

**Biology Q&A – 26<sup>th</sup> July 2017:**

Q1. Urea is converted into ammonia and carbon dioxide by the enzyme-

- (a) Diastase
- (b) Urease
- (c) Lipase
- (d) Amylase

Ans: B

Q2. Penicillin is isolated from:

- (a) Fungi
- (b) Algae
- (c) Virus
- (d) Bacteria

Ans: A

Q3. The source of oxygen produced during photosynthesis is

- (a) carbon dioxide
- (b) water
- (c) the air
- (d) glucose

Ans: B

Q4. A detergent is a-

- (a) Cleansing agent
- (b) Drug
- (c) Catalyst
- (d) Soap

Ans: A

Q5. Cells produce ATP most efficiently in the presence of

- (a) water
- (b) carbon dioxide
- (c) oxygen
- (d) glucose

Ans: C

Q6. In the hydrogenation of oil-

- (a) Ni acts as a promoter
- (b) Cu acts as a catalyst
- (c) Tellurium acts as a promoter
- (d) Ni acts as a catalyst

Ans: D

Q7. The process by which vegetable ghee is manufactured is known as-

- (a) Saponification

- (b) Hydrogenation
- (c) Esterification
- (d) Hydrolysis

Ans: B

Q8. Soft soaps are-

- (a) Sodium salt
- (b) Calcium salt
- (c) Magnesium salt
- (d) Potassium salt

Ans: D

Q9. Bees wax is

- (a) Myricyl palmitate
- (b) Myricyl stearate
- (c) Myricyl oleate
- (d) Mixture of higher hydrocarbon

Ans: A

Q10. Light energy is converted to chemical energy through the process of

- (a) respiration
- (b) fermentation
- (c) photosynthesis
- (d) glycolysis

Ans: C

Q11. At room temperature, formaldehyde is

- (a) A solid
- (b) A gas
- (c) A liquid
- (d) Not known

Ans: B

Q12. Fat can be separated from milk in a cream separator because of:

- (a) centripetal force
- (b) cohesive force
- (c) gravitational force
- (d) centrifugal force

Ans: D

Q13. The coagulation of protein is called

- (a) Denaturing
- (b) Deamination
- (c) Dehydration
- (d) Decay

Ans: A

Q14. End of detergent have-

- (a) Ester group
- (b) Aldehyde
- (c) Amine group
- (d) Sodium sulphate

Ans: D

Q15. Soaps can be classified as-

- (a) Carbohydrates
- (b) Ethers
- (c) Salt of fatty acids
- (d) None of these

Ans: C

