



- (iii) What type of sugar is linked to nitrogenous bases in RNA molecules?
- a) Glucose
  - b) Fructose
  - c) Deoxyribose
  - d) Ribose
- (iv) What are the main structural components of the endoplasmic reticulum (ER)?
- a) Vesicles and tubules
  - b) Thylakoids and cisternae
  - c) Tubules and cisternae
  - d) Grana and vesicles
- (v) How do coenzymes differ from other types of cofactors?
- a) Coenzymes are organic compounds, whereas other cofactors are inorganic substances
  - b) Coenzymes attach permanently to enzymes, unlike other cofactors
  - c) Coenzymes are essential for every enzymatic reaction
  - d) Coenzymes are produced exclusively in animals

2. Answer the following questions (Any five) :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Write any two effects of pH on biomolecules.

- (b) What are oligosaccharides, and how do they differ from disaccharides? 1+1
- (c) What are storage lipids in plants? Give two examples. 1+1
- (d) What is meant by protein denaturation?
- (e) Differentiate phagocytosis and pinocytosis.
- (f) What is Lock and Key Hypothesis?
- (g) List the three main checkpoints in the cell cycle and describe their functions in brief.

**3. Answer the following questions (any Five): 5x5=25**

- (a) Write a short note on protein structure.
- (b) With a neat labelled diagram describe the key components of fluid mosaic model of cell membrane. 2+3
- (c) Write a note on biological roles of proteins.
- (d) What is protein denaturation? Explain how different factors can cause protein denaturation? 1+4
- (e) What role does the ATP play in the synthesis of nucleic acids?
- (f) 'Mitochondria are semiautonomous organelles.' Explain.
- (g) What are enzymes? Explain how enzymes are classified according to the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (IUBMB) with examples.

- (h) Differentiate endergonic and exergonic reactions with examples.

**4. Answer the following questions (any one): 10x1=10**

- (a) Write a detail note on the structure and characteristics of A, B, and Z Types of DNA.
- (b) Describe the process of passive transport in plant cells and how it facilitates the movement of water, ions, and nutrients across the plant cell membrane via diffusion and osmosis.