

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MARVEL CHEMISTRY (HINGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

Mcqs

1. The complex lifeless organic substances which build up living organisms and are

required for their growth and maintenance
are

A. Grignard reagent

B. fibres

C. Biomolecules

D. polymer

Answer: C



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2. which of the following supply maximum energy in our metabolism ?

A. Proteins

B. Fats

C. Oils

D. Carbohydrates

Answer: D



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3. The function of fat in the body is to act as

- A. Thermal insulator
- B. The absorber of minerals
- C. Catalyst
- D. Enzyme

Answer: A



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4. _____ is a biomolecule

A. Protein

B. Enzyme

C. lipid

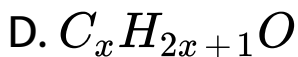
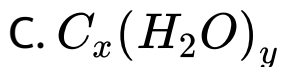
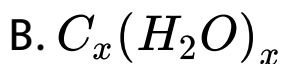
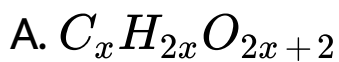
D. All of the above

Answer: D



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5. Carbohydrates are represented by the general formula



Answer: C



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6. Glucose and fructose are

A. Isotones

B. Isomers

C. Isobars

D. Isotopes

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following compound is a polysaccharide

A. Cellulose

B. Glucose

C. Maltose

D. Galactose

Answer: A



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8. Carbohydrates contain?

A. $\begin{array}{c} | \\ -C = O \end{array}$ group

B. $\begin{array}{c} H \\ | \\ -C = O \end{array}$ group

C. – OH group

D. all of these

Answer: D



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9. Stachyose is

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. Tetrasaccharide

Answer: D



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10. carbohydrates are stored in mammals as

A. Sugar

B. Glucose

C. Glycogen

D. Fructose

Answer: C



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

A. 2 carbon

B. 4 carbon

C. 3 carbon

D. 6 carbon

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following carbohydrates is a disaccharide

A. Raffinose

B. Fructose

C. Maltose

D. Glucose

Answer: C



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13. Raffinose is an example of

- A. Trisaccharide
- B. Disaccharide
- C. Monosaccharide
- D. Polysaccharide

Answer: A



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14. An animal polysaccharide is

A. Amylopectin

B. Glycogen

C. Cellulose

D. Amylase

Answer: B



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15. Which carbohydrates is used in silvering of mirrors

A. Fructose

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Starch

Answer: C



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16. Milk sugar is

A. Lactose

B. Surcose

C. Glucose

D. Maltose

Answer: A



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

A. Disaccharide

B. Monosaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: B



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18. Hydrolysis of sucrose is called

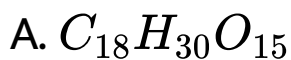
- A. Inversion
- B. Esterificaion
- C. Saponification
- D. Hydration

Answer: A



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19. The common formula of trisaccharide is



Answer: B



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20. Identify odd compound

A. Glucose

B. Galactose

C. Mannose

D. Fructose

Answer: D



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21. Which of disaccharide contains glucose as sub –unit?

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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22. Glucose and fructose are

A. Optical isomers

B. Geometrical isomers

C. Functional isomers

D. Chain isomers

Answer: C



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23. Glucose does not contain

A. one -CHO group

B. one ketonic group

C. one $\text{—CH}_2\text{OH}$ group

D. four – $\overset{|}{C}HOH$ groups

Answer: B



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24. The number of chiral carbon atoms in a glucose molecule is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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25. On hydrolysis of potato sugar final product is

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Canesugar

D. Mixture of glucose and fructose

Answer: B



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26. Which of the following has maximum sweetness?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Maltose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following is a polysaccharide ?

A. Cellulose

B. Polythene

C. Glucose

D. Nylon

Answer: A



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28. Glucose cannot be classified as

A. Monosaccharide

B. Aldose

C. Carbohydrate

D. Oligosaccharide

Answer: D



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29. Which of the following is aldopentose ?

A. Arabinose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Tristearin

Answer: A



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30. Stachyose is an example of

A. Oils

B. Carbohydrate

C. Proteins

D. Ester

Answer: B



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31. Which of the following is the simplest carbohydrate?

A. Glucose

B. Sucrose

C. Maltose

D. Lactose

Answer: A



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32. Glucose has _____ optical isomers.

A. 4

B. 8

C. 16

D. 10

Answer: C



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33. Stachyose(tetrasaccharide) on hydrolysis produces

A. One molecule of glucose and fructose
and two molecule of galactose

B. One molecule of glucose and two
molecules of fructose

C. One molecule of galactose and two
molecules of glucose

D. Two molecules of glucose and fructose
each

Answer: A



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34. To prepare glucose from canesugar_____ is added or seeding.

A. Lactose

B. Surcose

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

Answer: D



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35. Solvent used for recrystallisation of glucose is

A. Methanol

B. Benzene

C. Ethanol

D. Dry ether

Answer: C



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36. For preparation of glucose from sucrose the condition required are

A. 90% ethanol ,concentrated HCL,333K temperature and two hours

B. 50%ethanol ,500K temperature and two hours

C. 90%methanol, concentrated hno₃, 222k temperature and two hours

D. Water, concentrated hcl, 473k emperature and fourty eight hours

Answer: A



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37. To obtain glucose, after hydrolysis of starch the resulting solution is neutralised by

A. NaOH

B. KOH

C. NaHCO_3

D. CaCO_3

Answer: D



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38. Glucose on reduction with Na/Hg and water gives:

- A. Gluconic acid
- B. Saccharide acid
- C. Sorbitol
- D. Formaldehyde

Answer: C



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39. Glucose when treated with HNO_3 gives

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Saccharic acid
- C. Gluconic acid
- D. Sorbitol

Answer: B



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40. Glucose when treated with bromine water gives

A. Saccharide acid

B. Oxalic acid

C. Glucose oxime

D. Gluconic acid

Answer: D



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41. On condensation with hydroxylamine glucose gives

- A. Glucose oxime
- B. Glucose hydrazine
- C. Glucose hydrazone
- D. Gluco oxime

Answer: A



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42. Excess of phenyl hydrazine when treated with glucose gives

A. Glucose phenylhydrazine

B. Glucose oxime

C. Glucose phenylhydrazone

D. Glucosazone

Answer: D



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43. Acetylation of glucose give

- A. Glucose acetate
- B. Glucose triacetate
- C. Glucose pentaacetate
- D. Glucose diacetate

Answer: C



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44. On heating glucose with Fehling solution.

We get a precipitate whose colour is?

A. Blue

B. Red

C. white

D. Black

Answer: B



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45. The number of hydroxyl groups in glucose is

A. Six

B. Four

C. Five

D. Three

Answer: C



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46. Which one is a disaccharide?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Xylose

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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

A. Acidic group

B. Alcoholic group

C. Ketonic group

D. Aldehydic group

Answer: D



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48. Which of the following is not a monosaccharide?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Ribose

Answer: C



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49. Which of the following does not refer to the principle forms of carbohydrate present in our food?

A. Cellulose

B. Starch

C. Surcose

D. Fructose

Answer: A



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50. Cellulose is a

- A. Protein
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Simple sugar
- D. Oligosaccharide

Answer: B



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51. Cane sugar is

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Surcose

D. Fructose

Answer: C



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52. Cane sugar on hydrolysis gives

- A. glucose and lactose
- B. glucose and fructose
- C. glucose
- D. glucose and maltose

Answer: B



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53. The monosaccharides are

- A. sweet in taste
- B. sour in taste
- C. soluble in water
- D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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54. If monosaccharide contains an aldehyde group it is known As

A. aldose

B. ketose

C. pentose

D. hexose

Answer: A



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55. Cellulose, glycogen and starch have a thing in common and that is

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. arabinose

D. erythrose

Answer: A



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56. After hydrolysis of cane-sugar, the fructose and glucose are separated out because

- A. glucose is less soluble in alcohol
- B. fructose is more soluble in alcohol
- C. both are insoluble in alcohol
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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57. The polymer formed with same monosaccharide is called as

- A. teropolysaccharide
- B. homopolysaccharide
- C. oligosaccharide
- D. disaccharide

Answer: B



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58. Carbohydrates on hydrolysis produces final product which is

A. α -amino acid

B. glucose

C. oils and fats

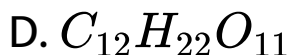
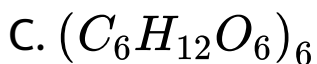
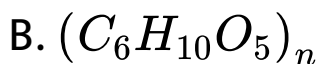
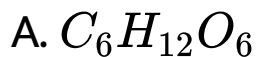
D. monosaccharide

Answer: D



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59. Which of the following is starch?



Answer: B



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60. Which of the following is non-reducing sugar?

A. Glucose

B. Starch

C. Fructose

D. Starch

Answer: D



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61. Sucrose is

- A. non sugar
- B. monosaccharide
- C. reducing sugar
- D. non reducing sugar

Answer: D



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62. Which of the following is reducing sugar ?

- A. Fructose
- B. Glucose
- C. Sucrose
- D. Cane sugar

Answer: B



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63. Glucose is also known as

- A. Grape sugar

B. Blood sugar

C. Dextrose

D. All of these

Answer: D



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64. Select from following, ketohexose :

A. α -Glucose

B. β -Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Both b and c

Answer: C



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65. Which of the following is trisaccharide?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Raffinose

D. Arabinose

Answer: C



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66. Inulin is an example of

A. derived protein

B. oligosaccharide

C. polysaccharide

D. monosaccharide

Answer: C



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67. Which of the following is dextrose?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Starch

Answer: B



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68. Carbohydrate containing five hydroxyl groups and one Ketone group is

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. sucrose

D. starch

Answer: B



69. Carbohydrate which does not undergo hydrolysis is Called

- A. disaccharide
- B. monosaccharide
- C. trisaccharide
- D. oligosaccharide

Answer: B



70. Glucose when heated with Tollen's reagent gives

- A. brown precipitate
- B. white precipitate
- C. precipitate of pure Ag
- D. No reaction

Answer: C



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71. Hydrolysis of disaccharide lactose gives

- A. glucose+ fructose
- B. glucose only
- C. glucose + galactose
- D. glucose + mannose

Answer: C



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72. Glucose \rightarrow ethyl alcohol in this reaction enzyme is :

- A. zymase
- B. invertase
- C. maltase
- D. diastase

Answer: A



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73. Which of the following monosaccharides is a pentose?

A. diastase

B. glucose

C. fructose

D. arabinose

Answer: D



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74. Glucose obtained from natural sources is

A. dextro rotatory

B. laevo rotatory

C. racemic mixture

D. meso- form

Answer: A



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75. Potato pulp when heated with dil. H_2SO_4

under pressure, gives

A. sucrose

B. glucose

C. glucose and fructose

D. glucose sucrose

Answer: B



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76. Which is the most abundant carbohydrate in nature ?

A. cellulose

B. starch

C. glucose

D. fructose

Answer: A



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77. Lactose is isomeric with

A. glucose

B. maltose

C. fructose

D. galactose

Answer: B



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78. The open glucose and fructose have _____ and _____ chiral centre

A. 4,4

B. 4,3

C. 3,3

D. 3,4

Answer: B



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

A. rice

B. milk

C. egg

D. ghee

Answer: B



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80. Carbohydrates may be regarded as

- A. aromatic compounds
- B. alicyclic compounds
- C. polyfunctional compounds
- D. aliphatic compounds

Answer: C



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81. Why is chalk powder added after complete hydrolysis of starch?

A. to solidify glucose

B. to remove $CaSO_4$

C. to neutralize H_2SO_4

D. to crystalise starch

Answer: C



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82. Which of the following is laevo rotatory?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Maltose

Answer: A



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83. Monosaccharides have carbons



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84. Which of the following is polysaccharide?

A. Insulin

B. Peptones

C. Inulin

D. Maltose

Answer: C



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85. Stachyose has formula



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86. Maltose is

- A. reducing sugar
- B. non sugar
- C. tetrasaccharide
- D. non-reducing sugar

Answer: A



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87. Which of the following statement is not correct for Fructose ?

A. Fructose is ketohexose

B. The cyclic five membered structure of fructose are

C. Fructose belongs to L - series

D. Fructose is laevorotatory compound

Answer: C



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88. On crystallization from hot and saturated aqueous solution, B-glucose is obtained at

A. 303K

B. 323K

C. 371K

D. 423K

Answer: C



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89. Which of the following statement is not correct for Glucose?

A. Glucose with hydrogen cyanide give
glucose cyanohydrin

B. Crystalline forms of α and β Glucose
called anomers

C. Glucose on prolonged heating with HI
gives n- hexane

D. Glucose give positive test with Schiff
base

Answer: D



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90. In Maltose___ linkage is observed.

A. Peptide

B. Glycosidic

C. Glyconic

D. Phosphate ester

Answer: B



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91. Cellobiose exhibits bond.

A. 1-2 α glycoside

B. 1-2 β glycoside

C. 1-4 α glycoside

D. 1-4 β glycoside

Answer: D



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92. Sucrose molecule consists of

- A. a glucofuranose and a fructopyranose
- B. a glucofuranose and a fructofuranose
- C. a glucopyranose and a fructopyranose
- D. a glucopyranose and a fructofuranose

Answer: D



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93. The number of sp^2 and sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms in fructose are respectively.

A. 4 and 2

B. 2 and 4

C. 1 and 5

D. 5 and 1

Answer: C



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94. What is the proportion of hydrogen and oxygen in molecule of all member of carbohydrate ?

A. 2 : 1

B. 1 : 1

C. 1 : 2

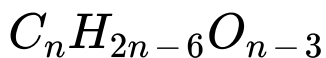
D. No certain ratio

Answer: A



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95. General formula for ___ carbohydrate is



- A. Disaccharide
- B. Trisaccharide
- C. Tetrasaccharide
- D. Polysaccharide

Answer: C



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96. Cyclic configuration for glucose is called Glucopyranose, because its cyclic chain contains carbon and oxygens

A. 6,1

B. 6,2

C. 5,1

D. 4,1

Answer: C



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97. In sucrose $\alpha - D - (+)$ -glucose and $\beta - D - (-)$ -fructose are linked by _____ chain.

- A. Glycolipid
- B. Glycosidic
- C. Phospholipid
- D. Phosphosidic

Answer: B



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98. ____ is not a cellulose

A. Nylon fibre

B. Linen

C. Rayon

D. Acetate fibre

Answer: A



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99. Which reaction isn't given by glucose ?

A. Glucose is oxidised by tollen's reagent

B. Glucose gives violet colour with schiff's reagent

C. Fehling's solution is reduced by glucose

D. Glucose gives addition product with sodium hydrogensulphite

Answer: B



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100. Fructose is

- A. Aldopentose
- B. Ketopentose
- C. Aldohehexos
- D. Ketohexose

Answer: D



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101. Structure R is formed by joining structure P and Q, so give the names of P, Q, R.



A. $P = \alpha - D + \text{glucose}$, $Q = \beta - D + \text{galactose}$, $R = \alpha + \text{lactose}$

B. $P = \beta - D + \text{galactose}$,

$Q = \alpha - D + \text{glucose}$, $R = \alpha + \text{lactose}$

C. $P = \alpha - D + \text{glucose}$, $Q = \alpha - D + \text{galactose}$, $R = \alpha + \text{lactose}$

D. $P = \beta - D +$ galactose ,

$Q = \beta - D +$ glucose, $R = \beta - D$

+glucose

Answer: B



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102. Which of the following is not protein ?

A. DNA

B. nail

C. wool

D. hair

Answer: A



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103. The protein present in hair and nails is

A. mucin

B. keratin

C. caesin

D. albumin

Answer: B



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104. Proteins are hydrolysed by enzymes into

A. Amines

B. Carboxylic acid

C. α - amino acid

D. Amides

Answer: C



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105. Among the following the fibrous protein is

A. Casein of milk

B. Keratin

C. Egg albumin

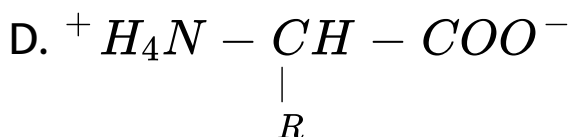
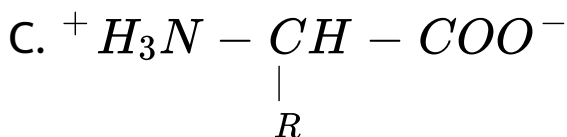
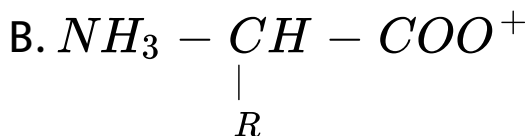
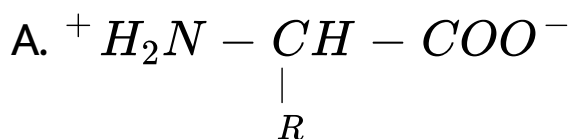
D. Haemoglobin

Answer: B



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106. Which one of the following is a Zwitter ion?



Answer: C



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107. Irreversible precipitation of proteins is called

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Denaturation
- C. Rearrangement
- D. Electrolysis

Answer: B



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108. Which of the following food stuffs contains nitrogen?

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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109. The prosthetic group in glycoproteins is

A. Carbohydrate

B. Nucleic acid

C. Glue

D. Fat

Answer: A



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110. The prosthetic group of haemoglobin is

A. Fe

B. Heme

C. Mg

D. Globulin

Answer: A



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111. The sequence in which amino acids are linked to one another in a protein molecule is called its:

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

Answer: C



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112. Denatured protein is

- A. simple protein
- B. derived protein
- C. fibrous protein
- D. conjugated protein

Answer: B



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113. Solution of protein in alkali reacts with copper sulphate to give _____colour product.

A. Blue

B. Pink

C. Red

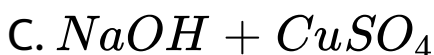
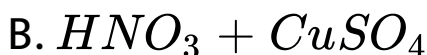
D. Purple

Answer: D



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114. Which of the following reagents are used in Million's test?



Answer: D



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115. Biuret test of proteins is due to

A. $-NH_2$ group

B. $-\overset{\overset{|}{\text{C}}}{\text{=O}}$ group

C. peptide bond

D. $-COOH$ group

Answer: C



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116. Which of the following is a derived protein ?

A. haemoglobin

B. proteoses

C. globulin

D. prolamin

Answer: B



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117. Amino acids are final products of hydrolysis of

A. proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. glycerides

D. alkyl halides

Answer: A



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118. The protein responsible for transport of oxygen in the blood stream is

- A. insulin
- B. collagen
- C. haemoglobin
- D. albumin

Answer: C



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119. Peptide linkage in protein is tested by

- A. Millons test
- B. Hydrazin test
- C. Carbylamine test
- D. Biuret test

Answer: D



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120. The α -amino acids are the building material of

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Amides

D. Proteins

Answer: D



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121. The simplest α - amino acid is

A. glycine

B. albumin

C. casein

D. valine

Answer: A



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122. The globular protein is

A. myosin

B. casein

C. keratin

D. fibroin

Answer: B



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123. Insulin, a hormone is chemically

A. a fat

B. a steroid

C. a carbohydrate

D. a protein

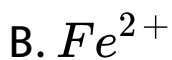
Answer: D



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124. The metal ion present in haemoglobin and responsible for oxygen uptake is

A. Mg^{2+}



Answer: B



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125. The metal present in insulin is

A. Zinc

B. Iron

C. Copper

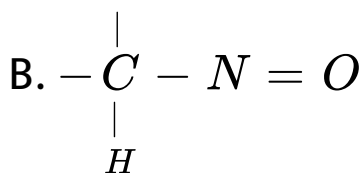
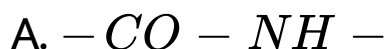
D. Magnesium

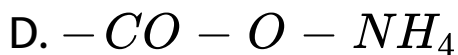
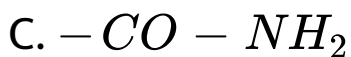
Answer: A



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126. Which of the following is a peptide linkage?





Answer: A



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127. The prosthetic group is present in

A. Simple proteins

B. derived proteins

C. conjugated proteins

D. all proteins

Answer: C



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128. Peptide bond is a key feature in:

A. proteins

B. vitamins

C. Nucleotide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: A



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129. Large molecules can be built by the combination of a number of smaller molecules. These smaller molecules are called

A. isomers

B. monomers

C. dimers

D. polymers

Answer: B



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130. Biuret test is used for the detection of:.

A. saturated oils

B. sugars

C. proteins

D. fats

Answer: C



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131. The test of proteins with $Hg_2(NO_3)_2$ & $Hg(NO_3)_2$ in HNO_3 is called

- A. Biuret test
- B. Million's test
- C. Carbylamine test
- D. Xanthoproteic test

Answer: B



132. Lipo protein contain the prosthetic group as

A. carbohydrate

B. fat

C. nucleic acid

D. phosphorus

Answer: B



133. Which of the following is conjugated protein ?

A. Globulin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Chlorophyll

D. Both b and c

Answer: D



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134. Nucleoprotein has the prosthetic group

A. phosphoric acid

B. glucose

C. ucleic acid

D. lipids

Answer: C



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135. Magnesium is present as co-factor in which of the following?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Nucleoprotein

D. Glycoprotein

Answer: B



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136. Which of the following is not a conjugated protein?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Nucleoprotein

D. Albumin

Answer: D



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137. In which of the following co-factor is present ?

- A. Simple protein
- B. Conjugated protein
- C. Derived protein
- D. Egg albumin

Answer: B



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138. Colour developed when a drop of aqueous $CuSO_4$ is added to alkaline solution of protein is

A. Yellow

B. Blue

C. Green

D. Violet

Answer: D



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139. The main structural feature of proteins is:

A. Peptide linkage

B. Ester linkage

C. Ether linkage

D. Hydrogen linkage

Answer: A



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140. The other name of protein is

A. Polysaccharides

B. Fats

C. Polyesters

D. Polypeptides

Answer: D



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141. The protein which on hydrolysis produces only α - amino acids is

- A. Simple protein
- B. conjugated protein
- C. nucleo protein
- D. phosphoprotein

Answer: A



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142. Carbohydrate is present as prosthetic group in which of following?

A. Chromoprotein

B. Glycoprotein

C. Phosphoprotein

D. Lipoprotein

Answer: B



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143. In Biuret test, which of the following used as reagents?

A. HCl and CuSO_4

B. NaOH and CuSO_4

C. NaCl and CuSO_4

D. NH_4OH and CuSO_4

Answer: B



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144. Biuret test is not answered by

A. Proteins

B. Amino acids

C. Tripeptides

D. Polypeptides

Answer: B



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145. The coagulation of protein solution is called

A. denaturation

B. deamination

C. dehydration

D. degradation

Answer: A



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146. The simplest α - amino acids is

A. alanine

B. glycine

C. valine

D. cysteine

Answer: B



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147. On heating with conc. HNO_3 , proteins give yellow colour. This test is called

A. oxidizing test

B. xanthoproteic test

C. Millons test

D. acid base test

Answer: B



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148. Egg albumin is an example of following?

A. globular protein

B. fibrous protein

C. derived protein

D. conjugated protein

Answer: A



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149. Protein gives salt with

A. an acid

B. a base

C. both an acid and a base

D. water

Answer: C



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150. Which one of the following is fibrous protein in tendons?

A. keratin

B. Globulin

C. alkalies

D. Collagen

Answer: D



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151. Proteins can undergo hydrolysis with

A. acids

B. alkalies

C. enzymes

D. all of these

Answer: D



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152. An amino acid with a hydroxyl group is

A. alanine

B. tyrosine

C. valine

D. phenyl alanine

Answer: B



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153. Which of the following is not a protein ?

A. wool

B. hair

C. cellulose

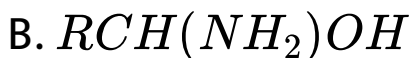
D. nail

Answer: C



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154. Which one of the following is the general structural formula of an α -amino acid ?



Answer: D



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155. Casein of milk is an example of following:

- A. Simple protein
- B. nucleo protein
- C. phospho protein
- D. glycol protein

Answer: C



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156. Which of the following is derived protein?

A. Inulin

B. Peptones

C. Histone

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: B



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157. Nucleoprotein has the prosthetic group

A. Phosphoric acid

B. Glucose

C. Nucleic acid

D. Aldehyde

Answer: C



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158. Protein produces violet colour in which of the following

A. Million's test

B. Biuret test

C. Ninhydrin test

D. Molish test

Answer: C



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159. Denaturated protein is

A. Hydrolysed protein

B. Oxidised protein

C. Coagulated protein

D. Reduced protein

Answer: C



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160. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

A. A denatured protein is water insoluble

B. A denatured protein is water soluble

C. A denatured protein occurs on coagulation

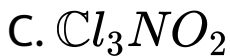
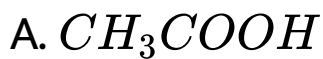
D. A denatured protein cannot be converted back to its original active form

Answer: B



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161. Which one of the following molecules will form zwitter ion ?



Answer: D



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162. Which amino acid is known as C-terminal residue in alanylglycylphenylalanine ?

A. Alanine

B. Glycine

C. Phenyl alanine

D. None

Answer: D



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163. The polypeptide chains run parallel and are held together by _____ bonds.

A. Disulphide

B. Covalent

C. Co-ordination covalent bond

D. None

Answer: A



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164. Essential amino acid is

A. Valine

B. Histidine

C. Methionine

D. All

Answer: D



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165. In which carboxyl group is present as carboxylate ion and amino group is present as amonium ion. This dipolar ion is also known as ____ ion.

A. Twitter ion

B. Zwitter ion

C. Carboxeminiun

D. All

Answer: B



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166. Which isn't true reason of denaturation of protein ?

A. Detergent

B. Change in pH

C. Increase in temperature

D. None

Answer: D



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167. Enzymes are

A. living organisms

B. complex nitrogenous substances

produced living cell

C. dead organisms

D. combination of carbohydrates and
amino acids

Answer: B



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168. Which of the following enzymes hydrolyses triglycerides to fatty acids and glycerol?

A. Amylase

B. Maltase

C. Lipase

D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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169. Which of the following is proteolytic enzyme?

A. Insulin

B. Diatose

C. Adenine

D. Pepsin

Answer: D



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

- A. transport oxygen
- B. Provide immunity
- C. catalyse biochemical reactions
- D. provide energy

Answer: C



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171. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses

- A. protein to amino acids
- B. fats to fatty acids
- C. polysaccharides to monosaccharides
- D. glucose to ethylalcohol

Answer: A



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172. The enzyme nitrogenase which is responsible for fixation of nitrogen contains the metal ion

A. Al

B. Fe

C. Co

D. Zn

Answer: B



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173. Enzyme trypsin converts

- A. starch into sugar
- B. proteins into α -amino acids
- C. glucose into glycogen
- D. α -amino acids into proteins

Answer: B



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174. The enzyme present in yeast is

A. Trypsin

B. Urease

C. Zymase

D. Alcohol dehydrogenase

Answer: C



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175. The enzyme galactase present in liver is responsible for the conversion of

- A. glucose to fructose
- B. galactose to glucose
- C. galactose to fructose
- D. fructose to glucose

Answer: B



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176. The co-factor of enzyme is

- A. a protein molecule
- B. a non-protein molecule
- C. a vitamin B_6
- D. a nucleotide

Answer: B



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177. A biological catalyst is

- A. an amino acid
- B. an enzyme
- C. a nitrogen molecule
- D. a carbohydrate

Answer: B



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178. The main function of lipid is to construct

- A. Cell membrane

B. DNA

C. RNA

D. Proteins

Answer: A



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179. Cell membrane is composed of

A. Wax

B. Triglyceride

C. Terpen

D. Phospholipids

Answer: D



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180. Lanoline comes under the class

A. Waxes

B. Phospholipids

C. Steroids

D. Eicosanoid

Answer: A



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181. Menthol is an example of

A. vitamin

B. Terpen

C. Eicosanoid

D. Steroids

Answer: B



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182. Which of the following helps to dilate blood vessels ?

A. Prostaglandins

B. Thromboxanes

C. Prostacyclins

D. Leukotrienes

Answer: C



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183. Which of the following helps to dilate blood vessels ?

A. Oil

B. Vitamin

C. Insulin

D. Enzyme

Answer: A



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184. Prostacyclin is helpful in

- A. dilate the blood vessel
- B. lower blood pressure
- C. make narrow the muscles of lung
- D. constructing cell membrane

Answer: A,B



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185. Cholesterol is

- A. Enzyme
- B. Hormone
- C. Lipid
- D. Vitamin

Answer: C



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186. Which of the following is NOT female sex hormone ?

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Oxytocin

D. Testosterone

Answer: D



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187. Cortisone is

A. Steroid

B. Protein

C. Ester

D. Vitamin

Answer: A



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188. Aldosterone regulate

- A. blood pressure
- B. menstrual cycle
- C. secondary sex characters of female
- D. implantation of fertilized egg

Answer: A



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189. Which of the following is peptide hormone ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. Estrogen

D. Cortisone

Answer: B



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190. Epinephrine helps to

- A. increase pulse rate
- B. release milk from mammary gland
- C. control glucose level
- D. control balance of water

Answer: A



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191. Insulin is secreted by

A. Pituitary glands

B. Ovary

C. Pancreas

D. Testes

Answer: C



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192. Estrone is also known as

A. Estradiol

B. Cortisone

C. Epinephrine

D. Oxytocin

Answer: A



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193. Testosterone is

A. male sex hormone

B. female sex hormone

C. male sex vitamin

D. female sex vitamin

Answer: A



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194. Control of reabsorption of water in kidney is done by

A. Insulin

B. Vasopressin

C. Thyroxine

D. Estrogen

Answer: B



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195. In metabolic process the maximum energy is given by

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Vitamins

D. Fats

Answer: A



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196. Insulin is

A. Hormone

B. Antibiotic

C. Antiseptic

D. Vitamin

Answer: A



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197. A terpene, caryophyllene is found in

A. oil of turpentine

B. oil of roses

C. oil of ginger

D. oil of cloves

Answer: D



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198. Which of the following vitamins is calciferol ?

A. Vitamin D

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin K

Answer: A



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199. Deficiency of vitamin A causes

- A. Beri beri
- B. Scurvy
- C. Night blindness
- D. Sterility

Answer: C



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200. Vitamin *A* is called:

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Retinol

C. Calciferol

D. Tocoferol

Answer: B



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201. Vitamin C is called

- A. Antioxidant
- B. Antisterility
- C. Antirichitic
- D. Antiscurvy

Answer: D



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202. Deficiency of vitamin D causes

- A. Loss of appetite
- B. Rickets
- C. Xerosis
- D. Night blindness

Answer: B



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203. Vitamin E is

- A. Water soluble
- B. Alcohol soluble
- C. Ether soluble
- D. Fat soluble

Answer: D



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204. Which of the following vitamin is present in cod liver oil ?

A. C

B. B_{12}

C. B_6

D. A

Answer: D



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205. Which one of the following contains cobalt?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Vitamin B_{12}

D. Vitamin C

Answer: C



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206. Classification of vitamins is based on

A. Solubility

B. Density

C. Molar mass

D. Viscosity

Answer: A



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207. Which of the following is water soluble ?

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin K

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: C



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208. Vitamin C is also known as

- A. Acetic acid
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Benzoic acid
- D. β -naphthol

Answer: B



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209. Which of the following is fat soluble vitamin ?

A. Pyrodoxine

B. B_{12}

C. C

D. A

Answer: D



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210. Major source of many vitamins is

A. Fruit juice

B. Honey

C. Ghee

D. Milk

Answer: D



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211. Night blindness is caused in human due to deficiency of vitamin

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. A

Answer: D



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212. Riboflavin is also known as vitamin

A. B_1

B. B_2

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: B



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213. Exposure of sunlight help to synthesize vitamin in body.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D



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214. Which of the following is also a vitamin?

- A. Folic acid
- B. Adipic acid
- C. Oxalic acid
- D. Benzoic acid

Answer: A



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215. Vitamin synthesized in our body from cholesterol is

A. A

B. D

C. B_{12}

D. B_6

Answer: B



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216. The only water soluble vitamin that can be stored in our body is

A. B_1

B. B_3

C. B_{12}

D. B_6

Answer: C



View Text Solution

217. Vitamin C is also known as

- A. Tocopherol
- B. Calciferol
- C. Pyridoxine
- D. Ascorbic acid

Answer: D



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218. Scurvy is the disease occur due to loss of vitamin

A. A

B. B_{12}

C. C

D. D

Answer: C



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219. Deficiency of ____ vitamin causes convulsions.

A. Retinol

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Pyridoxin

D. B_{12}

Answer: C



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220. Deficiency of niacin causes disease.

- A. Pellagra
- B. Xerophthalmia
- C. Osteomalacia
- D. Rickets

Answer: A



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221. Which of the following is not a vitamin ?

A. Retinol

B. Eicosanoid

C. Calciferol

D. Pyridoxin

Answer: B



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222. ____ vitamin help in utilisation of oxygen.

A. B_2

B. B_6

C. B_{12}

D. B_1

Answer: A



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223. Which of the following is known as 'appetite vitamin'?

A. B_2

B. B_1

C. B_{12}

D. B_6

Answer: B



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224. vitamin contain Co^{3+} ion

A. B_{12}

B. B_1

C. B_2

D. B_6

Answer: A



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225. Vitamin B_2 is also known as

A. Riboflavin

B. Thiamine

C. Nicotinamide

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



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226. Haemorrhage disease caused by deficiency of _____ vitamin.

A. Calciferol

B. Phylloquinone

C. Tocopherol

D. Retinol

Answer: B



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227. Which vitamin's source is yeast?

A. B_1

B. H

C. B_6

D. All

Answer: A,C



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228. Which of the following bases is present in DNA?

A. Lysine

B. Thymine

C. Thiamine

D. Uracil

Answer: B



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229. Which of the following bases is not found in DNA ?

A. Adenine

B. Thymine

C. Lysine

D. Guanine

Answer: C



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230. The base adenine occurs in

A. DNA only

B. RNA only

C. Protein

D. DNA and RNA both

Answer: D



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231. The molecule RNA is

A. very large

B. greater than DNA

C. equal to DNA

D. smaller than DNA

Answer: D



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232. The transfer of genetic information from one cell to the newly synthesised cell is done by

A. DNA polymerase

B. RNA polymerase

C. DNA

D. RNA

Answer: C



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233. Which base is found only in the nucleotides of RNA ?

A. Uracil

B. Guanine

C. Cytosine

D. Adenine

Answer: A



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234. The structure of DNA is

A. Linear

B. Single helix

C. Double helix

D. Triple helix

Answer: C



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235. In nucleic acids, the sequence is

A. base-phosphate-sugar

B. sugar-base-phosphate

C. base-sugar-phosphate

D. phosphate-base-sugar

Answer: C



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236. DNA means

- A. Deoxyribonucleic acid
- B. Adenine triphosphate
- C. Ribonucleic acid
- D. Polynucleotide

Answer: A



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237. Nucleic acids contain sugar.

A. Hexose

B. Pentose

C. Tetrose

D. Triose

Answer: B



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238. Which of the following is component of nucleoside ?

A. Phosphate group

B. Protein group

C. Purine

D. Fat group

Answer: C



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239. In RNA Adenine base is linked to the

A. Thymine

B. Uracil

C. Guanine

D. Cytocine

Answer: B



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240. Which base is not present in RNA

A. Thymine

B. Adenine

C. Uracil

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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241. In the structure of DNA, -OH group from which carbon atom is absent compared to RNA

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: A



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242. Which of the following heterocyclic base of purine class ?

A. Uracil

B. Thymine

C. Guanine

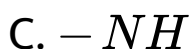
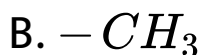
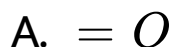
D. Cytosine

Answer: C



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243. The structural difference in thymine and uracil is, -H of the uracil is replaced by _____ in thymine



Answer: B



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244. Which one of the following is not a constituent of RNA?

A. Ribose

B. Uracil

C. Thymine

D. Phosphate

Answer: C



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245. DNA is a polymer of units of

- A. Sugars
- B. Ribose
- C. Amino acids
- D. Nucleotides

Answer: D



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246. The sugar present in *DNA* is :

A. Deoxyribose

B. Ribulose

C. Glucose

D. Ribose

Answer: A



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247. Which substance isn't formed by complete hydrolysis of nucleic acid ?

A. Hexose sugar

B. Phosphoric acid

C. Hetrocyclic bases which contains
nitrogen element

D. Pentose sugar

Answer: A



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248. Purine base is

A. G

B. C

C. T

D. U

Answer: A



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249. Pyrimidine base is

A. C

B. T

C. U

D. All

Answer: D



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250. A unit formed by attachment of a base to _____ position of sugar is known as nucleoside .

A. C_1

B. C_2

C. C_3

D. C_4

Answer: A



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251. Unit formed by attachment of which carbon of nucleoside to phosphate ion is known as nucleotide ?

A. C_2

B. C_3

C. C_4

D. C_5

Answer: D



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252. Which purine bases are found in DNA ?

A. Cytosine and Adenine

B. Cytosine and guanine

C. Adenine and guanine

D. Adenine and thymine

Answer: C



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253. Which is an essential constituent of a diet?

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Carbohydrate

D. Amino acids

Answer: C



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254. The element not present in carbohydrate is

A. C

B. H

C. N

D. o

Answer: C



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255. Many carbohydrates are sweet because

- A. They have covalent bonds
- B. they produce sugar on hydrolysis
- C. They have electrovalent bond
- D. they have co-ordinate bond

Answer: B



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256. Cellulose is a polymer of

A. ribose

B. fructose

C. glucose

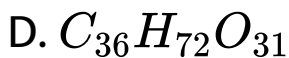
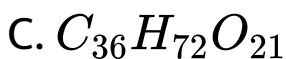
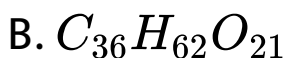
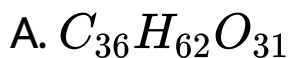
D. sucrose

Answer: C



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257. The molecular formula of hexasaccharide is



Answer: A



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258. How many water molecular are used during hydrolysis of tetrasaccharides ?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C



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259. Equimolar quantity of glucose with phenyl hydrazine gives

- A. Glucose phenyl hydrazine
- B. Glucose phenyl hydrazone
- C. Glucose oxime
- D. Glucosazone

Answer: B



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260. Which one of the following is used to identify glucose?

A. Neutral $FeCl_3$

B. Conc. HCl and $ZnCl_2$

C. $CHCl_3$ and KOH

D. Ammonical $AgNO_3$

Answer: D



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261. Which of the following carbohydrate is an essential constituent of plant cell?

A. Starch

B. Sucrose

C. Cellulose

D. Maltose

Answer: C



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262. Glucose contains

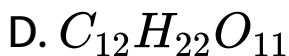
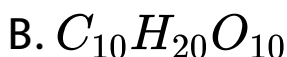
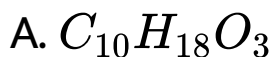
- A. 4 hydroxy and 1 ketone group
- B. 5 hydroxy and 1 aldehyde group
- C. 4 hydroxy and 1 aldehyde group
- D. 3 hydroxy and 1 aldehyde group

Answer: B



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263. The commonest disaccharide has the molecular formula



Answer: D



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264. (i) Starch is a polymer of (ii) basic unit of starch is

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. Ribulose

Answer: A



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265. Invert sugar is an equimolar mixture of

A. optically inactive forms of sugar

B. equimolecular mixture of glucose and fructose

C. mixture of glucose and fructose

D. a variety of cane sugar

Answer: B



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266. The letter D in carbohydrates represent its_____.

- A. its direct synthesis
- B. its dextrorotation
- C. its mutarotation
- D. its configuration

Answer: B



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267. Starch and cellulose have same

A. molecular formula

B. molecular wens

C. empirical formula

D. structural formula

Answer: C



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268. The number of sp^3 and sp^2 hybridized C - atoms in glucose are respectively

A. 5 and 1

B. 1 and 5

C. 4 and 2

D. 2 and 4

Answer: A



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269. Some statements are made below:

(1) Glucose is aldohexose

(2) Naturally occurring glucose is dextro rotatory

(3) Glucose contain three chiral centre.

(4) Glucose contain one 1° alcholic group and four 2° alcholic group.

Among the above correct statement(s) is/are

A. 1 and 2

B. 3 and 4

C. 1,2 and 4

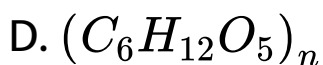
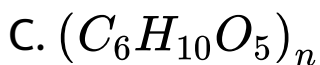
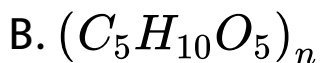
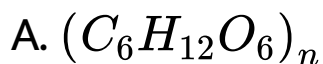
D. all are correct

Answer: C



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270. Which of the following is pectin?



Answer: C



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271. On hydrolysis sucrose gives equimolar mixture of

A. dextro rotatory glucose and dextro rotatory fructose

B. dextro rotatory glucose and laevo rotatory fructose

C. laevo rotatory glucose and dextro
rotatory fructose

D. laevo rotatory glucose and laevo
rotatory fructose

Answer: B



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272. In maltose, glycosidic linkage is present
between the two glucose units at positions

A. 1,2

B. 1,1

C. 1,3

D. 1,4

Answer: D



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273. Egg white is an example of

A. nucleoprotein

B. glycoprotein

C. lipoproteins

D. phosphoprotein

Answer: B



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

A. the basic group $-NH_3^+$ and the acidic group COO^-

B. the basic group $-NH_3^-$ and the acidic group $-COOH$

C. the basic group $-COO^-$ and the acidic group $-NH_3^+$

D. (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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275. Carbon terminal and nitrogen terminal in each polypeptide indicate

A. $-CO$ and $-NH$ group

B. terminal free $-COOH$ and $-NH_2$ group

C. $-CO$ group and NH_3

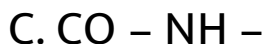
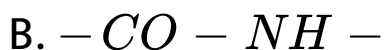
D. $-CONH_2$ group

Answer: B



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276. Peptide linkage is



Answer: B



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277. A peptide bond joins two amino acids together by.

A. C-O

B. C-H

C. N-S

D. C-N

Answer: D



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278. Both amino group and carboxylic group are in ionised form in α acid at pH

A. 3.5

B. 4

C. 7

D. 8.3

Answer: C



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279. In peptide formation, $-NH_2$ group of one molecule condenses with

- A. $-COOH$ group of same molecule
- B. $-COOH$ group of another molecule
- C. $-COCl$ group of another molecule
- D. $-NH_2$ group of another molecule

Answer: B



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280. Proteins usually contains

A. C and H

B. C,H and N

C. C,H,N and O

D. C,H and O

Answer: C



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281. A tripeptide contains

A. 3

B. 2

C. 6

D. 9

Answer: B



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282. Some statements are given about proteins :

(1) They are polymers with high molecular

weights

(2) On hydrolysis yield a mixture of α -amino acids

(3) In glycoproteins the prosthetic group is a carbohydrate

(4) Casein of milk is a simple protein

Among the above, the true statements are:

- A. Only 1 and 3
- B. Only 1 and 2
- C. Only 1 , 2 and 3
- D. Only 3 and 4

Answer: C



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283. Cofactors (non-proteonic prosthetic groups) used to bond conjugated proteins are

- A. carbohydrates
- B. phosphoric acid
- C. iron pigments
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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284. Denaturation of proteins

- A. Amino acid
- B. Peptide linkage
- C. Secondary structure
- D. Primary structure

Answer: C



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285. When protein is subjected to denaturation

A. the primary structure get affected

B. the secondary structure remains unaffected

C. the tertiary structure remains unaffected

D. the primary structure remains unaffected

Answer: D



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286. Which one of the following chemical units is certainly to be found in enzymes ?



B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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287. Enzymes are

A. Minerals

B. Fatty acids

C. Proteins

D. Oil

Answer: C



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288. The inhibitor for an enzyme is a

A. Co-factor

B. Complex organic compound

C. Non-metal ion

D. Metal ion

Answer: D



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289. Lipids contain which of the following functional groups ?

A. $-OH$, $-Cl$, $-Br$

B. $-Cl$, $-Br$

C. $-CN$, $-OH$, $-Br$

D. Do not contain any particular functional group

Answer: D



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290. The main function of triglyceride is

A. to store energy

B. to store protein

C. to store carbohydrates

D. to store nucleic acids

Answer: A



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291. Hormones are

A. Chemical messengers

B. Enzymes

C. Digestive juices

D. Vitamins

Answer: A



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292. Cholesterol is an example of

A. Zoosterols

B. Phytosterol

C. Mycosterols

D. Glycerols

Answer: D



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293. Which of the following statements about vitamins B_{12} is incorrect ?

- A. It occurs in plants
- B. It is present in rain water
- C. It is not a polymer
- D. It has a cobalt atom

Answer: B



294. Deficiency of vitamin *E* causes

- A. Antifertility
- B. Scurvy
- C. Beri beri
- D. Loss of appetite

Answer: A



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295. Fat soluble vitamins are

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Intestine

D. Heart

Answer: B



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296. Vitamin in the diet should be in

- A. small amount
- B. in bulk
- C. very high concentration
- D. nil

Answer: A



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297. Cheap method of production of vitamin D is

A. Sunlight

B. Cabbage

C. Milk

D. Water

Answer: A



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298. Vitamins are derived

A. Lipids

B. Proteins

C. Carbohydrates

D. Enzymes

Answer: A



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299. A sesquiterpene, abscisic acid contains how many isoprene units ?

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: B



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300. The pairs of bases in DNA are held together by

- A. Hydrogen bond
- B. Ionic bond
- C. Oxygen bond
- D. Phosphate groups

Answer: A



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301. Which of the following statements about the assembly of nucleotides in a molecule of deoxyribonucleic acid is correct?

A. A pentose of one unit connects to a
pentose

B. A phosphate of one unit connects to a
pentose of another

C. A pentose of one unit connects to the
base of another

D. A phosphate of one unit connects to the base of another

Answer: B



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302. Pyrimidine base present in RNA but not in

DNA :

A. Uracil

B. Cytosine

C. Thymine

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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303. The function of DNA is

A. Synthesized sugar

B. Synthesize protein

C. Transmit genetic character

D. Synthesize fat

Answer: C



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304. In Ribose sugar the number of carbon atom in heterocycle are

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D



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305. How many oxygen atoms are present in 2-deoxyribose

A. 4

B. 5

C. 3

D. 2

Answer: A



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306. Which of the following statement is not correct about DNA molecule?

- A. It has double helix structure
- B. It serves as hereditary material
- C. The two DNA strands are exactly similar

D. Its replication is called semi-conservative mode of replication

Answer: C



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307. Which of the following tests is used to detect protein ?

A. Mercury nitrates in nitric acid

B. Lassigne's test

C. Molisch's test

D. Oil in sulphuric acid

Answer: A



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308. Which carbon is anomeric carbon in cyclic structure of glucose?

A. C_1

B. C_2

C. C_3

D. C_4

Answer: A



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309. Which substance is produced by heating sucrose at 486 K temperature ?

A. Sucralose

B. Elitem

C. Caramel

D. Arneto

Answer: C



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310. What are the sweetness index of fructose, glucose and lactose respectively

A. 74,16,73

B. 161,73,74

C. 167,41,73

D. 173,74,16

Answer: D



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311. Which sugar is dextrorotatory and indicates mutarotation ?

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: B



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312. Which sugar is not present in vegetable ?

A. Glucose

B. Sucrose

C. Maltose

D. Lactose

Answer: D



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313. Which of the following is true ?

- A. Coenzyme + Apoenzyme + Enzyme
(Active) (Active) (Active)
- B. Coenzyme + Apoenzyme + Enzyme
(Active) (Inactive) (Active)
- C. Coenzyme + Apoenzyme + Enzyme
(Inactive) (Active) (Active)

D.

Coenzyme + Apoenzyme + Enzyme
(Inactive) (Inactive) (Active)

Answer: D



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314. Structure of DNA is look alike

A. Spiral staircase

B. Double helix

C. Twisted rope

D. All

Answer: D



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315. Which pairs of bases are true for linkage between two chain of polynucleotide ?

A. Adenine-Thymine

B. Adenine-Guanine

C. Guanine-Thymine

D. Adenine-Cytosine

Answer: A



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316. If a person bleeds by his gingiva, so what would youv suggest to eat to prevent the disease?

A. Vegetable oil

B. Citrus fruits

C. Cheese

D. Milk

Answer: B



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317. One base present in central part of DNA, it's joined to another base with 3 hydrogen bond, so what is that base ?

A. A

B. G

C. T

D. U

Answer: B



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318. . In structure of amylose a - D+ glucose units are joined by _____ linkage?

A. $C_1 - O - C - C_2$

B. $C_1 - 0 - C - C_4$

C. $C_1 - 0 - C - C_3$

D. $C_1 - 0 - C - C_6$

Answer: B



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319. In electric field the pH value at which amino acid doesn't migrate towards any electrode is called

- A. Neutral point
- B. Amphoteric point
- C. Isoelectric point
- D. All

Answer: C



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320. Cellulose consist of long chain of

- A. α -D+ glucose

B. β -D + glucose

C. Fructose

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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321. Which of the following sentence is true or false ?

(Symbol is true is T and False is F)

(i) Message for the synthesis of a specific

protein is present in DNA

(ii) Cytocin base is derivatives of pyrimidine.

(iii) β -2-Deoxy ribose sugar present in DNA.

(iv) DNA is the exculusiely repsonsible for maintaining the identity of different species of organism upto 100 years.

A. TTFT

B. FTTF

C. FTFT

D. FFFF

Answer: B



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322. P is responsible for heredity and P is formed by Q and R.

A. P = Chromosomes, Q = Protein, R=Nucleic acid

B. P=Chromosomes, Q = Petrocine, R=Nucleic acid

C. P = Nucleic acid, Q = Chromosomes, R=Chromosomes

D. P= DNA, Q = Sugar, R=Adenine

Answer: A



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323. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives:

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

Answer: B



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

- A. dipole-dipole interaction
- B. hydrogen bonding
- C. electrostatic attractions
- D. van der Waal's forces

Answer: B



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325. Which base is present in *RNA* but not in *DNA*?

A. Uracil

B. Thymine

C. Guanine

D. Cytosine

Answer: A



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326. Insulin production and its action in human body are responsible for the level of diabetes. This compound belongs to which of the following categories:

- A. A co-enzyme
- B. An antibiotic
- C. An enzyme

D. A hormone

Answer: D



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327. In both *DNA* and *RNA*, the heterocyclic base and phosphate ester linkages are at:

A. C'_5 and C'_2 respectively of the sugar molecule

B. C'_2 and C'_5 respectively of the sugar molecule

C. C'_1 and C'_5 respectively of the sugar molecule

D. C'_5 and C'_1 respectively of the sugar molecule

Answer: C



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328. The term anomer of glucose refers to

- A. isomers of glucose that differ in configurations at carbons 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 one (C-1)

Answer: D



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329. The Secondary structure of a proteins refers to ?

- A. α -helical backbone
- B. hydrophobic interactions
- C. sequence of α -amino acids
- D. fixed configuration of the polypeptide backbone

Answer: A



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

A. isomers

B. anomers

C. epimers

D. enantiomers

Answer: B



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331. Cellulose upon acetylation with excess acetic anhydride/ H_2SO_4 (catalytic) gives cellulose triacetate whose structure is

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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332. Among cellulose, poly (vinyl chloride), nylon and natural rubber, the polymer in which the intermolecular force of attraction is weakest is

A. nylon

B. poly (vinyl chloride)

C. cellulose

D. natural rubber

Answer: D



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333. The carbohydrate presents in milk:

A. lactose

B. maltose

C. glucose

D. fructose

Answer: A



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334. When raffinose undergoes hydrolysis, it gives rise to

- A. galactose + 2 molecules of fructose
- B. glucose + 2 molecules of galactose
- C. glucose, fructose and galactose
- D. fructose + sucrose

Answer: C



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335. The number of chiral carbon atoms in a glucose molecule is

A. 16

B. 8

C. 4

D. 2

Answer: C



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336. The following carbohydrate is said to be a tri-saccharide.

A. stachyose

B. sucrose

C. galactose

D. raffinose

Answer: D



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337. By the process of hydrogenation, the following substance can be manufactured

A. cocunut oil

B. lipids

C. ghee

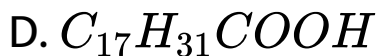
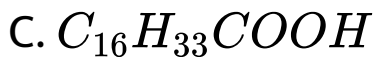
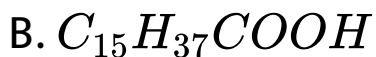
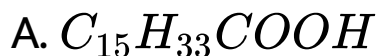
D. olein

Answer: C



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338. Linoleic acid is



Answer: D



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339. Raffinose is a

A. monosaccharide

B. disaccharide

C. trisaccharide

D. polysaccharide

Answer: C



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340. Glucose on oxidation gives an acid, containing the chiral C-atoms, equal to

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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341. Millon's test is used to detect

- A. CONH linkage
- B. ether linkage
- C. phenolic -OH group
- D. alcoholic -OH group

Answer: C



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342. For phenolic -OH group the following test is used.

A. Silver mirror test

B. Iso-cyanide test

C. Millon test

D. Iodoform test

Answer: C



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343. Which of the following disaccharide?

A. Starch

B. Lactose

C. Ribulose

D. Glucose

Answer: B



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344. In foodstuffs, which of the following is present with nitrogen?

- A. Protein
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Oils and fats
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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345. Which one of the following compound contains nitrogen ?

A. Proteins

B. Carbohydrates

C. Oils

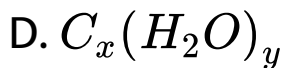
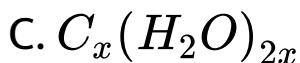
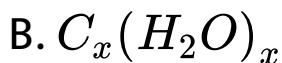
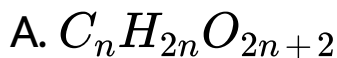
D. `

Answer: A



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346. General formula for the carbohydrates is



Answer: D



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347. Why is chalk powder added after complete hydrolysis of starch?

- A. To solidify glucose
- B. To remove $CaSO_4$
- C. To neutralize starch
- D. To neutralize H_2SO_4

Answer: D



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348. Protein and Biuret reagent after mixing gives

- A. white ppt
- B. red violet colouration
- C. green colouration
- D. red green colouration

Answer: B



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349. Glucose has_____ asymmetric carbon atom.

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Answer: B



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350. Glucose has_____ primary hydroxyl and_____. secondary hydroxyl group.

A. 2,4

B. 4,2

C. 1,4

D. 4,1

Answer: C



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351. Stachyose gives _____ monomer units on hydrolysis.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: C



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352. Stachyose is

A. Dissacharides

B. Trisaccharides

C. Tetrasaccharides

D. Monosaccharides

Answer: C



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353. Hardening of oil is done by

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Hydration
- C. Hydrogenation
- D. Hydrohalogenation

Answer: C



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354. Fats belong to which group ?

A. Acid

B. Salt of acid

C. Ester

D. Alcohol

Answer: C



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355. Which of the following is a trisaccharide?

A. Galactose

B. Maltose

C. Raffinose

D. Stachyose

Answer: C



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356. Oils are converted into fats by

- A. Addition
- B. Dehydrogenation
- C. Hydrogenation
- D. Oxidation

Answer: C



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357. Caesin of milk has_____ as the prosthetic group.

- A. Phosphoric acid
- B. Phosphorous acid
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Lipids

Answer: D



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358. Glucose reacts with bromine water to products :

- A. Gluconic acid
- B. Glucaric acid
- C. Glucose oxime
- D. Sorbitol

Answer: A



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359. Solvent used for recrystallisation of glucose is

A. Methanol

B. Benzene

C. Ethanol

D. Dry ether

Answer: C



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360. Which of the following long chain fatty acid is not an unsaturated acid ?

A. Oleic acid

B. Linoleic acid

C. Stearic acid

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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361. Protein can be detected by

- A. Fruity odour test
- B. Xanthoproteic test
- C. Litmus test
- D. Carbylamine test

Answer: B



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362. An example of a disaccharide made up of two units of the same monosaccharides is

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. Raffinose

Answer: B



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363. The enzyme nitrogenase which is responsible for fixation of nitrogen contains the metal ion

A. Al

B. Fe

C. Co

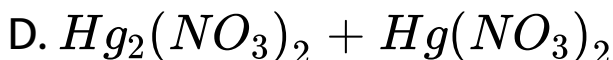
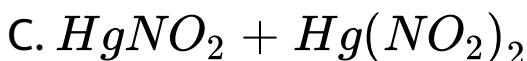
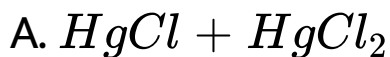
D. Zn

Answer: B



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364. Millon's reagent is a mixture of



Answer: D



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365. Deficiency of vitamin *E* causes

A. Antifertility

B. Scurvy

C. Beri beri

D. Loss of appetite

Answer: A



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366. Monosaccharides usually contains carbon atoms.

A. C_3 to C_8

B. C_1 to C_6

C. C_4 to C_{10}

D. C_5 to C_8

Answer: A



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367. Glucose on oxidation with bromine water yields gluconic acid. This reaction confirms the presence of

- A. six carbon atoms linked in straight chain
- B. secondary alcoholic group in glucose
- C. aldehyde group in glucose
- D. primary alcoholic group in glucose

Answer: C



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368. What is the combining ratio of glycerol and fatty acid when they combine to form triglyceride?

A. 3 : 4

B. 3 : 2

C. 1 : 3

D. 1 : 2

Answer: C



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369. What type of sugar molecule is present in DNA ?

A. D-3-deoxyribose

B. D-ribose

C. D-2-deoxyribose

D. D-glucopyranose

Answer: C



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370. A molecule of stachyose contains how many carbon atoms?

A. 6

B. 12

C. 18

D. 24

Answer: D



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Test Your Grasp

1. Haemoglobin protein contains co-factor

A. Mg

B. Fe

C. Ca

D. Zn

Answer: B



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2. Proteins does not give reaction with

A. Million's reagent

B. Biuret test

C. Fehling's reaction

D. Protein

Answer: C



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3. The polymer formed with same monosaccharide is called as

A. heteropolysaccharide

B. homopolysaccharide

C. oligosaccharide

D. protein

Answer: B



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4. In peptide formation, $-NH_2$ group of one molecule condenses with

- A. $-COOH$ group of same molecule
- B. $-COOH$ group of another molecules
- C. $-COCl$ group of another molecule
- D. NH_2 group of another molecules

Answer: B



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5. Starch is a polymer of

A. glucose

B. fructose

C. Sucrose

D. galactose

Answer: A



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6. Sucrose on hydrolysis gives:

A. α -amino acid

B. only glucose

C. Oils and fats

D. glucose and fructose

Answer: D



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7. In beri-beri

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B_1

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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8. Nucleotides are bonded in the sequence

A. base-phosphate-carbohydrates

B. base-carbohydrates-phosphate

C. carbohydrate-base-phosphate

D. phosphate-base-carbohydrate

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following is plant protein ?

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Albumin

D. Collagen

Answer: B



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10. Compound containing both $-NH_2$ and $-COOH$ groups are called

A. Acid

B. Base

C. α -amino acid

D. Amino acids

Answer: D



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11. The enzyme present in saliva is

A. Ptyalin

B. Lipase

C. Trysin

D. Insulin

Answer: A



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12. Insulin is an example of

- A. derived protein
- B. Conjugated protein
- C. polysaccharide
- D. simple protein

Answer: B



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13. Oligosaccharides contain how many monosaccharide units?

A. 2 – 10

B. 11 – 15

C. one

D. 2 – 15

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following is not conjugated protein

A. Haemoglobin

B. Chlorophyll

C. Nucleoprotein

D. Albumin

Answer: D



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15. Carbohydrates are stored in human body as the polysaccharide:

A. Sugar

B. Starch

C. Glycogen

D. Fat

Answer: C



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16. Deficiency of vitamin A result in :

A. Retarded growth

B. Loss of appetite

C. Sterility

D. Skin diseases

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is dextrose?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Starch

Answer: B



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18. Enzymes belong to which class of compounds?

A. Polysaccharides

B. Hydrocarbons

C. Polynitrogen

D. Polypeptides

Answer: D



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19. The sweetest of all sugars is

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Strach

D. Cane sugar

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following is used to obtain glucose from starch ?

A. dilute HCl under pressure

B. Alcoholic HCl

C. dilute H_2SO_4 under pressure

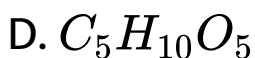
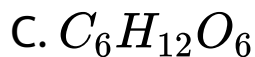
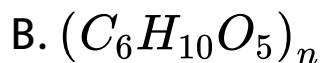
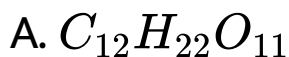
D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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21. Blood sugar has the following formula



Answer: C



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22. Which of the following vitamins is related to sterol structure ?

A. Vitamine E

B. vitamin B

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin A

Answer: C



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23. Enzymes

A. consists of amino acids

B. have optimum activity , at body
temperature

C. are carbohydrate

D. have all these properties

Answer: B



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24. Glucose is a / an

A. aldohexose having three asymmetric carbon atoms

B. aldohexose having four asymmetric carbon atoms

C. aldohexose having four asymmetric carbon atoms

D. aldoketose having three asymmetric carbon atoms

Answer: C



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25. Which of the following is not found in carbohydrates ?

A. Carbon

B. hydrogen

C. Nitrogen

D. Oxygen

Answer: C



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26. Raffinose is an example of

A. Disaccharides

B. Trisaccharide

C. Monosaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: B



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27. Hairs contain

A. Fibrinogen

B. Keratin

C. Myosin

D. Amino acids

Answer: B



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28. The polymer formed with different monosaccharide is called as

A. heteropolysaccharide

B. homopolysaccharide

C. disaccharide

D. trisaccharide

Answer: A



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29. Neutral amino acid contains

A. two- NH_2 and one $-COOH$ group

B. one $-NH_2$ and one $-COOH$ group

C. one $-NH_2$ and two $-COOH$ groups

D. two $-NH_2$ and two $-COOH$ groups

Answer: B



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30. Carbohydrates contains which of the following group ?

A. $-CHO$

B. $>C=O$

C. $-COOH$

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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31. Which of the following is not sugar ?

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

Answer: B



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32. Fructose is

A. Aldopentose

B. Aldohehexose

C. Ketopentose

D. Ketohehexose

Answer: D



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33. Oxidation product of glucose with bromine water is _____.

- A. Sorbitol
- B. Gluconic acid
- C. Glutamic acid
- D. Saccharic acid

Answer: B



34. Haemoglobin is the example of

- A. Simple protein
- B. Derived protein
- C. fibrous protein
- D. Conjugated protein

Answer: D



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35. The enzymes which can be hydrolyse starch to glucose is

A. Maltase

B. Amylase

C. Diastase

D. Invertase

Answer: B



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36. The most common cerebrosides are

A. Galactose

B. N/A

C. Galactocerebrosides

D. Glycerols

Answer: C



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37. The fatty acids in triacyl glycerols contain

A. an even number of carbon atoms and an unbranched carbon chain

B. an odd number of carbon atoms and an unbranched carbon chain

C. an even number of carbon atoms and a branched carbon chain

D. an odd number of carbon atoms and a branched carbon chain

Answer: A



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38. The part of the body organs where hormones are produced are called

- A. Target
- B. origin
- C. Effectors
- D. Duct glands

Answer: C



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39. There are _____ types of RNA.

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: B



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40. Simple lipids have

A. Glycoside linkages

B. Peptide linkages

C. Ester linkages

D. Hydrogen linkage

Answer: C



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