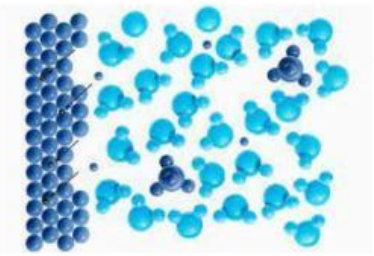
INTRODUCTION TO BIOCHEMISTRY QUIZ



1. Oxidation of which substance in the body yields the most calories
(A) Glucose (B) Glycogen (C) Protein (D) Lipids

2. Milk is deficient of which mineral?
(A) Phosphorus (B) Sodium (C) Iron (D) Potassium

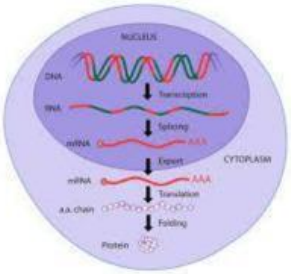


3. Milk is deficient in which vitamins?
(A) Vitamin C (B) Vitamin A (C) Vitamin B2 (D) Vitamin K



4. Which one is the heaviest particulate component of the cell?
(A) Nucleus (B) Mitochondria (C) Cytoplasm (D) Golgi apparatus

5. Which one is the largest particulate of the cytoplasm?
(A) Lysosomes (B) Mitochondria (C) Golgi apparatus (D) Endoplasmic reticulum



6. The most active site of protein synthesis is the
(A) Nucleus (B) Ribosome (C) Mitochondrion (D) Cell sap

7. The cellular organelles called “suicide bags” are:
(A) Lysosomes (B) Ribosomes (C) Nucleolus (D) Golgi’s bodies

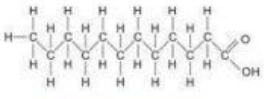
8. The ability of the cell membrane to act as a selective barrier depends upon
(A) The lipid composition of the membrane (B) The pores which allow small molecules
(C) The special mediated transport systems (D) All of these



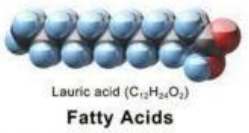
9. The Golgi complex:
(A) Synthesizes proteins (B) Produces ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate)
(C) Provides a pathway for transporting chemicals (D) Forms glycoproteins



10. The following points about microfilaments are true except
(A) They form cytoskeleton with microtubules (B) They provide support and shape
(C) They form intracellular conducting channels (D) They are involved in muscle cell contraction



11. Fatty acids can be transported into and out of cell membrane by
(A) Active transport (B) Facilitated transport (C) Diffusion (D) Osmosis



12. The powerhouse of the cell is:
(A) Nucleus (B) Cell membrane (C) Mitochondria (D) Lysosomes



LIVEWORKSHEETS