert Corey awarded Nobel Prize in 1954?



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Write a note on the structure of proteins.



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Give the differences between primary and secondary structure of proteins





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**49.** What do you mean by tertiary protein structure?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**50.** What are antibodies?



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**51.** What is the role of soap, detergents, acid, alcohol and some disinfectants in protein denaturation?



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** What is the contribution of Christian Anfinsen?



**Watch Video Solution**



**53.** Name the types of chemical bonding in proteins.



**Watch Video Solution**

**54.** Write notes on ionic bond



**Watch Video Solution**

**55.** What is a hydrophobic bond?



**Watch Video Solution**

**56.** What do you mean by disulphide bond?



**Watch Video Solution**

**57.** Define enzymes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Define metabolites



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** List some of the basic metabolic processes



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** Define anabolic reactions.



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Define catabolic reactions.



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** What are extracellular enzymes?



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** What are intracellular enzymes?



**Watch Video Solution**

**64.** What do you mean by activation energy?



**Watch Video Solution**

**65.** How is the rate of enzyme reaction measured?



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** How does the enzyme concentration effect the rte of reaction?



**Watch Video Solution**

67. What are enzyme inhibitors?



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68. Name the types of enzyme inhibitors.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

69. Write notes on the Michaelis. Menten constant ( $K_m$ )



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**70.** What is RuBisCO? What is function?



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**71.** Which molecule acts as competitive inhibitor in photosynthesis?



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**72.** What is the role of inorganic ions in enzymatic reactions?



**Watch Video Solution**

**73.** What are coenzymes?



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** Write about ribozyme.



**Watch Video Solution**



**75.** What is the function of telomere?



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** What is nuclein?



**Watch Video Solution**

**77.** Define a gene.



**Watch Video Solution**

**78.** How is dinucleotide formed?



**Watch Video Solution**

**79.** How is polynucleotide formed?



**Watch Video Solution**

**80.** Differentiate Prokaryotic mRNA and Eukaryotic mRNA.



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**81.** What is nuclein?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**82.** Give short note on the contribution of Maurice Wilkiins and Rosalind Franklin



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**83.** What are the different forms of DNA based on the helix and the distance between each turns?



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**84.** Tabulate the components in the cell and percentage of the total cellular mass.



**Watch Video Solution**

**85.** Write short notes on water.



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** Write the properties of water.



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** What are metabolites?



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** What are primary metabolites ? Give example.



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** What are secondary metabolites?



**Watch Video Solution**

**90.** What are macromolecules? Give example.



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** Describe the structure of carbohydrates.



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** What does the term sugar refer to?



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Write briefly about monosaccharide.



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** How are monosaccharides classified?



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** What are oligosaccharides?



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** Write short notes on starch.



**Watch Video Solution**



**97.** Write short notes on glycogen.



**Watch Video Solution**

**98.** Define glycogenesis



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** Most herbivores have a problem



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Define glycogenolysis?



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** What do you know about reducing sugars?



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** How is the bacteria in the gut of herbivores exhibit mutualistic relationship?



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Write about lipids.



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Distinguish between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.



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**105.** What are waxes?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**106.** Name the complex molecules present in the cell wall and cell membrane of fungi.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**107.** Write about proteins



**Watch Video Solution**

**108.** Describe zwitter ion



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** Name the type of amino acid based on the R group.



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** How is peptide bond formed?



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** Give short notes on the structure of protein.



**Watch Video Solution**

**112.** Write short notes on quaternary protein structure.



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** Explain briefly about protein denaturation.



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** What is the role of heat in denaturation of protein?



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**115.** What happens to egg albumen on heating?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**116.** Give short notes on hydrogen bond



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**117.** What is the reason for hair curls?



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Give an account of the properties of enzyme.



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** What happens during a chemical reaction?



**Watch Video Solution**

**120.** Explain briefly the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction.



**Watch Video Solution**

**121.** Write short notes on the effect of pH on the rate of reaction?



**Watch Video Solution**

**122.** What are competitive inhibitors?



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** What are non-competitive inhibitors?



**Watch Video Solution**

**124.** Write about on-reversible inhibitors.



**Watch Video Solution**

**125.** What are allosteric inhibitors?



**Watch Video Solution**

**126.** Explain briefly enzyme cofactors.



**Watch Video Solution**

**127.** Describe prosthetic groups in enzymes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**128.** Prepare a table giving the names of enzymes, source and their applications.



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** Write short notes on nomenclature of enzymes.



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Write short notes on nucleotides



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** What is a nucleoside?



**Watch Video Solution**

**132.** Distinguish between DNA and RNA.



**Watch Video Solution**

**133.** Write notes on nitrogenous bases



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**134.** Differentiate nucleoside and nucleotide.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**135.** Give short notes on the discovery of DNA structure.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**136.** State Chargaff's rule.



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** Write about cellular pool



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** Write short notes on the structure of glucose molecule.



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**139.** Write short notes on polysaccharides



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**140.** What is the principle behind starch test?



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**141.** Briefly comment on cellulose molecules.



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**142.** Briefly explain chitin?



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**143.** Explain Benedict's test



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**144.** Write short notes on fatty acids?



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**145.** Write briefly about phospholipids.



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**146.** Write notes on lecithin



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**147.** Give a short account of amino acids.



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**148.** Identify the figures given below and comment



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**149.** Explain briefly biuret test



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**150.** Explain lock and key mechanism.



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**151.** How is the rate of enzyme reaction measured?



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**152.** Describe end product inhibition?



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**153.** Describe the structure of DNA as proposed by Watson and Crick.



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**154.** Give an account of the salient features of RNA?



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**155.** What are macronutrients?



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**156.** What are macronutrients?



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**157.** Define joy mood.



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**158.** What are polymers?



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**159.** What are ketoses?



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**160.** Define disaccharides



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**161.** What is a glycosidie bond?





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**162.** Define polysaccharides



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**163.** What is Agar?



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**164.** What is heparin? What is its use?



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**165.** What are triglycerides?



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**166.** What are fats? Mention their types



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**167.** Define amphoteric compound.



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**168.** Define isoelectric point.



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**169.** What are polypeptides?



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**170.** What are antibodies?



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**171.** Define enzymes.



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**172.** Define metabolites



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**173.** Define anabolic reactions.



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**174.** Define catabolic reactions.



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**175.** What are extracellular enzymes?



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**176.** What are intracellular enzymes?



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**177.** What do you mean by activation energy?



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**178.** What are enzyme inhibitors?



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**179.** What is RuBisCO? What is function?



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**180.** What are coenzymes?



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**181.** What is nuclein?



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**182.** Define a gene.



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**183.** What are metabolites?



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**184.** What are primary metabolites ? Give example.



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**185.** What are secondary metabolites?



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**186.** What are oligosaccharides?



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**187.** Define glycogenesis



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**188.** Define glycogenolysis?



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**189.** What are waxes?



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**190.** What are competitive inhibitors?



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**191.** What are non-competitive inhibitors?



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**192.** What are allosteric inhibitors?



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**193.** What is a nucleoside?



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**194.** Distinguish between nitrogenous base and a base found in inorganic chemistry.



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**195.** Distinguish between DNA and RNA.



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**196.** Differentiate Prokaryotic mRNA and Eukaryotic mRNA.



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**197.** Differentiate nucleoside and nucleotide.



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**198.** Distinguish between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.



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