

India's Number 1 Education App

## **CHEMISTRY**

# NCERT - NCERT CHEMISTRY(ENGLISH)

# BIOMOLECULES

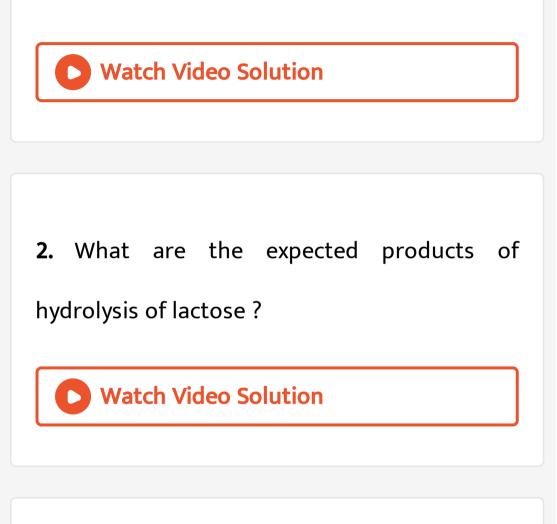


1. Glucose or sucrose are soluble in water but

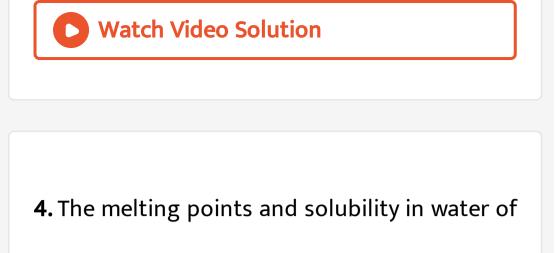
cyclohexane or bezene (simple six membered

ring compounds) are insoluble in water.

Explain.



**3.** How do you explain the absence of aldehyde group in the pentaacetate of D-glucose ?



amino acids are generally higher than that of

the corresponding halo acids. Explain.



5. Where does the water present in the egg go

after boiling the egg ?

## **6.** Why cannot vitamin C be stored in our body

?



7. What products would be formed when a nucleotide from DNA containing thymine is hydrolysed?

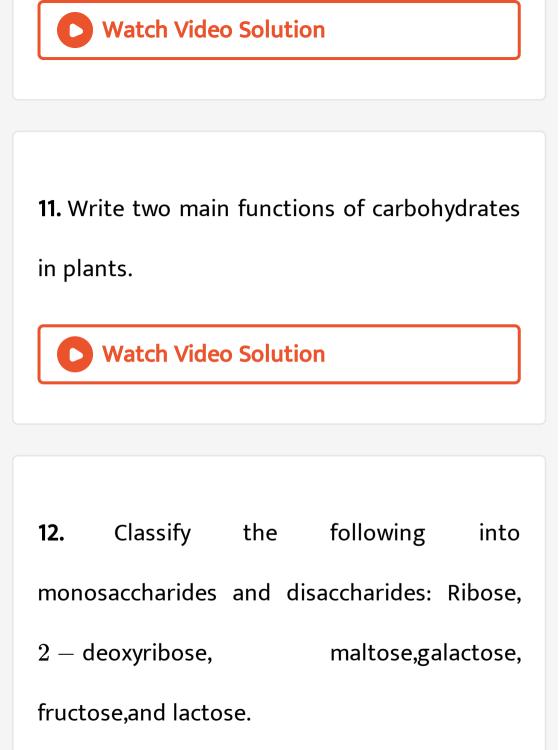
8. When RNA is hydrolysed, there is no relationship among the quantities of different bases obtained. What does this fact suggest about the structure of RNA?

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9. What are monosaccharides?

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**10.** What are reducing sugars ?





13. What do you understand by the term

glycosidic linkage?

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14. What is glycogen? How is it different from

starch?

15. What are the hydrolysis products of (i) sucrose and (ii) lactose?
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16. What is the basic structural difference

between starch and cellulose?

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**17.** What happenes when D -glucose is treated with the following reagents?

(i). *HI* 

(ii).Bromine water

(iii). *HNO*<sub>3</sub>

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**18.** Enumerate the reactions of *D*-Glucose which cannot be explained by its open-chain structure.

19. What are the essential and non-essential

amino acids?Give two examples of each type.

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**20.** Define the following as related to proteins:

- (i) Peptide linkage
- (ii) Primary structure
- (iii) Denaturation.

21. What are the common types of secondary

structures for proteins?



22. What type of bonding helps in stabilising

the a-helix structure of proteins?

23. Differentiate between globular and fibrous

proteins.



24. How do you explain the amphoteric

behaviour of amino acids ?



25. What are enzymes ?



### 26. What is the effect of denaturation on the

structure of proteins?

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**27.** How are vitamines classified? Name the vitamin responsible for the coagulation of blood.



**28.** Why are vitamin A and vitamin C essential

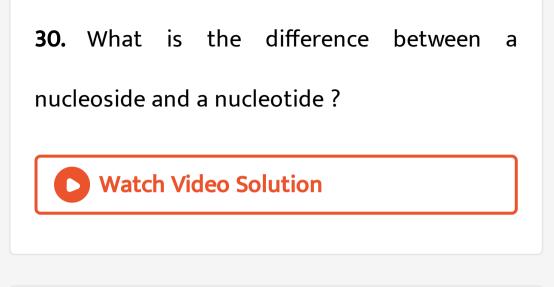
for us? Give their important sources.



#### 29. What are nucleic acids ? Mention their two

important functions.





**31.** The two strands of DNA are not identical,

but are complementary'. Explain this

statement.

**32.** Write the main structural difference between DNA and RNA. Of the four bases, common to both DNA and RNA.



**33.** What are the different types of RNA found in the cell?