1. Bio-micromolecules have molecular weight usually —
   A. More than 10,000 daltons
   B. Less than 1000 daltons
   C. More than 1 lakh daltons
   D. Exactly 5000 daltons (B)

Explanation : Bio-micromolecules have low molecular weight, usually 18–800 daltons and less than 1000 daltons.

2. Which of the following is a bio-micromolecule?
   A. Amino acid
   B. Polysaccharide
   C. Nucleic acid
   D. Protein (A)

Explanation : Amino acids, sugars and nucleotides are examples of bio-micromolecules.

3. Bio-macromolecules are formed by —
   A. Evaporation of water
   B. Polymerisation of small biomolecules
   C. Burning of tissue
   D. Gram staining (B)

Explanation : Macromolecules are formed when smaller biomolecules join together.

4. Which component forms the highest percentage of total cellular mass?
   A. Protein B. Water
   C. Lipid D. Nucleic acid (B)

Explanation : Water forms about 70–90% of total cellular mass.

5. Fats and lipids are mainly made up of —
   A. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen
   B. Sodium, potassium and calcium
   C. Nitrogen, sulfur and chlorine
   D. Iron, copper and zinc (A)

Explanation : Fats and lipids are organic substances made of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

6. Palmitic acid is an example of —
   A. Saturated fatty acid
   B. Unsaturated fatty acid
   C. Nucleotide
   D. Polysaccharide (A)

Explanation : Palmitic acid has no double bond in its hydrocarbon chain.

7. Arachidonic acid is —
   A. Saturated fatty acid
   B. Unsaturated fatty acid
   C. Simple sugar
   D. Amino acid (B)

Explanation : Arachidonic acid contains double bonds in its hydrocarbon chain.

8. Glycerol is also called —
   A. Trihydroxy propane
   B. Dihydroxy methane
   C. Monohydroxy ethane
   D. Tetrahydroxy butane (A)

Explanation : Glycerol is a simple lipid and chemically trihydroxy propane.

9. Phospholipids are mainly present in —
   A. Cell membrane
   B. Ribosomes only
   C. Chromosomes only
   D. Ash (A)

Explanation : Phospholipids are conjugated lipids and are present in the cell membrane.

10. Cholesterol is an example of —
    A. Simple lipid
    B. Conjugated lipid
    C. Derived lipid
    D. Monosaccharide (C)

Explanation : Cholesterol is classified as a derived lipid.