

General Science 9th Class English Medium Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Platelets are helpful in	A. Blood clotting B. engulf bacteria C. producing Antibodies D. Transport of oxygen
2	Chemical reaction taking place in animal and plant cells are collectively called	A. Catabolism B. Anabolism C. Metabolism D. Non of these
3	One gram of carbohydrate can supply energy to our body	A. 3.8kcal B. 8.3kcal nbsp C. 4.8kcal nbsp D. 5.3kcal
4	It transports digested food and oxygen to the cells of all parts of the body	A. Plasma B. blood C. Enzymes D. Glycerol
5	Human genome consists of base pairs	A. 4.2 billions B. 2.4 billions C. 3.2 billions D. 5.2 billions
6	A set of all the genes in a cell is called	A. Antigens nbsp B. Nucleotides nbsp C. Genome nbsp D. RNA
7	Fats are made up of	A. glucose B. water and carbon dioxide C. glycerol and acids D. amino acids and water
8	Blood clotting protein in plasma is called	A. Fibrinogen nbsp B. Substrate nbsp C. pepsinogen nbsp D. Hemoglobin nbsp
9	Protein is digested in	A. large intestine B. small intestine C. stomach nbsp D. Mouth nbsp
10	The process of absorption of food particles in the body is called	A. Assimilation nbsp B. Digestion nbsp C. Photosynthesis nbsp D. Respiration nbsp
11	The gene is made up of a chemical compound called	A. carbohydrate B. adipose C. RNA D. DNA
12	Who discovered the penicillin?	A. Robert brown B. Sir Alexander Fleming and Howard Florey C. Edward Jenner D. Robert Hooke
13	A person having antigen A and antibody B, will have blood group	A. B group B. A group C. AB group D. O group
14	Individual known as universal donor has blood group	A. A group B. O group C. AB group D. B group
15	They are helpful in transport of gases in the blood	A. White cells B. Red cells C. Platelets D. RBCs

		D. Plasma
16	The function of platelets is.	A. Blood clotting B. Engulfing the bacteria C. To produce antibiotics D. Transfer of oxygen
17	Genetic information is transferred by	A. Nucleus B. Chromosomes C. Genes D. Gametes
18	Fats are formed by the combination of.	A. Glucose + Glucose B. Water + Carbon di oxides C. Glycerol + Fatty acids D. Amino acids water
19	Pencilin was discovered by.	A. Robert Brown B. Sir Alexander Flemig and Howard Florey C. Edward Jenner D. Robert Hooke
20	The antibiotic cephalosporin was discovered in.	A. 1848 B. 1948 C. 1928 D. 1998
21	How many methods are there for waste disposal in developed countries.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
22	Penicillin is obtained from the fungus called.	A. Cephalosporins B. Tetracyclines C. Penicillium D. Erythromycines
23	Blood consists of two parts called.	A. Water, blood cells B. Plasma, blood cells C. RBC, WBC D. Plasma, Platelets
24	Fats are digested and absorbed in	A. Small intestine B. Large intestine C. Stomach D. Oesophagus
25	Edward Jenner was a.	A. Russian physician B. French Chemist C. American chemist D. English Physician
26	Which one is the example of antibiotic in the following.	A. Cephalosporins B. Erythromycines C. Both a and b D. None
27	Human genome consists of..... billion DNA letters or base pairs.	A. 4.2 B. 3.9 C. 3.2 D. 2.2
28	Landsteiner divided human population into four groups on the basis of blood group in.	A. 1909 B. 1902 C. 1904 D. 1905
29	One gram of carbohydrates contains calories of energy.	A. 3.8 K B. 2.8 K C. 4.8 K D. 4.0 K
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A. Cephalosporins

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36	The substances on whihc enzymes attached are called.	A. coenzyme B. Substrate C. Catalyst D. None
37	Disbetes and hacmophilia occur due to change in molecule.	A. RNA B. Protein C. DNA D. None
38	Digestion of proteins starts in.	A. Mouth B. Alimentary canal C. Small intestine D. Stomach