

Sample questions Biology

S. No.	Questions	Answer	Marks
1.	If a cell has twice as much DNA as in a normal functional cell, it means that the cell _____. (a) has completed division (b) is preparing to divide (c) has ceased to function (d) has reached the end of its lifespan	B	1
2.	Cell wall consists of (a) Lignin, hemi cellulose, pectin and lipid (b) Lignin hemi cellulose, protein and lipid (c) Hemi cellulose, cellulose, tubulin and lignin (d) Lignin, hemi cellulose, pectin and cellulose	D	1
3.	Restriction endonuclease is employed for (a) Cutting RNA (b) Cutting single stranded DNA (c) Cutting double stranded DNA (d) Joining strands of DNA	C	1
4.	The rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER) in the cells are because of the presence of (a) Sulphur granules on the surface of ER (b) Volutin granules on the surface of ER (c) Ribosomes on the surface of ER (d) Mitochondria associated with ER	C	1
5.	The non protein part of an enzyme is known as (a) Prosthetic group (b) Apoenzyme (c) Vitamin (d) Holoenzyme	A	1
6.	One important characteristic of viruses is that they (a) Have an independent metabolism (b) Can be cultured in a cell-free medium (c) Can multiply outside a living cell (d) Do not have an independent metabolism	D	1
7.	The “lock and key” model of enzyme action illustrates that a particular enzyme molecule (a) May be destroyed and resynthesised several times (b) Interacts with a specific type of substrate molecule (c) Reacts at identical rates under all conditions (d) Forms a permanent enzyme-substrate complex	B	1

S. No.	Questions	Answer	Marks
8.	Carbohydrates, the most abundant biomolecules on earth, are produced by (a) Fungi, algae and green plants cells (b) All bacteria, fungi and algae (c) Some bacteria, algae and green plant cells (d) Viruses, fungi and bacteria	C	1
9.	How does enveloped virus enter into host cells? (a) by phagocytosis (b) by contact with cell receptor and endocytosis (c) by injecting its own nucleic acid inside the host cells (d) by fusion with the plasma membrane of host	D	1
10.	The "Repeating Unit" of glycogen is (a) Fructose (b) Mannose (c) Glucose (d) Galactose	C	1