

Biological molecules – 2020 IGCSE 0610

1. **Nov/2020/Paper_11/No.9**

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

2. **Nov/2020/Paper_12/No.9**

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

3. **Nov/2020/Paper_13/No.9**

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

4. **Nov/2020/Paper_21/No.7**

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

5. **Nov/2020/Paper_21/No.8**

When bases pair up in the formation of DNA, what is one of the pairings?

- A G with A
- B G with C
- C G with G
- D G with T

6. Nov/2020/Paper_22/No.7

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

7. Nov/2020/Paper_22/No.8

When bases pair up in the formation of DNA, what is one of the pairings?

- A G with A
- B G with C
- C G with G
- D G with T

8. Nov/2020/Paper_23/No.7

Which substances are made by linking together glucose molecules only?

- A cellulose, glycogen and starch
- B fats, cellulose and proteins
- C proteins, oils and glycogen
- D starch, fats and oils

9. Nov/2020/Paper_23/No.8

When bases pair up in the formation of DNA, what is one of the pairings?

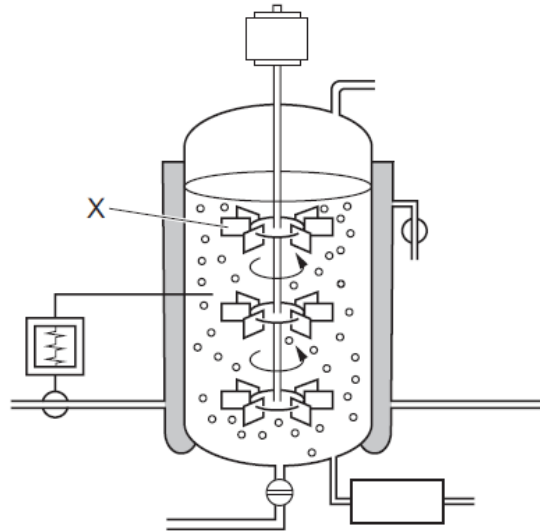
- A G with A
- B G with C
- C G with G
- D G with T

10. Nov/2020/Paper_23/No.30

Which statement explains why the hormone FSH is used in fertility treatment?

- A It causes the formation of a zygote during *in vitro* fertilisation (IVF).
- B It stimulates ovulation for artificial insemination (AI).
- C It stimulates the production of large numbers of eggs for use in *in vitro* fertilisation (IVF).
- D It is used to maintain the uterus wall ready for artificial insemination (AI).

The diagram shows a fermenter used to produce penicillin.



What is the function of part X?

- A allow microorganisms to enter the fermenter
- B maintain an even temperature inside the fermenter
- C monitor the temperature inside the fermenter
- D sterilise the contents of the fermenter