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الله يوفقكم ❤️

1. Amino acids are the building blocks of ----

a. DNA
b. Polysaccharides
c. Proteins
d. Saturated fatty acids

C

2. The entire array of organisms in an ecosystem is called

a. Community
b. Population
c. Organ system
d. Biosphere

A

3. small chemical units (atoms) held together by chemical bonds is called

a. Cell
b. Organ
c. Tissue
d. Molecule

D

4. …….. Recycles and changes complex matter into simple mineral nutrients

a. Animals
b. Humans
c. Decomposers
d. Plants

C

5. Protests are a diverse collection of mostly …….. organisms

a. Bacteria
b. Single-celled
c. Multi-cellular
d. Fungus

B

6. Animals obtain food by

a. Photosynthesis
b. Decomposing
c. Ingestion
d. Recycling

C

7. The chemical bases for all life's kinship is
   a. DNA
   b. Fatty acids
   c. Polysaccharides
   d. Proteins

A

8. To which domain of life does humans belong
   a. Archaea
   b. Bacteria
   c. Eukarya
   d. Multiple domains

C

9. Life's molecular diversity is based on the properties of
   a. Hydrogen
   b. Oxygen
   c. Carbon
   d. Nitrogen

C

10. Organic compounds are ……..-based molecules
   a. Hydrogen
   b. Carbon
   c. Oxygen
   d. Nitrogen

B

11. ……. (CH_4) is considered to be the simplest organic molecule
   a. Butane
   b. Methane
   c. Ethane
   d. Benzene

B

12. Compounds composed of only carbon and hydrogen are called
   a. Hydrocarbons
   b. Carbohydrates
   c. Fatty acids
   d. Nucleic acids

A

13. Macromolecules are made by joining smaller molecules into chains called ……..

C

a. Starch
b. Tetramers
c. Polymers
d. Isomers

14. Polymers are made by linking monomers in a …….. reaction

a. Reduction
b. Oxidation
c. Rehydration
d. Dehydration

D

15. Monosaccharides generally have molecular formulas that are the multiples of …….

a. $C_2H_3O_4$
b. CH_2O
c. CHO_2
d. C_2HO

B

16. All amino acids contain the two functional groups of

a. Amino + Carboxyl
b. Hydroxyl + Carboxyl
c. Amino + Hydroxyl
d. Methyl + Amino

A

17. Compounds with the same formula but has different structural arrangements are called ……

a. Functional
b. Isomers
c. Monomers
d. Polymers

B

18. The chemical group with –OH is called

a. Amino

b. Carbonyl
c. Carboxyl
d. Hydroxyl

D

19. The chemical group with $-OP_3^{-2}$ is called

a. Carboxyl
b. Methyl
c. Phosphate
d. Amino

C

20. Alcohols are characterized by its ……. functional group

a. Methyl
b. Phosphate
c. Hydroxyl
d. Carboxyl

C

21. …… reaction is the addition of water molecule to break polymer molecules

a. Hydrolysis
b. Dehydration
c. Saturation
d. Denaturation

A

Which of the following taxonomic categories the highest in hierarchy?

A. Genus

B. Species

C. Class

D. Order

C

2. Protists are a diverse collection of

A. unicellular prokaryotes

B. unicellular eukaryotes

C. unicellular and multicellular eukaryotes

D. None of the above

C

3. How are protists, plants, animals and fungi similar?

A. their cells contain nuclei

B. they are under the same Kingdom

C. they are multicellular organisms

D. All of the above

A

4. Which is true about "Cell "?

A. a cell is the structural unit of a living organism.
B. a cell is the functional unit of a living organism.
C. a cell is the structural and functional unit of unicellular organisms.
D. a cell is the structural and functional unit of all living organisms.

D

5. Which one of the following is NOT an organelle?

A. mitochondria
B. RNA

C. golgi complex
D. lysosomes

B

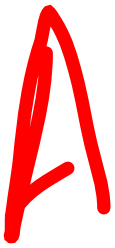
6. Nuclear membrane is absent in

A. bacteria

B. fungi

C. plants

D. all of the above



Chapter (2)

1. What do the starch granules do in a plant cell?

A. starch granules are responsible for storage

B. starch granules are responsible for photosynthesis

C. starch granules are responsible for respiration

D. none of the above

2. Which one of the following is associated with energy generation in cells?

A. mitochondria
B. choloroplast
C. ribosomes
D. Lysosome

شابتر ۳ (مو معنا)

3. The three basic structural differences between DNA and RNA are

A. RNA has the base uracil instead of thyamine in DNA.
B. DNA has the sugar deoxyribose but RNA has the sugar ribose.
C. DNA is double stranded while RNA is single stranded.
D. all of the above

4. Plants synthesise protein from

A. starch

B. sugars

C. amino acids

D. fatty acids

5. Lipids

A. do not mix with water

B. insoluble in water

C. hydrophobic

D. All of the above

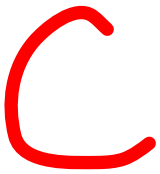
6. How many different amino acids are used in making proteins?

A. 2

B. 12

C. 20

D. 32



7. Which part distinguishes amino acids?

A. amino group

B. carboxyl group

C. side chain (R-group)

D. all of the above

8. Which of the following supply energy?

A. fats and minerals

B. carbohydrates and vitamins

C. minerals and vitamins

D. carbohydrates and fats