

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - NIKITA CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

Mcqs

1. Choose the correct relationship for glucose and fructose

- A. these are functional isomers
- B. these are chain isomers
- C. these are position isomers
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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2. Which one of the following compounds is different from the rest?

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. Glucose

Answer: D



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3. Sugar which will not reduce Fehling's solution is

A. maltose

B. lactose

C. sucrose

D. Glucose

Answer: C



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4. An invert sugar is

A. isorotatory

B. dextrorotatory

C. laevorotatory

D. optically inactive

Answer: C



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5. The open-chain glucose,(an aldohexose) and fructose (an 2-oxohexose) have....and.... Chiral carbons respectively

A. 4,4

B. 4,3

C. 3,3

D. 3,4

Answer: B



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6. The total number of optical isomers in open-chain aldohexose (such as glucose) is

A. 8

B. 8

C. 16

D. 2

Answer: C



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7. Ribose is an example of an

A. aldopentose

B. ketohexose

C. aldohexose

D. disaccharide

Answer: A



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8. Digestible carbohydrates, which is also a constituent of our diet, is

A. cellulose

B. galactose

C. maltose

D. starch

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following is an example of aldohexose ?

A. Fructose

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Raffinose

Answer: C



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10. Why? Chalk powder is added after complete hydrolysis of starch

A. to solidify glucose

B. to remove $CaSO_4$

C. to neutralise H_2SO_4

D. to crystallise starch

Answer: C



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11. Common table sugar is a disachharide of

A. glucose and fructose

B. glucose and galactose

C. fructose and galactose

D. maltose and lactose

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following carbohydrates is used in silvering of mirrors?

A. Glucose

B. Sucrose

C. Cellulose

D. starch

Answer: A



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13. The function of glucose is to

A. provides energy

B. promote growth

C. prevent diseases

D. perform all above

Answer: A



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14. The disaccharide present in milk is

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Galactose

D. Lactose

Answer: D



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15. Carbohydrates are stored in the body as

A. sugar

B. starch

C. Glucose

D. glycogen

Answer: D



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16. Sucrose hydrolyses readily in acids to give
- A. two molecules of glucose
 - B. two molecules of fructose
 - C. one molecules of glucose and fructose
 - D. one molecules of glucose and galactose

Answer: C



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17. Glucose is also known as dextrose because

A. it has D-configuration

B. it has L- configuration

C. it is dexto rotatory

D. it is leavo rotatory

Answer: D



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18. Which of the following is polysaccharide?

A. Glucose

B. Ribose

C. Sucrose

D. starch

Answer: D



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19. All carbohydrates contain

A. -CHO group

B. $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group

C. -COO-group

D. -CONH-group

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following statements concerning glucose is incorrect ?

A. It has 4 asymmetric C-atoms

B. It is an aldehyde

C. It is optically active

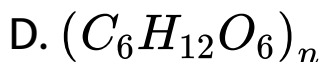
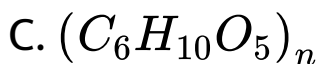
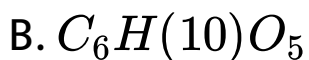
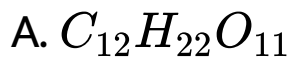
D. It is a disaccharide

Answer: D



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21. Starch is



Answer: C



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22. On hydrolysis of starch by dilute acids we get finally

A. glucose and fructose

B. glucose

C. fructose

D. sucrose

Answer: B



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23. A carbohydrates in soluble in water is

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. Cellulose

D. sucrose

Answer: C



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24. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose?

A. Ribose

B. fructose

C. Glycogene

D. Glucose

Answer: A



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25. Carbohydrates may be regarded as

- A. aromatic compounds
- B. alicyclic compounds
- C. polyfunctional compounds
- D. all of these

Answer: C



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26. Glucose cannot be classified as

A. carbohydrates

B. hexose

C. aldose

D. oligosaccharide

Answer: D



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27. The colour of the precipitate formed when a reducing sugar is heated with Fehling solution is:

A. Yellow

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Green

Answer: B



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28. Glucose is an example of

A. aldohexose

B. ketohexose

C. disaccharide

D. non-reducing sugar

Answer: A



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29. Which of the following is not an essential constituent of carbohydrate?

A. N

B. O

C. C

D. H

Answer: A



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30. Gum is

A. disaccharide

B. monosaccharide

C. polysaccharide

D. trisaccharide

Answer: C



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31. Cane sugar is converted into a mixture of glucose and fructose by

A. aq.KOH

B. H_3PO_4

C. alc.NaOH

D. dil.HCl

Answer: D



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32. A carbohydrate which cannot be hydrolysed to simpler compounds, is called

A. Polysaccharides

B. trisaccharides

C. disaccharides

D. monosaccharides

Answer: D



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33. Hydrolysis of sucrose is called

A. saponification

B. inversion

C. esterification

D. hydration

Answer: B



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34. Which of the following carbohydrates is a disaccharide?

A. Raffinose

B. Glucose

C. maltose

D. Fructose

Answer: C



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35. Raffinose is an example of

A. trisaccharide

B. disaccharide

C. monosaccharide

D. polysaccharide

Answer: A



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36. Which of the following is an animal polysaccharide?

A. Amylose

B. Cellulose

C. Glycogene

D. pectin

Answer: C



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37. Common sugar is

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. sucrose

D. both 'a' and 'b'

Answer: C



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38. The intermediate compound in the conversion of starch to glucose is:

A. maltose

B. lactose

C. sucrose

D. Fructose

Answer: A



39. The carbohydrates which reduce Tollen's reagent and Fehling's solution are termed as

A. non-reducing sugars

B. reducing sugars

C. oxidised sugars

D. both 'b' and 'c'

Answer: D



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40. Glucose and fructose are

- A. optical isomers
- B. tautomers
- C. metamers
- D. functional isomers

Answer: D



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41. To become a carbohydrate, a compound must contain at least:

A. 3 carbons

B. 6 carbons

C. 4 carbons

D. 2 carbons

Answer: A



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42. Which of the following is leavo rotatory?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. sucrose

D. all of these

Answer: A



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43. A solution of d-glucose in water rotates the plane polarised light

A. right

B. left

C. either side

D. none of these

Answer: A



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44. Aldotetroses consist of two different chiral carbon atoms and they exist in

- A. 2 optically active forms
- B. 4 optically active forms
- C. 6 optically active forms
- D. 8 optically active forms

Answer: B



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45. Some statement are made below

A. glucose is aldohexose

B. naturally occurring glucose is dextro
rotatory

C. glucose contain three chiral centre

D. glucose contain one 1° alcoholic group
and four 2° alcoholic groups

Answer: C



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46. The term inverted sugar refers to an equimolar mixture :

A. Glucose and galactose

B. glucose and fructose

C. glucose and mannose

D. glucose and ribose

Answer: B



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47. Sugar present in fruits is

A. glucose

B. galactose

C. fructose

D. sucrose

Answer: C



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48. Fructose contains

A. one ketonic group

B. two primary and three secondary
alcoholic groups

C. five hydroxy groups

D. all of these

Answer: D



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49. Glucose gives silver mirror with Tollen's reagent, it shows the presence of

- A. acidic group
- B. alcoholic groups
- C. aldehydic group
- D. ketonic group

Answer: C



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50. Cellulose is polymer is

A. galactose

B. α -glucose

C. fructose

D. β -glucose

Answer: D



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51. Starch is polymer of

A. α -glucose

B. β -glucose

C. fructose

D. mannose

Answer: A



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52. The common source of carbohydrates, fats and proteins is

A. rice

B. milk

C. egg

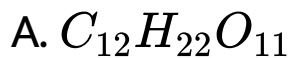
D. ghee

Answer: B



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53. Stachyose has formula



Answer: B



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54. In the preparation of glucose from cane sugar, alcoholic medium is necessary jto

- A. get more yield of glucose
- B. effect of separation of product
- C. act as catalyst
- D. to make reaction faster

Answer: B



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55. Which one of the following is isomeric with sucrose?

A. Lactose

B. Ribulose

C. Glucose

D. Fructose

Answer: A



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56. some statement are given below

glucose is penta hydroxy aldehyde

fructose is ketohexose contain four chiral center

polymer of glucose is starch

Fatty acids are aliphatic saturated higher monocarboxylic acids.

Among the above, correct statements (s) is/are

A. only 1 and 3

B. only 4

C. only 1,3 and 4

D. only 1 and 4

Answer: C



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57. Monosaccharides usually contains.. Carbon atoms

A. C_3 to C_{10}

B. C_1 to C_6

C. C_4 to C_{10}

D. C_5 to C_8

Answer: A



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58. All of the statements concerning monosaccharides are correct except

A. the number of optical isomer is 2^n where

'n' is the number of asymmetric carbon

atoms

B. monosaccharides with 7 to 10 carbons
are carbohydrates

C. As a monosaccharides compound must
contain minimum three carbons atoms

D. dihydroxy acetone is optically inactive

Answer: B



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59. Stachyose on hydrolysis gives two moles of

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. Galactose

D. maltose

Answer: C



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60. Glucose is said to have CHO group. Which of the following reaction is not expected with glucose

- A. it form oxime
- B. it react with $NaHSO_3$
- C. it reduce Tollen's reagent
- D. form n-hexane with HI

Answer: B



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61. Blood sugar and grape sugar are respectively

- A. glucose, fructose
- B. fructose, glucose
- C. glucose (of both)
- D. fructose (of both)

Answer: C



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62. Consider the following statements about monosaccharides

They are optical active compound except dihydroxy acetone

fructose is ketose sugar but it is reducing sugar

glucose and fructose are functional isomers

fructose and glucose have same molecular formula

Among the above correct statements is/are

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1,2,3 and 4

Answer: D



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63. Which is correct statements?

A. Starch is polymer of α -glucose

B. Amylose is component of cellulose

C. Protein are composed of only one type
of α -amino acid

D. cellobiose is polysaccharides.

Answer: A

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64. Sucrose on treatment with conc. HCl
produces

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. invert sugar

D. gluconic acid

Answer: C



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65. All monosaccharides are defined as

A. non reducing sugars

B. reducing sugars

C. hydrolysing sugar

D. non-hydrolysing sugars

Answer: D



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66. Glucose reacts with bromine water to products :

A. acetic acid

B. saccharic acid

C. gluconic acid

D. n-hexane

Answer: C



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67. To detect reducing and non reducing sugar following test is used

A. Million test

B. Biuret test

C. Tollen's test

D. Xanthoproteic test

Answer: C



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68. The sugar that is disaccharide among the following is

A. glucose

B. maltose

C. xylose

D. stachyose

Answer: B



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69. Glucose is reduced by HI gives

A. sorbitol

B. n-hexane

C. saccharic acid

D. gluconic acid

Answer: B



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70. In the acetylation of glucose, which group is involved in the reaction

A. CHO group

B. C=O group

C. alcoholic OH group

D. all of these

Answer: C



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71. Glucose is oxidised by strong oxidising agent gives

A. saccharic acid

B. gluconic acid

C. n-hexane

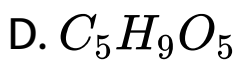
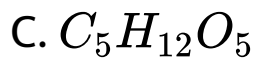
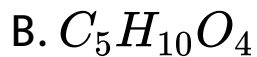
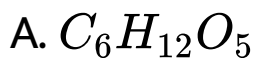
D. sorbitol

Answer: A



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72. Rhamnose has formula



Answer: A



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73. Biomolecules are

- A. aldehydes and ketones
- B. acids and esters
- C. carbohydrates, proteins and fats
- D. alcohols and phenols

Answer: C



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74. A glycogen is

- A. a polysaccharide found in animals
- B. a polysaccharide found in plants
- C. a polysaccharide found in fruits
- D. an enzyme

Answer: A



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75. The carbohydrate present in cotton fibre is

A. glycogen

B. cellulose

C. sucrose

D. starch

Answer: B



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76. Chalk powder is added to hydrolysed solution of starch during the manufacture of glucose

A. for hydrolysis it is necessary

B. for cooling of sulphuric acid

C. for alkylation of sulphuric acid

D. because the hydrolysed solution of starch contains excess of sulphuric acid which is neutralised by chalk powder.

Answer: D



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77. Ethanolic hydrochloric acid is added in the preparation of glucose from sucrose because

A. hydrochloric acid provides acidic medium

B. glucose is insoluble in ethanol

C. fructose is soluble in ethanol

D. all of these

Answer: D



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78. Gluconic acid is prepared by

A. oxidation of sucrose with bromine water

B. reduction of sucrose with sodium

C. reduction of glucose with sodium

amalgam and water

D. oxidation of glucose by conc. HNO_3 .

Answer: A



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79. Oxidation products of glucose are

A. Sucrose

B. glucaric acid

C. gluconic acid

D. b' and 'c' both

Answer: D



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80. which one of the following is the reagent used to identify glucose?

- A. Neutral ferric chloride
- B. Chloroform and alcoholic KOH
- C. Ammoniacal silver nitrate
- D. Sodium ethoxide

Answer: C



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81. On hydrolysis of starch, we finally get

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Glucose and fructose

D. sucrose

Answer: A



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82. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives

A. two molecules of glucose

B. two molecules of fructose

C. One molecules each of glucose and
fructose

D. one molecule each of glucose and
mannose.

Answer: C



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83. Which of the following compounds is found abundantly in nature?

A. Fructose

B. starch

C. Glucose

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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84. Glucose is a

A. Monosaccharide

B. disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

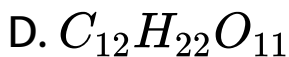
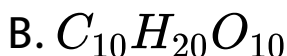
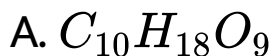
D. polysaccharide

Answer: A



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85. The commonest disaccharide has the molecular formula



Answer: D



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86. Which one of the following gives positive Fehling's solution test?

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fats

D. Protein

Answer: B



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87. Sugars have the suffix

A. ol

B. ose

C. oside

D. one

Answer: B



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88. Carbohydrates have

A. bitter taste

B. sour taste

C. sweet taste

D. some have sweet test and some are
tasteless

Answer: D



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89. The carbohydrate which cannot be hydrolysed by the human digestive system is :

A. starch

B. cellulose

C. Glycogene

D. glucose

Answer: B



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90. Which carbohydrate is an essential constituent of plant cells?

A. starch

B. Sucrose

C. Cellulose

D. glycogen

Answer: C



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91. α -D(+)-glucose and β -D(+) glucose are

A. antimers

B. epimers

C. anomers

D. tautomers

Answer: C



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92. Glucose when treated with CH_3OH in presence of dry HCl gives α - and β -methylglucosides because it contains:

- A. aldehyde group
- B. ketone group
- C. $CH_2 - OH$ group
- D. a cyclic structure

Answer: D



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93. The number of chiral carbon atoms present in cyclic structure α -D(+) glucose

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C



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94. The reagent can be used to distinguish between cane sugar and lactose is

- A. Bayer's reagent
- B. Iodine solution
- C. Million's reagent
- D. Tollen's reagent

Answer: D



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95. Reaction of glucose with $(CH_3CO)_2O$ suggest that

A. pentahydroxy aldehyde

B. hydrate of carbon

C. pentahydroxy ketone

D. an hexahydric aldehyde

Answer: A



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96. Maltose and glucose are

A. oxidising sugar

B. reducing sugars

C. first is oxidising and second is reducing
sugar

D. both are non-reducing sugar

Answer: B



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97. On heating glucose with Fehling solution.

We get a precipitate whose colour is?

A. yellow

B. white

C. red

D. pink

Answer: C



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98. The disaccharides that gives only glucose on hydrolysis is

A. Lactose

B. maltose

C. sucrose

D. xylose

Answer: B



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99. The letter D and L in carbohydrates represent

A. it's optical rotation

B. its mutarotation

C. its direct synthesis

D. its configuration

Answer: D



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100. Sucrose is made up of

- A. D-glucose+L-fructose
- B. D-glucose+D-fructose
- C. L-glucose+L-fructose
- D. L-glucose+D-fructose

Answer: B



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101. $\alpha - D$ glucose and $\beta - D$ -glucose differ from each other due to the difference in one of the carbon atoms, with respect to its.

- A. configuration
- B. number of OH-groups
- C. conformation
- D. size of hemiacetal ring

Answer: A



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102. Which of the following is leavorotatory?

A. glucose

B. Sucrose

C. fructose

D. Lactose

Answer: C



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103. Which of the following is an example of a non reducing sugar?

A. maltose

B. lactose

C. cellobiose

D. cane sugar

Answer: D



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104. Cellulose is a linear polymer of

A. α -(D) glucose

B. β -(D) glucose

C. β -(D) fructose

D. amylose

Answer: B



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105. Which is correct statements?

- A. Starch is polymer of α -glucose
- B. Amylose is component of cellulose
- C. In cyclic structure of fructose there are five carbons and one oxygen atom
- D. glucose and galactose are anomers

Answer: A



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106. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives:

A. D-fructose

B. D-glucose

C. D-ribose

D. L-glucose

Answer: B



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107. The two forms of α -D-glucopyranose obtained from solution of D-glucose are known as:

A. epimers

B. anomers

C. enantiomers

D. geometrical isomers

Answer: B



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108. Glucose had different from fructose is that

A. does not undergoes hydrolysis

B. is a monosaccharides

C. gives silver mirror test with Tollen's reagent

D. none of the above

Answer: D



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109. The term anomer of glucose refers to

- A. isomer of glucose that differs in configuration at carbon one and four (C-1 and C-4)
- B. a mixture of D-glucose and L-glucose
- C. enantiomers of glucose
- D. isomers of glucose that differ in configuration at carbon on (C-1)

Answer: D



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110. Which of the following indicates the presence of 5 – OH groups in glucose.

A. penta acetyl derivative of glucose

B. cyanohydrin formation with HCN

C. reaction with hydroxyl amine

D. reaction with Br_2 water

Answer: A



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111. Which of the following does not form oxime?

A. glucose penta-acetate

B. glucose

C. xylose

D. galactose

Answer: A



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112. Cellulose is made up of

A. α -D-glucopyranose

B. α -D-glucofuranose

C. β -D-glucopyranose

D. β -D-glucofuranose

Answer: C



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113. The monomer unit of starch are

A. α -glucose

B. β -glucose

C. pyranose

D. galactose

Answer: A



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114. Maltose is made up of

A. α -D-glucose

B. D-fructose

C. α -D-glucose and β -D-glucose

D. glucose and fructose

Answer: A



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115. Reduction of glucose by HI suggest that

- A. presence of OH groups
- B. presence of -CHO group
- C. cyclic structure of glucose
- D. six carbon atoms are arranged in straight chain

Answer: D



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116. Glucose is reduced by HI gives

A. sorbitol

B. glucitol

C. n-hexane

D. gluconic acid

Answer: C



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117. Reaction of bromine water with glucose suggest that

- A. 1° alcoholic group present in glucose
- B. 2° alcoholic group present in glucose
- C. aldehyde group present in glucose
- D. cyclic structure of glucose

Answer: C



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118. Oxidation of glucose by dil. HNO_3 gives saccharic acid. This reaction suggest that the presence of

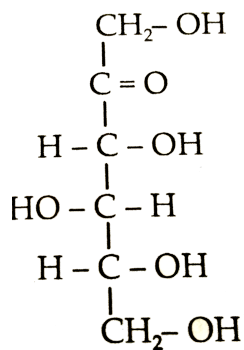
- A. aldehyde group
- B. 1° -alcoholic group
- C. 2° -alcoholic group
- D. ketone group

Answer: B

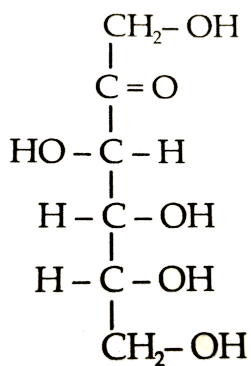


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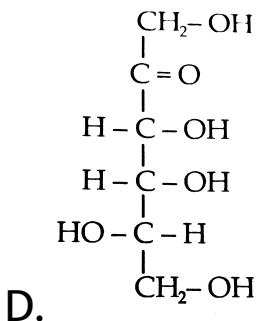
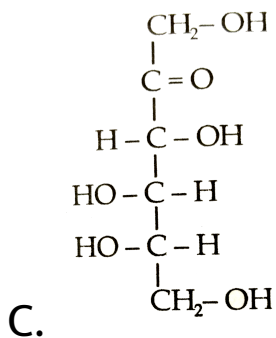
119. Structure of D-fructose is



A.



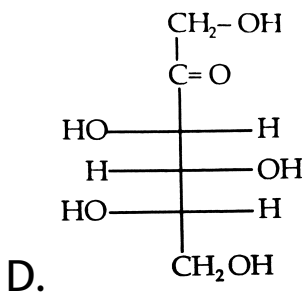
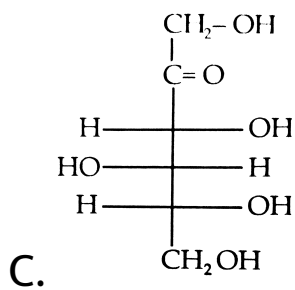
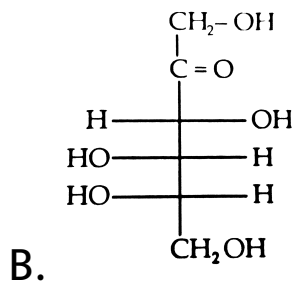
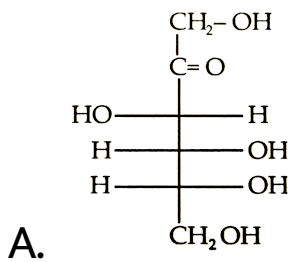
B.



Answer: B

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120. Which of the following is L-fructose?



Answer: D



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121. Glucose form hemiacetal between CHO group and -OH group on

A. C-2

B. C-3

C. C-4

D. C-5

Answer: D



122. Anomer of glucose is

- A. six membered five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom cyclic structure
- B. five membered five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom cyclic structure
- C. six membered six carbon atoms and one oxygen atom cyclic structure

D. five membered four carbon atoms and one oxygen atom cyclic structure

Answer: A



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123. Cyclic structure of D-glucose resembles with

A. furan

B. pyran

C. THF

D. oxiran

Answer: B



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124. Aqueous solution of glucose on crystalline at 303k produces

A. anomers

B. epimers

C. enantiomers

D. polymers

Answer: A



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125. Isomerization of glucose products

A. galactose

B. fructose

C. mannose

D. allose

Answer: B



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126. Fructose form hemiketal between $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group and $-\text{OH}$ group of

A. C-3

B. C-4

C. C-5

D. C-6

Answer: C



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127. Formation of hemiketal in fructose between C=O group and OH group of C-5 atom, which carbon atom become chiral

A. C-1

B. C-2

C. C-3

D. C-4

Answer: B



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128. α -(D)-(-)fructose and β -(D)-(-) fructose are

A. anomers

B. epimers

C. diastereoisomers

D. tautomers

Answer: A



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129. In anomeric forms of fructose which carbon atom involved in ring formation

A. C-2 and C-5

B. C-3 and C-5

C. C-2 and C-4

D. C-1 and C-5

Answer: A



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130. α -(D)-(-)fructose and β -(D)-(-) differs in orientation at

A. C-1

B. C-2

C. C-3

D. C-4

Answer: B



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131. Cyclic structure of fructose resembles with

A. pyran

B. furan

C. pyridine

D. oxiran

Answer: B



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132. Non reducing sugar end with suffix

A. oside

B. ose

C. one

D. al

Answer: A



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133. Sucrose on hydrolysis produces equimolar mixture of

- A. D(+)-glucose and D(+)-fructose
- B. D(+)-glucose and D(-)-fructose
- C. D(-)-glucose and D(+)-fructose
- D. D(-)-glucose and D(-)-fructose

Answer: B



134. In disaccharide and poly saccharides two or more monosaccharides units are held together by

- A. acetal bond
- B. glycosidic linkage
- C. ether linkage
- D. all of these

Answer: D



135. Sucrose molecule is formed by monosaccharide of

A. α -D-glucofuranose and β -D-

fructopyranose

B. α -D-glucopyranose and α -D-

fructofuranose

C. α -D-glucopyranose and β -D-

fructofuranose

D. β -D-glucopyranose and β -D-fructofuranose

Answer: C



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136. Sucrose contain

A. 1-2 α – β -acetal bond

B. 1-2 α – α -acetal bond

C. 1-2 β – α -acetal bond

D. 1-2 $\beta - \beta$ acetal bond

Answer: A



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137. In cyclic structure of cane sugar glycosidic bond is formed in between

A. C-1 of α -D-glucopyranose and C-5 of β -D-fructofuranose

B. C – 5 of alpha

– D – glucopyranose and C – 1 of

beta`-D-glucopyranose

C. C-1 of α -(D)-glucopyranose and C-2 of β -

(D)-fructofuranose

D. C-2 of α -(D)-glucopyranose and C-1 of β -

(D)-fructofuranose

Answer: C



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138. Dextro rotatory sucrose is named equal as either

- A. α -D-glucopyranosyl β -D-fructofuranoside
- B. α -D-glucopyranoside β -D-fructofuranosyl
- C. α -D-fructopyranoside
- D. Both a and b

Answer: D



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139. Maltose on hydrolysis produces

A. β -D-glucose

B. α -D-glucose

C. β -D-fructose

D. α -D-fructose

Answer: B



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140. In cyclic structure of maltose, acetal bond is formed between

- A. C-2 of one glucopyranose and C-2 of another glucopyranose
- B. C-1 of one glucopyranose and C-2 of another glucopyranose
- C. C-1 of one glucopyranose and C-4 of another glucopyranose

D. C-1 of one glucopyranose and C-4 of fructofurnose

Answer: C



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141. Maltose contain

A. 2-4- α acetal bond

B. 1-2- α -acetal bond

C. 1-4- β acetal bond

D. 1-4- α acetal bond

Answer: D



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142. Lactose on hydrolysis produces

A. β -D-glucose and β -D-galactose

B. α -D-glucose and α -D-galactose

C. β -D-glucose and α -D-galactose

D.

Answer: A



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143. In cyclic structure of lactose glycosidic linkage present between

A. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-2 of β -D-galactopyranose

B. C-4 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-1 of β -D-galactopyranose

C. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

D. C-4 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-1 of β -D-galactopyranose

Answer: B



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144. Cellobiose contain

A. 1-4- β -glucoside bond

B. 2-4- α -glucoside bond

C. 1-4- α -glucoside bond

D. 2-4- β -glucoside bond

Answer: A



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145. Cellobiose is obtained by

A. complete hydrolysis of cellulose

B. partial hydrolysis of cellulose

C. complete hydrolysis of glycogen

D. partial hydrolysis of raffinose

Answer: B



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146. Cellobiose on hydrolysis produces

A. α -D-glucose

B. α -D-fructose

C. β -D-glucose

D. β -D-fructose

Answer: C



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147. In cyclic structure of cellobiose acetal bond is formed between

A. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-2 of β -D-galactopyranose

B. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

C. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

D. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

Answer: B



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148. Cellbiose contain

A. C-1-C-4 glycosidic bond

B. C-1-C-3 glycosidic bond

C. C-2-C-4 glycosidic bond

D. C-3-C-4 glycosidic bond

Answer: A



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149. starch on hydrolysis produces

A. α -D-glucose

B. β -D-glucose

C. α -D-fructose

D. β -D-fructose

Answer: A



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150. In starch molecule α -D-glucose molecule consist of

- A. amylose and agar
- B. amylopectin and agar
- C. amylose and amylopectin
- D. amylose and cellobiose

Answer: C



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151. Amylopectin is

- A. linear polymer of α -D-glucopyranose
- B. branched polymer of α -D-glucopyranose
- C. Linear polymer of β -D-glucopyranose
- D. Branched polymer of β -D-glucopyranose

Answer: B



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152. In amylopectin glycosidic long chain and branching occurs in between

A. C-1 of one α -D-glucopyranos \rightarrow C-4 of another α -D-glucopyranose and branching at C-1 of one glucopyranose C-6 of another glucopyranose

B.

C.

D.

Answer: A



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153. In amylopectin glycosidic branching present in between

A. 1-4 α -D-glucopyranose

B. 1-4 β -D-glucopyranose

C. 1-6 α -D-glucopyranose

D. 1-6 β -D-glucopyranose

Answer: C



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154. Amylose contain

A. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 β -D-glycosidic bond

B. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 α -D-glycosidic bond

C. C-1 \rightarrow C-6 β -D-glycosidic bond

D. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 β -D-glycosidic bond

Answer: B



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155. Which of following has similar glycosidic bond

- A. maltose and lactose
- B. maltose and cellobiose
- C. amylose and amylopectin
- D. maltose and amylose

Answer: D



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156. Amylose and amylopectin are constituent of

A. α -D-fructose

B. α -D-glucose

C. β -D-fructose

D. α -D-fructose

Answer: B



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157. Starch composed of

- A. amylose and amylopectin
- B. sucrose and maltose
- C. maltose and lactose
- D. amylose and cellobiose

Answer: A



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158. In cyclic structure of cellulose glycosidic bond present in between

A. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

B. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

C. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

D. C-1 of β -D-glucopyranose and C-4 of β -D-galactopyranose

Answer: A



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159. Cellulose contain

A. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 α -D-glucopyranose glycosidic
bond

B. C-1 \rightarrow C-5 α -D-glucopyranose glycosidic
bond

C. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 β -D-glucopyranose glycosidic
bond

D. C-1 \rightarrow C-4 β -D-glucopyranose glycosidic
bond

Answer: C



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160. Glycogen also known named as

A. Plant starch

B. animal starch

C. cellulose

D. Dextrin

Answer: B



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161. Which of the following has highly branched of structure like amylopectin?

A. cellulose

B. maltose

C. fructose

D. glycogen

Answer: D



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162. α -D-galactose and β -D-galactose are

A. epimers

B. metamers

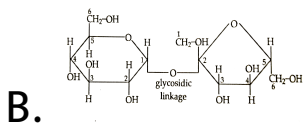
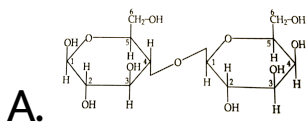
C. anomers

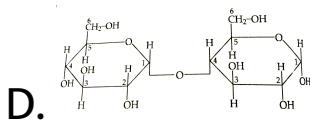
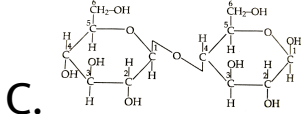
D. tautomers

Answer: C

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163. Which of following is maltose.





Answer: D

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164. How many chiral carbon atoms are present in ribulose?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: A



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165. A $\xrightarrow{H_2O^+}$ glucose+fructose

$\xrightarrow{H_2O^+}$ glucose+galactose

$\xrightarrow{H_2O^+}$ glucose+glucose

The A,B,C are respectively

A. sucrose, lactose, maltose

B. maltose, lactose, sucrose

C. sucrose, maltose, lactose

D. maltose, sucrose, lactose

Answer: A



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166. Lactose can be names as

A. β -D-glucopyranosyl β -D-galactopyranose

B. α -D-glucospyranosyl

α -D-

galactospyranose

C. β -D-galactopyranosyl β -D-glucopyranose

D. α -D-galactopyranosyl α -D-glucopyranose

Answer: C



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167. Hydrolysis of sucrose with dilute aqueous sulphuric acid yields

A. 1:1 (D) (+)-Glucose,D-(-)-fructose

B. 1:2(D) (+)-Glucose,D-(-)-fructose

C. 1:1(D) (-)-Glucose,D-(+)-fructose

D. 1:2(D) (-)-Glucose,D-(+)-fructose

Answer: A



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168. The number of chiral centres in the cyclic hemiacetal form of glucose is

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: C



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169. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

I. Glucose is reducing sugar

II. Sucrose is reducing sugar

III. Maltose is non reducing sugar

IV. Lactose is reducing sugar

A. I and II only

B. I and III only

C. I and IV only

D. All

Answer: C



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170. Amino acids are produced by the hydrolysis of

A. fats

B. proteins

C. nucleic acids

D.

Answer: B



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171. Which among the following statements are true for glycine ?

It exists in crystalline form

It is optically active

It is soluble in water

It can form zwitter ions

A. 1, 2, and 3

B. 1, 2, and 4

C. 1, 3 and 4

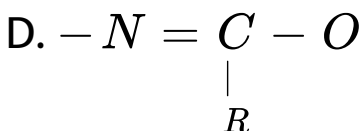
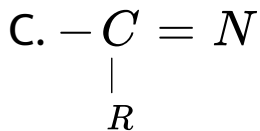
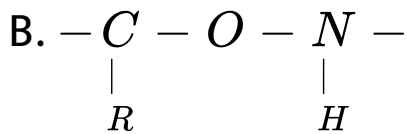
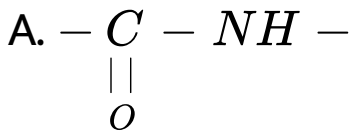
D. 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C



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172. Peptide linkage is



Answer: A



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173. Amino acids are the building block of

A. fats

B. vitamins

C. proteins

D. carbohydrates

Answer: C



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174. An essential amino acid is one that

- A. must be included in the diet
- B. occurs in all types of protein
- C. contains no sulphur
- D. the body synthesis

Answer: A



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175. The simplest amino acid is

A. alanine

B. valine

C. tyrosine

D. glycine

Answer: D



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176. An amino acid with a phenolic hydroxyl group is

A. alanine

B. tyrosine

C. valine

D. phenyl glycine

Answer: B



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177. Which of the following statements is not true ?

A. Protein is polypeptide

B. Two peptides can form two different amino acids

C. Peptides are not α -amino acids

D. Peptides have amide linkage

Answer: C



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178. Which one of the following is a protein ?

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Natural silk

D. Dacron

Answer: C



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179. Which one of the following is not a protein ?

A. Wool

B. Hair

C. Cellulose

D. Nail

Answer: C



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180. A peptide bond joins two amino acids together. What atoms are linked by this bond in chain ?

A. C-O

B. C-H

C. C-N

D. N-S

Answer: C



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181. Which one of the following elements is not found in proteins ?

A. N

B. F

C. C

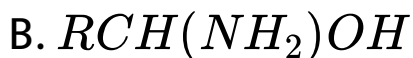
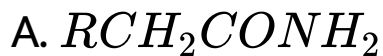
D. O

Answer: B



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182. Which one of the following is the general structural formula of an amino acid ?



Answer: D



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183. The functional group CONH found in protein is called as

- A. amide group
- B. carboxylic acid group
- C. peptide
- D. both 'a' and 'c'

Answer: D



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184. Which of the following is a fibrous protein?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Keratin

C. Albumin

D. Enzymes

Answer: B



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185. Which of the following is globular protein ?

A. Collagen

B. Heamoglobin

C. Myosin

D. Fibroin

Answer: B



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186. Magnesium is present in

A. haemoglobin

B. chlorophyll

C. casein

D. keratin

Answer: B



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187. Iron present in haemoglobin is an

A. ferrous state

B. ferric state

C. partly in ferrous and partly in ferric

D. elemental state

Answer: A



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188. Polymers of more than 10000 amino acids are termed

A. proteins

B. tripeptide

C. dipeptide

D. oligopeptide

Answer: A



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189. Proteins are used as

A. enzymes

B. antivirus vaccines

C. food

D. all of these

Answer: D



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190. Proteins are hydrolysed by enzymes into

A. hydroxy acids

B. α -amino acids

C. dicarboxylic acid

D. none of these

Answer: B



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191. Proteins contain

A. C,H,O

B. only N

C. C, H

D. C, H, O and N

Answer: D



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192. Who proved that in proteins the amino acids are linked together by peptide linkage ?

A. Emil Fisher

B. Cannizzaro

C. Kekul

D. Hoffman

Answer: A



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193. Which of the following food stuffs contains nitrogen?

A. Glucose

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. None of these

Answer: C



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194. Insulin is

A. hormone

B. enzyme

C. carbohydrates

D. fat

Answer: A



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195. Keratin present in hair is,

A. Fibrous protein

B. Globular protein

C. Denatured protein

D. Lipo protein

Answer: A



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196. Which of the following molecules is capable of forming Zwitter ion ?



D. All of these

Answer: A



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197. Which of the following is an example of fibrous proteins?

A. Collagen in bone

B. Myosin in muscles

C. Fibroin in silk

D. all of these

Answer: D



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198. Enzymes belong to which class of compounds?

A. synthetic polymers

B. polysaccharides

C. polypeptides

D. polyesters

Answer: C



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199. Which one of the given proteins transports oxygen in the blood stream?

A. haemoglobin

B. insulin

C. collagen

D. albumin

Answer: A



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200. Antibodies are

A. enzymes

B. hormones

C. proteins

D. amino acids

Answer: C



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201. Polymer of α -amino acid is

A. acetamide

B. ammonia

C. protein

D. fatty acids

Answer: C



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202. Some statements are given below

1. -CONH-linkage present in all proteins
2. proteins are addition polymer of α -amino acids
3. proteins are condensation polymer of α -amino acids
4. all polyamide are called proteins Among the above, correct statement(s) is/ are

A. only 1

B. only 3

C. only 1 and 4

D. only 1 and 3

Answer: D



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203. Fabroin is term related to

A. hair

B. milk

C. horn

D. silk

Answer: D



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204. The main structural feature of proteins is:

A. peptide linkage

B. ester linkage

C. ether linkage

D. all of these

Answer: A



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205. Which of the following is structural protein ?

A. Myosin

B. Insulin

C. Thyroglobulin

D. Albumin

Answer: A



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206. Protein on hydrolysis gives

A. β -aminoacids

B. α -aminoacids

C. γ -aminoacids

D. δ -aminoacids

Answer: B



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207. The peptide bond joining amino acid into proteins is a specific example of

A. ester

B. carbonyl

C. glycosidic

D. amide

Answer: D



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208. Two functional group that are present in all amino acids are the

- A. hydroxy, amine
- B. hydroxy, amide ,
- C. carboxyl, amino
- D. carboxyl, amide

Answer: C



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209. Collagen is a example of

A. carbohydrates

B. oils

C. fats

D. proteins

Answer: D



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210. Consider the following statements about proteins

1) All natural amino acids which constituents of proteins are L -amino acids

2) glycine is optically active .

3) a -amino acids are connected by ester linkage

4) Myosin is structural protein

Among these statements

A. only 1 and 4 are correct

B. only 2 and 3 are correct

C. only 3 and 4 are correct

D. only 4 is correct

Answer: A



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211. Simplest proteins has one peptide linkage.

It is

A. tripeptide

B. dipeptide

C. tetrapeptide

D. oligopeptide

Answer: B



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212. Consider the following compound

1) tyrocine

2) terephthalic acid

3) adipic acid

4) gluconic acid

which can form zwitter ion?

A. only 2

B. 1, 2, 3

C. only 1

D. 1, 2, 3, 4

Answer: C



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213. Following acid can't not from α -amino acid

A. succinic acid

B. tryptophane

C. phenyl alanine

D. tyrosine

Answer: A



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214. Peptides are amino acid polymer in which the individual amino acid units are called

A. monomer

B. residue

C. epimer

D. amide

Answer: B



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215. A tripeptide has Peptide bonds.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B



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216. Most of the amino acid have chiral centres
but not in

A. phenyl alanine

B. tryptophane

C. tyrocine

D. glycine

Answer: D



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217. Select correct statement

A. Valine is neutral amino acid

B. in peptide linkage oxygen and hydrogen
are at trans positions

C. molecular mass up to 10,000 are called
polypeptide

D. all are correct

Answer: D



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218. All of the following are example of fibrous proteins except

A. wool

B. silk

C. horn

D. insulin

Answer: D



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219. The amino acids, which build up proteins, have both the COOH and NH_2 groups. These amino acids are

A. α -amino acids

B. β -amino acids

C. γ -amino acids

D. δ -amino acids

Answer: A



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220. Tyrosin contains

A. alcoholic OH group

B. phenolic OH group

C. aldehyde group

D. ketonic group

Answer: B



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221. Thyroglobin is an example of

- A. scleroproteins
- B. structural proteins
- C. fibrous proteins
- D. globular proteins

Answer: D



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222. Large molecules can be formed by the combination of a number of smaller molecules. These smaller molecules are called

A. isomer

B. monomers

C. epimer

D. polymers

Answer: B



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223. Polypeptides are the chains of

A. amino acids

B. nitrogen atoms

C. hydrogen atoms

D. oxygen atoms

Answer: A

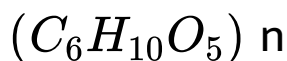


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224. Which of the following statements about proteins is not true?

A. Amino acid residues join together to make a protein molecule

B. Proteins are polymers with formula



C. Eggs are rich in protein

D. Pulses are good source of proteins

Answer: B



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225. Which one of the given proteins transports oxygen in the blood stream?

A. Myoglobin

B. Insulin

C. Albumin

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: D



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226. Magnesium is an important component of which biomolecule occurring extensively in living world?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Vitamin

D. ATP

Answer: B



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227. Which is not true statement ?

A. Protein is polymer of α -amino acids

B. Protein is polymer of β -amino acids

C. Human body can synthesize all proteins
they need

D. Essential α -amino acids are not
synthesized in body

Answer: B



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228. The functional group, which is found in amino acid is

A. $-CH_3$ group

B. $-NH_2$ group

C. $-COOH$ group

D. both 'b' and 'c'

Answer: D



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229. Amino acids usually exist in the form of Zwitter ions. This mean that they consist of

A. no acidic or basic group

B. basic group $-NH_3^+$ and acidic group -
 CO_2

C. basic group $-CO_2$ and acidic group -
 NH_3^+

D. basic group $-COO^-$ and acidic group -
 NH_3^+

Answer: D



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230. Aqueous solution of α -amino acid is slightly acidic, which is due to

- A. Acidic character of NH_3^+
- B. basic character of COO^-
- C. Acidic character of COO^-
- D. basic character of NH_3^+

Answer: A



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231. Which of the following have coiled helical structure

A. Lipids

B. Carbohydrates

C. Vitamin

D. proteins

Answer: D



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232. The helical structure of protein is stabilised by:

- A. ionic bond
- B. covalent bond
- C. Vander Waals forces
- D. hydrogen bond

Answer: D



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233. Coagulation of protein is known as

A. dehydration

B. decay

C. deamination

D. denaturing

Answer: D



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234. Point out wrong statement about protein

- A. They are nitrogenous organic compound with high molecular weight
- B. On hydrolysis by enzymes give α -L-amino acids
- C. Many of them are enzymes
- D. They do not contain polypeptide chain

Answer: D



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235. Which of the following amino acids is achiral ?

A. Lysin

B. glycine

C. proline

D. alanine

Answer: B



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236. Protein on hydrolysis gives α -ammino acids ?

A. 15

B. 20

C. 30

D. 40

Answer: C



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237. Which one is not the essential constituent of balance diet

A. carbohydrates

B. vitamins

C. fats

D. hormones

Answer: D



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238. How many peptide linkage present in penta peptide?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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239. The human body does not produce.

A. Vitamins

B. proteins

C. enzymes

D. hormones

Answer: A



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240. Point out wrong statement about proteins

A. These are polymeric macromolecules

B. They are present in food stuff

C. Many of them are hormones and enzymes

D. They do not contain CONH group

Answer: D



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241. Fibrous protein are present in

A. wool

B. haemoglobin

C. albumin

D. hyroglobulin

Answer: A



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242. Globular proteins are present in:

A. silk

B. horn

C. keratin

D. blood

Answer: D



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243. β -pleated structure of protein refer to

A. Three dimensional structure

B. Flat sheet

C. Denatured proteins

D. linear sequence of amino acid in
polypeptide chain

Answer: B



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244. Which of the following is not acidic amino acid?

A. Histidine

B. serine

C. glycine

D. proline

Answer: A



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245. Which of the following biomolecules contains non-transition metal ion ?

A. insulin

B. chlorophyll

C. haemoglobin

D. vitamin B-12

Answer: B



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246. Which of the of following shows aromatic properties

A. valine

B. serine

C. leucine

D. tyrosine

Answer: D



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247. The α -helical structure of protein is stabilized by

A. dipeptide bond

B. glycosidic bond

C. intramolecular hydrogen bond between-NH and carbonyl oxygen

D. Intermolecular hydrogen bond between -NH and carbonyl oxygen

Answer: C



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248. Which one of the bio-molecule is insoluble in water

A. keratin

B. haemoglobin

C. insulin

D. globulin

Answer: A



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249. Which of the following exists as a zwitter ion ?

A. salicylic acid

B. sulphanilic acid

C. ethanamine

D. p-aminoacetophenone

Answer: B



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250. Which of the following is not globular protein?

A. keratin

B. haemoglobin

C. insulin

D. thyroglobulin

Answer: A



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251. Which one of the following statements about amino acids is not true

A. They are present in all protein

B. Most naturally occurring amino acid have D-configuration

C. They are characterized by isoelectric point

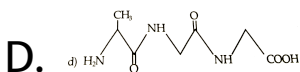
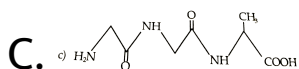
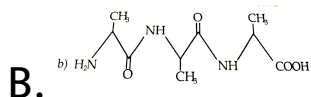
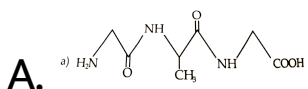
D. Glycine is the only naturally occurring α -amine acid which is achiral

Answer: B



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252. A tripeptide is written as Glycine-Alanine-Glutamic acid. The correct structure of tripeptide.



Answer: A



253. Denaturation of protein

A. disrupts the 1° and 2° structure of proteins

B. disrupts the 2° and 3° structure of proteins

C. disrupts $1^\circ, 2^\circ, 3^\circ$ structure of proteins

D. is reversible process

Answer: B



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254. Which of the following is not basic α -amino acid?

A. Histidine

B. Lysine

C. Arginine

D. Valine

Answer: D



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255. A nanopeptide contain how many peptide bond

A. 7

B. 9

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: C



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256. In α - helix structure intramolecular hydrogen bonding takes place between

A. NH- group of one unit and gtCO group of another different unit

B. NH- group of one unit and gtCO group of same part of same unit

C. No hydrogen bonding between-NH- group and gtCO group

D.

Answer: B



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257. Basic α -amino acids are

A. aspartic acid and histidine

B. arginine and histidine

C. leucine and histidine

D. serine and histidine

Answer: B



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258. The bond in protein structure, that are not broken in denaturation is

A. hydrogen bond

B. ionic bond

C. peptide bond

D. sulphide bond

Answer: C



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259. The amino acid which has a nonpolar side chain is

- A. isoleusine
- B. aspartic acid
- C. serine
- D. lysine

Answer: A



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260. Insulin is

- A. Polymer of α -amino acid
- B. Monomer of α -amino acid
- C. Polymer of β -amino acid
- D. Monomer of β -amino acid

Answer: A



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261. Proteins are

- A. β -amino acid
- B. α -hydroxy acid
- C. D- α -amino acid
- D. L- α -amino acid

Answer: D



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262. Which of the following is a protein

A. serine

B. glycogen

C. alanine

D. keratin

Answer: D



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263. Enzymes belong to which class of compounds?

A. polysaccharide

B. polypeptide

C. hydrocarbon

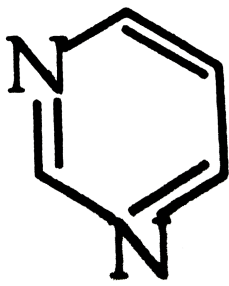
D. nitroheterocyclic compound

Answer: B

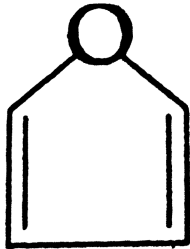


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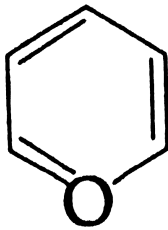
264. Which of the following structural unit found in enzymes or hormones



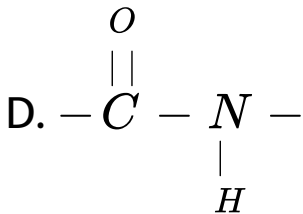
A.



B.



C.



Answer: D



265. The acid showing salt-like character in aqueous solution is

- A. Acetic acid
- B. citric acid
- C. proline
- D. fumaric acid

Answer: C



266. Which of the following amino acids is achiral ?

A. Alanine

B. proline

C. Valin

D. glycine

Answer: D



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267. Formation of cheese from milk is not

- A. denaturation
- B. breaking of hydrogen bond
- C. breaking of ionic bond
- D. breaking of peptide bond

Answer: D



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268. Which of the following statement is true for proteins?

- A. They act as antibodies
- B. They act as hormones
- C. They catalyze the biochemical reaction
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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269. Which bond is not present in α -helix structure of proteins

- A. intermolecular hydrogen bond
- B. intramolecular hydrogen bond
- C. sulphide bond
- D. Vander Waals forces

Answer: A



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270. In β -pleated secondary structure

A. α -helix

B. β -helix

C. zig-zag

D. linear

Answer: C



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271. Which of the following has β -pleated structure

A. oxytocin

B. mucin

C. fibroin of silk

D. insulin

Answer: C



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272. Tertiary structure of protein is arises due to

- A. folding of primary structure of protein
- B. folding and twisting of secondary structure
- C. linear sequence of amino acid in polypeptide chain
- D. denatured proteins

Answer: B



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273. Linear sequence of polypeptide bond refer in

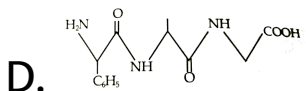
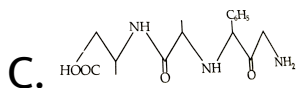
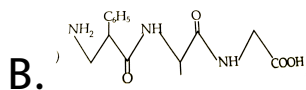
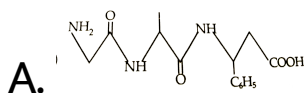
- A. secondary structure
- B. primary structure
- C. tertiary structure
- D. quaternary structure

Answer: B



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274. A tripeptide is written phenyl alanine, alanine and glycine. The correct structure of tripeptide is



Answer: D



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275. Which of the following provide chief structural material for tissues

A. myosin

B. insulin

C. albumin

D. pepsin

Answer: A



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276. During coagulation of egg which change occurs

- 1) breaking of peptide bond
- 2) breaking of hydrogen bond
- 3) breaking of ionic bond
- 4) breaking of sulphide bond

A. only 1

B. 1,2,4

C. 2,3,4

D. 1,2,3,4

Answer: C



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277. Curdling of milk is

- A. naturation of protein
- B. denaturation of protein
- C. folding of polypeptide chain
- D. coiling of polypeptide chain

Answer: B



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278. Tertiary structure of protein is stabilized by

- 1) hydrogen bond
- 2) ionic bond
- 3) sulphide bond
- 4) Vander Waals force

A. 2,4

B. 1,2

C. 1,2,4

D. 1,2,3,4

Answer: D



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279. Which of the following is not protein?

A. wool

B. hair

C. nail

D. starch

Answer: D



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280. The group linkage present in fats is

- A. peptide linkage
- B. ester linkage
- C. glycosidic linkage
- D. none of these

Answer: B



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281. A distinctive and characteristic functional group of fat is

- A. an ester group
- B. a peptide group
- C. a ketonic group
- D. an alcoholic group

Answer: A



282. The alcohol obtained by the hydrolysis of oils and fats is

- A. glycol
- B. glycerol
- C. propanol
- D. pentanol

Answer: B



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283. The most concentrated source of energy in the human body is

A. nucleic acid

B. sugars

C. fats

D. proteins

Answer: C



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284. Lipids are

A. amino acids

B. Carbohydrates

C. enzymes

D. ester of long chain fatty acids and
alcohols

Answer: D



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285. Oils and fats are esters of higher fatty acids with :

A. glycerol

B. glycol

C. alcohol

D. ethers

Answer: A



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286. Fats and oils are

A. aldehydes and ketones

B. esters

C. acids

D. alcohols

Answer: B



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287. Glycerol tristearate (stearin) can not undergo, which of the following reaction ?

- A. Saponification
- B. Acid hydrolysis
- C. Hydrogenation
- D. none of these

Answer: C



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288. The most important reserves food of animals are

A. carbohydrates

B. proteins

C. vitamins

D. fats

Answer: D



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289. Vegetable oils are

- A. glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids
- B. glycerides of saturated fatty acids
- C. sodium salts of higher fatty acids
- D. mixture of sodium and potassium salts
of lower acids

Answer: A



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290. Vegetable oils are

- A. thermal insulator
- B. an absorber of minerals
- C. catalyst
- D. Enzymes

Answer: A



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291. Which of the following is an ester ?

A. Soap

B. Seed oil

C. Glycerine

D. Kerosene oil

Answer: B



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292. Which of the following reaction takes place during the preparation of triglyceride ?

A. H-atom from -OH group of glycerol is replaced by acetyl group

B. H-atom from -OH group of glycerol is replaced by acyl group

C. -OH-group of glycerol and H-atom of from carboxylic group of the acid are eliminated as H_2O molecule.

D. H-atom from -OH group of glycerol is replaced by alkyl group

Answer: B



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293. Fats and oils are formed from respectively.

A. glycerol and long chain unsaturated acids only

B. glycerol and long chain: saturated acids only

C. glycerol and long chain saturated acids and unsaturated acids

D. ethylene glycol and long chain

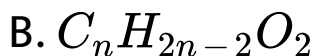
unsaturated and saturated acids

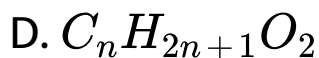
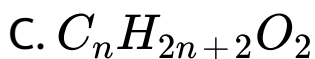
Answer: C



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294. The molecular formula of saturated fatty acid is





Answer: A



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295. Fats contain higher percentage of

A. unsaturated fatty acids

B. saturated fatty acids

C. free fatty acids

D. glycerol

Answer: B



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296. Which of the following are lipids ?

A. only oil

B. only fatsq

C. Oils and fats

D. Sugar

Answer: C



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297. Oils are

- A. triglycerides of saturated fatty acids
- B. triglycerides of unsaturated fatty acids
- C. diglycerides of saturated fatty acids
- D. diglycerides of unsaturated fatty acids

Answer: B



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298. Glycerides are

- A. esters of fatty acids and glycol
- B. esters of fatty acids and glycerol
- C. esters of fatty acids and sorbitol
- D. esters of fatty acids and glucose

Answer: B



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299. Which of the following compound does not belongs to liquids ?

A. Fats

B. Ethanol

C. Ethanoic acid

D. Oils

Answer: A



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300. Some statements are given below about oils and fats

1. oils can be converted into fats and vice versa
2. oils and fats are triesters
3. oils have high melting point than fats
4. fats have strong Vander Waals force of attraction than oils,

Among the above, correct statement(s) is/ are

A. only 2

B. only 4

C. Only 2 and 4

D. Only 1

Answer: C



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301. Monoterpene contain how many carbon atoms?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 14

D. 16

Answer: A



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302. A distinctive and characteristic functional group of fat is

A. an ester group

B. ether

C. a peptide group

D. an alcoholic group

Answer: A



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303. A glyceride is

A. an ether formed by glycerol

B. an ester of glycerol with fatty acids

C. a molecular compound of glycerol with a
metal salt

D. none of these

Answer: B



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304. Which alcohol reacts with fatty acids to form fats?

A. Ethanol

B. Glycerol

C. Methanol

D. Isopropanol

Answer: B



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305. Which is an essential constituent of a diet?

A. Soap

B. Glucose

C. Carbohydrates

D. Protein

Answer: A



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306. Main elements present in lipids are

A. C

B. H

C. O

D. C,H,O

Answer: D



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307. Which of the following is lipids

A. Fats

B. glycogen

C. blood

D. provide immunity

Answer: A



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308. Lipids serves

- A. biocatalyst
- B. transport oxygen
- C. provide energy
- D. provide immunity

Answer: C



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309. Complex lipids contains

- A. phosphoric acid
- B. phosphorous acid
- C. hypophosphoric acid
- D. metaphosphoric acid

Answer: A



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310. Which of the following is phospholipids?

A. Vitamin-A

B. prostaglandians

C. Lecithin

D. Vitamin-D

Answer: C



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311. What are phospholipids?

A. two -OH group of glycerol are esterified
by fatty acids

B. One OH group of glycerol is esterified by
fatty acids

C. Three OH groups of glycerol are
esterified by fatty acids

D. No any OH group of glycerol is esterified

Answer: A



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312. In plant glycolipids sugar is

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. galactose

D. mannose

Answer: C



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313. The typical animal glycolipids is

A. lecithin

B. cephalin

C. prostaglandins

D. cerebrosides

Answer: D



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314. Waxes are

A. ester of long chain carboxylic acids and
long chain monohydric alcohols

B. polypeptides of long chain nitrogen
base

C. long chain fatty acid

D. esters of long chain aldehydes and
ketones

Answer: A



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315. Steroids are derived from

- A. highly branched glycerides
- B. long chain fatty acids
- C. cyclopenta perhydrophenanthrene
- D. galacto cerebrosides

Answer: C



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316. Which of the following is simple lipids ?

A. Fat soluble vitamins

B. prostaglandins

C. anomer of D-glucose

D. both a and b

Answer: D



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317. Which of the following do not contain ester linkage

A. lecithin

B. oils

C. fats

D. cholesterol

Answer: D



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318. Testosterone is

A. animal steroid

B. plant steroid

C. ester of long chain fatty acid

D. triolein

Answer: A



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319. Terpenes are

- A. four ring cyclic structure
- B. unsaturated hydrocarbon
- C. fatty acids
- D. containing heterocyclic ring

Answer: B



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320. Which of the following is plant steroid?

- A. estrogen

B. testosterone

C. androsterone

D. sitosterol

Answer: A



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321. Ergosterol is

A. animal sterol

B. fungal sterol

C. terpenes

D. simple lipids

Answer: B



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322. β -carotin is

A. monoterpene

B. sesquiterpene

C. diterpene

D. tetraterpene

Answer: D



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323. Prostaglandins is

- A. a group of C_{20} lipids
- B. a group of C_{10} lipids
- C. a group of C_{50} lipids
- D. a group of C_{100} lipids

Answer: A



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324. Which of the following is detected in body tissues

A. testosterone

B. estrogen

C. sitosterol

D. prostaglandins

Answer: D



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325. Abscisic acid is

A. triglyceride of long chain alcohol

B. sesqui terpenes

C. diterpenes

D. glycolipids

Answer: B



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326. Fat soluble vitamins are

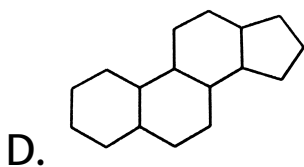
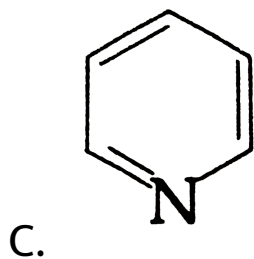
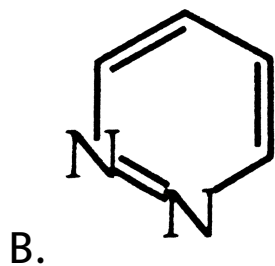
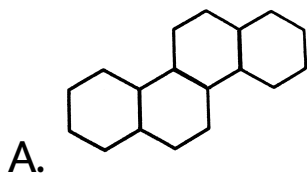
- A. proteins
- B. Complex lipids
- C. Simple lipids
- D. carbohydrates

Answer: C



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327. Which of the following is steroid nucleus



Answer: D



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328. Isoprene unit present in

- A. terpenes
- B. waxes
- C. phospholipids
- D. glycolipids

Answer: A



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329. Phytol is

A. oils

B. fats

C. terpenes

D. glycolipids

Answer: C



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330. The glycolipids abundantly found in

A. oils

B. fats

C. keratin in hair

D. myelin sheath of neurons

Answer: D



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331. Which catalyzed biological reaction

A. hormones

B. enzymes

C. Glycogene

D. fats

Answer: B



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332. Enzymes are

A. carbohydrates

B. lipids

C. fats

D. polypeptides

Answer: D



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333. The function of enzymes in the living system is to:

- A. transport oxygen
- B. provide immunity
- C. catalyze biochemical reaction
- D. provide energy

Answer: C



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334. Which of the following statements about enzymes are correct ?

(i) Enzymes do not alter the overall change in free energy for a reaction.

(ii) Enzymes are proteins whose three dimensional energy.

(iii) Enzymes speed up reactions by lowering activation energy.

(iv) Enzymes are highly specific for reactions.

(v) The energy input needed to start a chemical reaction is called activation energy.

A. 2,3,4

B. 1,4

C. 2,3

D. 1,2,3,4

Answer: A



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335. Which of the following is not correct for enzymes

A. It acts as biocatalyst

B. It can catalyze any chemical reaction

C. It increase rate reaction by lowering
activation energy

D. Maltose convert glucose by using
maltase enzyme

Answer: B



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336. Enzymes are made up of

A. carbohydrates

B. nitrogen containing carbohydrates

C. edible proteins

D. protein with specific structure

Answer: D



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337. The effect of enzymes on a biological reaction is that the

A. rate of forward reaction is increased but the rate of backward reaction is not altered

B. rate of backward reaction is decreased but rate of forward reaction is not altered.

C. rate of forward reaction and backward reaction are altered by the same factor so that

D. neither rate of forward reaction nor that of backward reaction is altered

Answer: A



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338. Chromosomes are made from

A. Proteins

B. nucleic acids

C. proteins and nucleic acids

D. carbohydrates and nucleic acids

Answer: C



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339. The relationship between the nucleotide triplets and the amino acid is called.

A. enzymes

B. replication

C. genetic code

D. mutation

Answer: C



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340. Bases common to RNA and DNA are

A. adenine, guanine, cytosine

B. adenine, uracil, cytosine

C. adenin, guanine, thymine

D. guanine, uracil, thymine

Answer: A



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341. In nucleotide phosphate group is attached to

A. C-1

B. C-2

C. C-4

D. C-5

Answer: D



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342. In nucleoside adenine is attached to

A. C-2

B. C-1

C. C-3

D. C-4

Answer: B



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343. In nucleic acid the sequence is

A. base-phosphate-sugar

B. base-sugar-phosphate

C. sugar-base-phosphate

D. phosphate-base-sugar

Answer: B



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344. A base sugar phosphate' unit in nucleic acid is known as

A. base phosphate

B. nucleotide

C. phosphotide

D. nucleoside

Answer: C



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345. Nucleic acids are the polymers of

- A. polymer of starch
- B. polymer of nucleoside
- C. polymer of amino acids
- D. polymer of nucleotides

Answer: D



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346. The function of DNA is

- A. to synthesis RNA
- B. to synthesis necessary proteins
- C. to carry the hereditary character
- D. all are correct

Answer: D



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347. RNA is

- A. single helix strand
- B. double helix strand
- C. triple helix strand
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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348. Which of the following compounds is responsible for the transmission of heredity characters?

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. proteins

D. hormones

Answer: B



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349. The reason for double helical structure of *DNA* is the operation of:

- A. hydrogen bond
- B. electrostatic attraction
- C. Vander Waals forces
- D. dipole-dipole attraction

Answer: A



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350. Which base is not present in RNA

A. adenine

B. cytosine

C. thymine

D. uracil]

Answer: A



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351. Nucleoside on hydrolysis gives

A. an aldopentose and heterocyclic base

B. an aldopentose and phosphoric acid

C. an aldopentose , heterocyclic base and
phosphoric acid

D. heterocyclic base and phosphoric acid

Answer: A



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352. In RN A number of nucleotides are joined together by

- A. amide linkage
- B. phosphodiester linkage
- C. peptide linkage
- D. glycosidic linkage

Answer: B



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353. Nucleoside of DNA contain

A. β -D-ribose sugar and phosphoric acid

B. β -D-ribose sugar and hetrocyclic baes

C. β -D 2-deoxyribose sugar and
phosphoric acid

D. β D 2-deoxyribose sugar and hetrocyclic
baes

Answer: D



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354. In DNA base is attached to pentose sugar through

A. α -linkage

B. δ -linkage

C. β -linkage

D. γ -linkage

Answer: C



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355. In double helix structure of DNA hydrogen bonding present between bases. The correct base pair is

- A. adanine-uracil
- B. adanine-cytocine
- C. adanine-guanine
- D. adanine-thymine

Answer: D



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356. RNA differ from DNA in respect to base

A. Thymine

B. cytosine

C. Adenine

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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357. DNA differ from RNA in respect to base

A. uracil

B. cytosine

C. Adenine

D. guanine

Answer: A



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358. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules. Their
chirality is due to :

A. chiral phosphate ester linkage

B. D-sugar component

C. L-sugar component

D. chiral base

Answer: B



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359. In DNA hydrogen bonding of cytosine with

A. uracil

B. guanine

C. Adenine

D. thymine

Answer: B



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360. In DNA, the complimentary bases are

A. Adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine

B. Adenine and thymine, cytosine and guanine

C. Adenine and cytosine, guanine and thymine

D. Thymine and uracil, cytosine and guanine

Answer: B



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361. Which of the following is not present in nucleotide?

A. cytosine

B. adenine

C. guanine

D. tyrosine

Answer: D



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362. Which of the nucleoside? following is not present in

A. phosphoric acid

B. cytosine

C. uracil

D. guanine

Answer: A



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363. In the double helix structure of DNA, the base pairs are

- A. only upper part of helix
- B. through in side the helix
- C. through out side the helix
- D. only middle part of helix

Answer: B



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364. In DNA and RNA configuration of sugar is

A. D- β

B. D- α

C. L- β

D. L- α

Answer: A



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365. DNA consist of

- A. β D-ribose sugar
- B. β -D 2-deoxyribose sugar
- C. α -D ribose sugar
- D. α -D-deoxyribose sugar

Answer: B



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366. Polynucleotide chain is

- A. Polyamide chain
- B. polyester chain
- C. polypeptide chain
- D. polyglycosidic chain

Answer: B



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367. Uracil base is present in

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. β -D-ribose

D. β -D-deoxyribose

Answer: B



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368. In nucleoside base unit is attached at

- A. position one of pentose sugar unit
- B. position two of pentose sugar unit
- C. position three of pentose sugar unit
- D. position of four of pentose sugar unit

Answer: A



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369. Nucleoside consist of

A. sugar and H_3PO_4

B. sugar and base

C. H_3PO_4 and base

D. only pentose sugar unit

Answer: B



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370. In nucleotide phosphonic acid link at position.

A. one of pentose sugar

B. one of base unit

C. five of pentose sugar

D. five of base unit

Answer: C



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371. The linkage present in two nucleotide is

- A. amide linkage
- B. peptide linkage
- C. phosphodiester linkage
- D. glycosidic linkage

Answer: C



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372. Phosphodiester linkage present between

A. 1 and 2 carbon atoms of two pentose sugar

B. 3 and 5 carbon atoms of two pentose sugar

C. 2 and 3 carbon atoms of two pentose sugar

D. 1 and 3 carbon atoms of two pentose sugar

Answer: B



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373. Pentose sugar present in RNA is

A. β -D-ribose

B. α -D-ribose

C. β -D-2-deoxyribose

D. α -D-deoxyribose

Answer: A



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374. β - D - 2 - deoxyribose means

- A. no H - atom at C - 2 position
- B. no OH - group at C - 2 position
- C. no - H - atom at C - 3 position
- D. no - OH - group at C-3 position

Answer: B



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375. Which biomolecule doesn't produce in human

A. protein

B. glycogen

C. testosterone

D. vitamins

Answer: D



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376. Which of the following are water soluble vitamins

1) vit-B

2) vit-C

3) vit-E

4) vit-D

A. 1,3

B. 1,2

C. 3,4

D. 1,4

Answer: B



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377. Which of the following are fats soluble vitamins?

- 1) vit-A
- 2) vit-D
- 3) vit-H
- 4) vit-K
- 5) vit-C

A. 1,2,4

B. 2,4,5

C. 3,4,5

D. 1,2,3,4

Answer: A



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378. The vitamin which contain aromatic ring is

A. Vitamin-K

B. Vitamin-C

C. Vitamin-A

D. Vitamin-B

Answer: A



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379. Vitamin-C is

A. aliphatic vitamin

B. aromatic vitamin

C. alicyclic vitamin

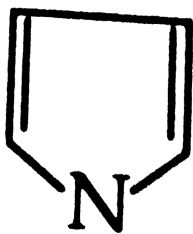
D. heterocyclic vitamin

Answer: A

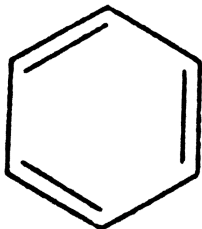


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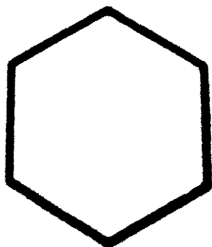
380. Structural unit of vit-B is



A.



B.



C.

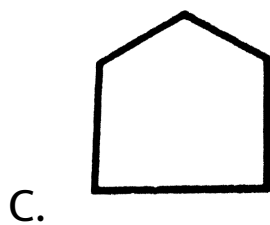
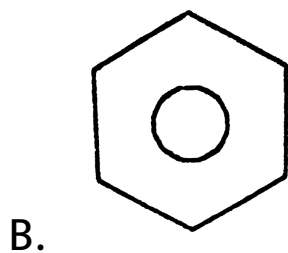
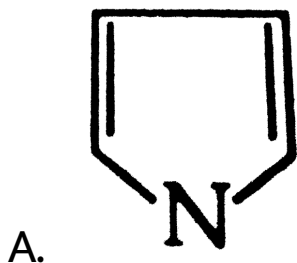
D. 

Answer: A



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381. Structural unit of vitamin-A is



Answer: C



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382. The vitamins generated in body in sun rays

A. vit-C

B. vit- B_2

C. vit- B_1

D. vit-D

Answer: D



383. Vitamin C is

- A. citric acid
- B. ascorbic acid
- C. lactic acid
- D. tartaric acid

Answer: B



384. Ascorbic acid is .

A. protein

B. vitamin

C. enzyme

D. oil

Answer: B



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385. Chemical name of vitamin-A is

A. thiamine

B. axerophthol (retinol)

C. thiamine

D. nicotinamide

Answer: B



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386. Vitamin that is most readily produced in our body is

A. vit-C

B. vit-B

C. vit-D

D. vit-P

Answer: C



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387. Vitamin A deficiency leads to disease known as

A. beri-beri

B. T.B

C. Joint pain

D. night blindness

Answer: D



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388. Which of the following is found in cod-liver oil?

A. vit-A

B. vit-C

C. vit-E

D. vit- B_1

Answer: A



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389. Deficiency of vit-E causes

A. scurvy

B. beri-beri

C. antifertility

D. TB

Answer: C



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390. Vit- B_2 is also known as

A. Tocopherols

B. Retinol

C. riboflavin

D. pyridoxine

Answer: C



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391. Vit- B_1 is known as

A. Retinol

B. thiamine

C. riboflavin

D. ascorbic acid

Answer: B



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392. The vitamin which is water soluble and antioxidant

A. vit-A

B. vit-B

C. vit-C

D. vit-D

Answer: C



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393. Rickets is caused due to the deficiency of

A. Vit-A

B. vit-B

C. vit-C

D. Vit-D

Answer: D



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394. Vitamin-D is also known as

A. ascorbic acid

B. reproductive vitamin

C. growth vitamin

D. sunshine vitamin

Answer: D



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395. Identify the vitamin whose deficiency out food decrease reproductive power

A. vit-A

B. vit-D

C. vit-E

D. vit-P

Answer: C



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396. Which of the following is provitamin -A

A. citric acid

B. riboflavin

C. β -carotene

D. calciferol

Answer: C



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397. Vitamin-Dis

A. Tocopherols

B. ergosterol

C. tocopherols

D. calciferol

Answer: D



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398. Beri-beri is caused due to

A. vit-A

B. vit-C

C. vit-B

D. vit-D

Answer: C



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399. Scurvy is caused due to

A. Vit-A

B. vit-K

C. vit-E

D. vit-C

Answer: D



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400. Vitamin which play role in coagulation property of blood is

A. vit-A

B. vit-K

C. vit-E

D. vit-D

Answer: B



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401. Two vitamins absorbed from intestine along with fats are

A. A and D

B. A and C

C. A and B

D. D and C

Answer: A



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402. Lack of vit-P causes

A. beri-beri

B. weakness of muscles

C. Hemorrhage

D. Scurvy

Answer: C



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403. Biotin is an organic compound present in yeast. Its deficiency in diet causes paralysis. It is also known as

A. Vit-A

B. vit- B_2

C. vit- B_{12}

D. vit-H

Answer: D



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404. The vitamin which is neither soluble in water nor in fats is

A. Vit-A

B. Vit-H

C. Vit-P

D. Vit-D

Answer: B



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405. Convulsions is caused due to deficiency of

A. vit- B_6

B. vit-P

C. vit-H

D. vit-D

Answer: A



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406. The. vita11Jin present in liver of pig in

A. B_2

B. B_3

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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407. Nicotinamide is named for

A. vit- B_2

B. vit- B_5

C. vit- B_6

D. vit- B_{12}

Answer: B



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408. Cyanocobalamin is

A. vit-A

B. vit- B_6

C. vit- B_1

D. vit- B_{12}

Answer: D



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409. Deficiency of poor coagulation of blood is due to lack of

A. vit-A

B. vit-C

C. vit-E

D. vit-K

Answer: D



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410. Which among the following vitamins is also known as riboflavin?

A. B_1

B. B_6

C. B_2

D. B_{12}

Answer: C



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411. The hormones which controls the presence of burning of fats, proteins, and carbohydrate and liberates energy in the body is

A. thyroxine

B. insulin

C. adrenaline

D. cortisone

Answer: B



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412. Which of the following is not sex hormones?

A. testosterone

B. estrogen

C. Progesteron

D. Thyroxin

Answer: D



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413. Insulin is secreted from

A. thyroid

B. adrenal body

C. pancreas

D. liver

Answer: C



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414. The hormone which transport glucose form blood to tissue is

A. glycogen

B. thyroxin

C. insulin

D. heparin

Answer: C



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415. Hormones which regulate metabolism of lipids, carbohydrates and protein is

A. epinephrine

B. thyroxin

C. oxtocin

D. estrone

Answer: B



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416. Insulin regulate the metabolism of

A. minerals

B. amino acids

C. glucose

D. vitamins

Answer: C



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417. Hormones that help in the conversion of glucose to glycogen is

A. cortisone

B. adrenaline

C. bile acid

D. insulin

Answer: D



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418. Which of the following is female sex hormones?

A. Adrenaline

B. Non-adrenaline

C. Estrogen

D. Testosterone

Answer: C



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419. Hormones are secreted from

A. Plant cell wall

B. nerve tissues

C. duct less gland

D. heart

Answer: C



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420. Which control the secretion of all hormones

A. kidney

B. liver

C. heart

D. pituitary gland

Answer: D



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421. Hormones are

A. steroid

B. peptide

C. amino acid

D. all of these

Answer: D



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422. Which amine hormone control function of sympathetic nervous system?

A. thyroxine

B. progesteron

C. adrenaline

D. insulin

Answer: C



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423. Hormones which control the development and maintenance of pregnancy is

A. estrone

B. cortisone

C. Progesteron

D. vasopressin

Answer: C



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424. Which hormones increase lactic acid in muscles?

- A. progesteron
- B. estrogen
- C. nor-adreneline
- D. adrogen

Answer: C



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425. Which of the following is polypeptide hormones?

- A. gestogens
- B. insulin
- C. nor-adreneline
- D. progesteron

Answer: B



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426. Which of following is/are steroid hormones?

A. testosterone

B. progestogen

C. Estrogen

D. all of these

Answer: D



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427. Which of the following is protein hormones

A. insulin

B. testosterone

C. thyroxin

D. progesteron

Answer: A



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428. Which of the following are amino acid hormones

1. thyroxin
2. adrenaline
3. insulin
4. estrogen

A. 1,3

B. 1,2

C. 2,3

D. Only 1

Answer: B



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