1. Amino acids are the building blocks of ----
2. DNA
3. Polysaccharides
4. Proteins
5. Saturated fatty acids
6. The entire array of organisms in an ecosystem is called

a. Community

b. Population

c. Organ system

d. Biosphere

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

a. Cell

b. Organ

c. Tissue

d. Molecule

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

a. Animals

b. Humans

c. Decomposers

d. Plants

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

a. Bacteria

b. Single-celled

c. Multi-cellular

d. Fungus

1. Animals obtain food by

a. Photosynthesis

b. Decomposing

c. Ingestion

d. Recycling

1. The chemical bases for all life’s kinship is

a. DNA

b. Fatty acids

c. Polysaccharides

d. Proteins

1. To which domain of life does humans belong

a. Archaea

b. Bacteria

c. Eukarya

d. Multiple domains

1. Life’s molecular diversity is based on the properties of
2. Hydrogen
3. Oxygen
4. Carbon
5. Nitrogen
6. Organic compounds are ……………….-based molecules
7. Hydrogen
8. Carbon
9. Oxygen
10. Nitrogen
11. ………… (CH4) is considered to be the simplest organic molecule
12. Butane
13. Methane
14. Ethane
15. Benzene
16. Compounds composed of only carbon and hydrogen are called
17. Hydrocarbons
18. Carbohydrates
19. Fatty acids
20. Nucleic acids
21. Macromolecules are made by joining smaller molecules into chains called …………….
22. Starch
23. Tetramers
24. Polymers
25. Isomers
26. Polymers are made by linking monomers in a …………. reaction
27. Reduction
28. Oxidation
29. Rehydration
30. Dehydration
31. Monosaccharides generally have molecular formulas that are the multiples of …….
32. C2H3O4
33. CH2O
34. CHO2
35. C2HO
36. All amino acids contain the two functional groups of
37. Amino + Carboxyl
38. Hydroxyl + Carboxyl
39. Amino + Hydroxyl
40. Methyl + Amino
41. Compounds with the same formula but has different structural arrangements are called ……………
42. Functional
43. Isomers
44. Monomers
45. Polymers
46. The chemical group with –OH is called
47. Amino
48. Carbonyl
49. Carboxyl
50. Hydroxyl
51. The chemical group with –OP3-2 is called
52. Carboxyl
53. Methyl
54. Phosphate
55. Amino
56. Alcohols are characterized by its ……….. functional group
57. Methyl
58. Phosphate
59. Hydroxyl
60. Carboxyl
61. …………. reaction is the addition of water molecule to break polymer molecules
62. Hydrolysis
63. Dehydration
64. Saturation
65. Denaturation

Which of the following taxonomic categories the highest in hierarchy?

A. Genus

B. Species

C. Class

D. Order

2. Protists are a diverse collection of

A. unicellular prokaryotes

B. unicellular eukaryotes

C. unicellular and multicellular eukaryotes

D. None of the above

3. [How are protists, plants, animals and fungi similar?](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/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

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.

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

A. mitochondria  
B. RNA

C. golgi complex  
D. lysosomes

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?](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/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

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