



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
CLASS XI
BIOMOLECULES
WORKSHEET- 12

- 1 Amino acids, as the name suggests, have both an amino group and a carboxyl group in their structure. In addition, all naturally occurring amino acids (those which are found in proteins) are called L-amino acids. From this, can you guess from which compound can the simplest amino acid be made? 1
- 2 Many organic substances are negatively charged e.g., acetic acid, while others are positively charged e.g., ammonium ion. An amino acid under certain conditions would have both positive and negative charges simultaneously in the same molecule. Name such a form of amino acid. 1
- 3 Select an appropriate chemical bond among ester bond, glycosidic bond, peptide bond and hydrogen bond and write against each of the following. 1
- a. Polysaccharide _____
- b. Protein _____
- c. Between nitrogen base and sugar in a nucleotide _____
- d. between two nitrogen bases in a DNA _____
- 4 What is activation energy? 1
- 5 Starch, Cellulose, Glycogen, Chitin are polysaccharides found among the following. Choose the one appropriate and write against each. 2
- Cotton fibre _____
- Exoskeleton of cockroach _____
- Liver _____
- Peeled potato _____
- 6 Schematically represent primary, secondary and tertiary structures of a hypothetical polymer say for example a protein. 2
- 7 How are prosthetic groups different from co-factors? 2
- 8 Formation of enzyme-substrate complex (ES) is the first step in catalysed reactions. Describe the other steps till the formation of product. 3
- 9 What are different classes of enzymes? Explain with the type of reaction they catalyse. 3
- 10 What is the difference between a nucleotide and nucleoside? Give examples of each. 3
- 11 Explain Watson and Crick model of DNA structure. 3
- 12 Explain competitive inhibition with the help of an example. 3
- 13 Give reasons: 3
- a) Starch gives blue black colour with iodine solution.
- b) Amino acid is called as substituted methane.