

**Class: 11**  
**Subject: Biology**  
**Topic: Bio - Molecules**  
**No. of Questions: 25**

- Q1. Name the abundant proteins in biosphere?
- Q2. Lipids are not bio macromolecules why?
- Q3. Which lipid can cause heart ailment?
- Q4. What are micro- nutrients?
- Q5. Enlist three properties of enzymes?
- Q6. Enumerate differences between DNA & RNA?
- Q7. Why are monosaccharide's sugars are known as reducing sugars?
- Q8. How does temperature affects enzyme catalysed reaction?
- Q9. What is enzymatic competitive inhibition? Give one example?
- Q10. How does enzymes brings about high rate of chemical conversions?
- Q11. What are nucleic acids? Describe the structure of DNA.
- Q12. Identify the polymer which makes exoskeleton of insects.
- Q13. Name the following:- i) sugar present is DNA ii) Base not found in DNA
- Q14. Why proteins are called biological polymer?

- Q15. Which molecule has the capacity to duplicate?
- Q16. What is metabolism? Mention the role of enzymes in metabolism?
- Q17. Why are enzymes called as biocatalyst?
- Q18. Give the functions of carbohydrates?
- Q19. What do you mean by activation energy?
- Q20. List the different types of lipids
- Q21. Which one of the following is wrong statement?
- (a) Phosphorus is a constituent of cell membranes, certain nucleic acids and all proteins
  - (b) Nitrosomonas and Nitrobacter are chemoautotrophs
  - (c) Anabaena and Nostoc are capable of fixing nitrogen in free-living state also
  - (d) Root nodule forming nitrogen fixers live as aerobes under free-living conditions
- Q22. Which one is the most abundant protein in the animal world?
- (a) Collagen
  - (b) Insulin
  - (c) Trypsin
  - (d) Haemoglobin
- Q23. The catalytic efficiency of two different enzymes can be compared by the
- (a) Molecular size of the enzyme
  - (b) The PH optimum value
  - (c) The  $K_m$  value
  - (d) Formation of the product
- Q24. Which one of the following amino-acids was not found to be synthesized in Miller's experiment?
- (a) Glutamic acid
  - (b) Aspartic acid
  - (c) Glycine
  - (d) Alanine

- Q25. Example of a typical homopolysaccharide is
- (a) Inulin
  - (b) Suberin
  - (c) Lignin
  - (d) Starch

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