

India's Number 1 Education App

CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - OSWAAL PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

Topic I Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give an example for ketohexose.

2. How many polypeptide chains are joined together in insulin molecule ?



3. Give an example for a disaccharide that

contains fructose units in furanose from .

4. How many α - amino acid units are presents

in a molecule of insulin ?

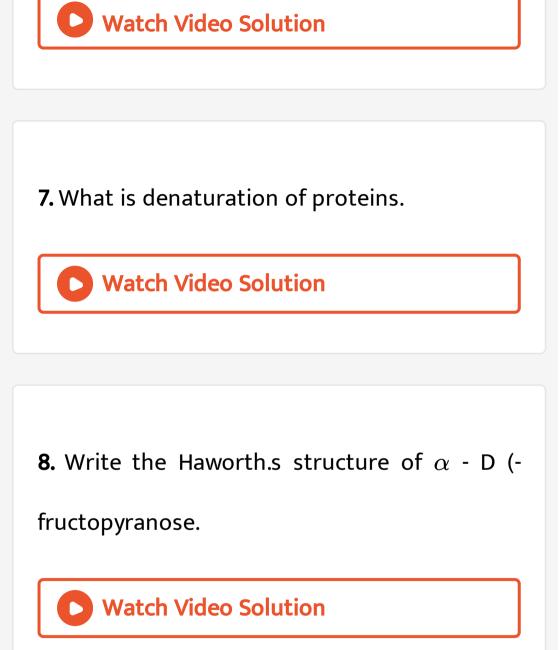
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5. Name an lpha - amino acid containing aromatic

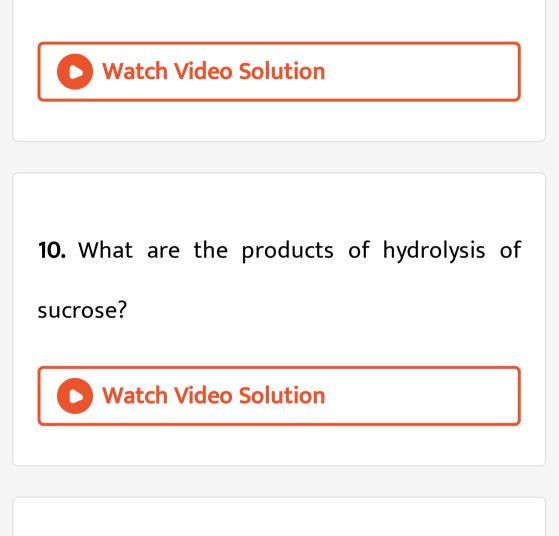
ring.



6. What is a peptide bond?

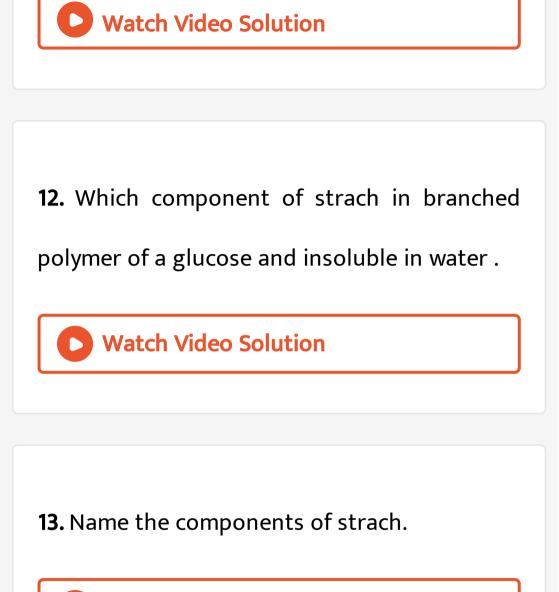


9. Name the protein present in hair.



11. Which of the two components of strach are

water solube ?





14. Write the structure of the product obtained when glucose is oxidised with nitric acid .



15. What is the structural feature

characterising reducing sugar?

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Topic I Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give a reaction to show glucose molecule contains .

(i) Five hydroxyl (-OH) groups.

(ii) A terminal aldehydic group.

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2. Explain what is the meant by the following :

(i) Peptide linkage .

(ii) Pyranose structure of glucose .

3. Define the following terms :

(i) Glycosidic linkage .

(ii) Invert sugar .

(iii) Oligosaccharides.

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4. Explain why :

(i) Glucose is soluble in water but cyclohexane

is not .

(ii) Aldehyde group is absent in the penta

acetate of D - glucose .

(iii) Vitamin A is essanital for us .



5. Explain the following terms :

(i) Inverts sugar .

(ii) Polypeptides .

6. Write any two reactions of glucose which cannot be explained by the open chain structure of glucose molecule.



7. Enumerate the reaction and facts of D - glucose which cannot be explained by its open

chain structure.

1. Explain in brief aldose and ketose with example.

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Topic Ii Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give one reaction to indicate the presence of

a carbonyl group in gluocse.



2. Name the disease caused by the deficiency

of vitamin A.



3. Write the linkage joining amino aicds ?

4. What type of bonding help in stabilising the

lpha - helix structure of proteins ?

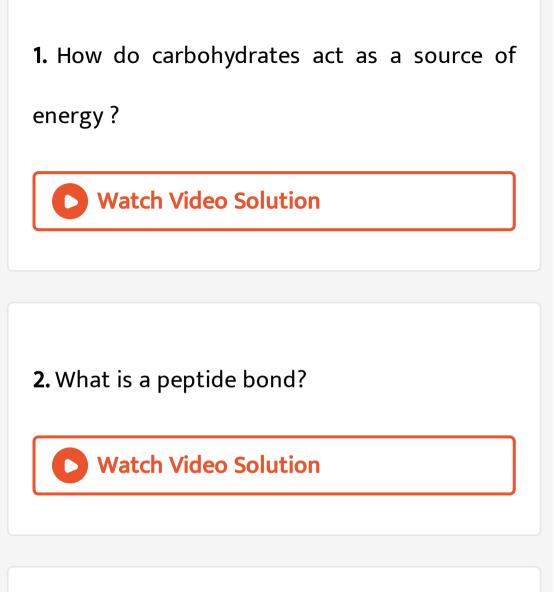


5. What are the different types of RNA

molecules which perform different functions ?



Topic Ii Short Answer Type Questions

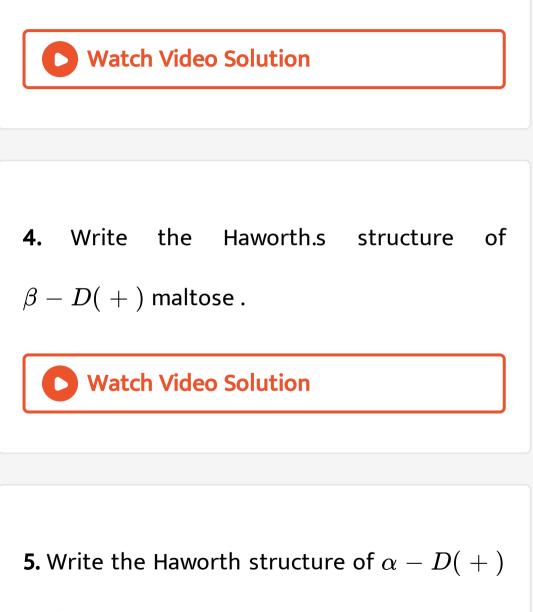


3. How do you show the presence of following

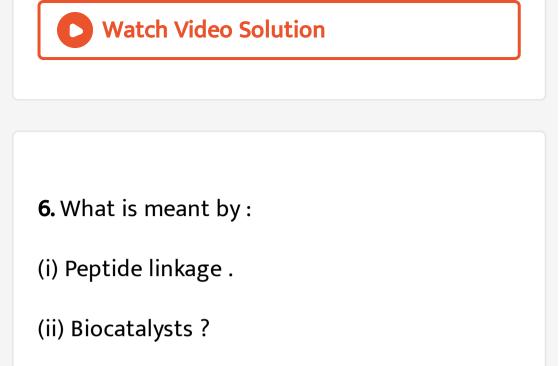
in glucose molecule :

(i) Unbrached skeleton of six carbon atoms .

(ii) Carbonyl group.



maltose .



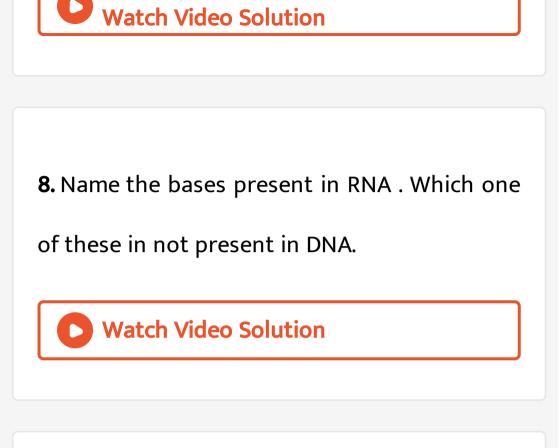
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7. Write the main structural difference betwee

DNA and RNA .of the two bases , thymine and

uracil, which one is present in DNA?





9. Differentiate between fibrous proteins and globular proteins. What is meant by the denaturation of a protein ?.

10. What is the structural difference between a

nucleoside and a nucleotide ?

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11. The two strands of DNA are not identical

but are complementary. Explain this

statement.

12. (i) Deficiency of which vitamin cause night blindness ?

(ii) Name the base that is found in nucleotide of RNA only.

(iii) Glucose on reaction with HI gives n -

haxane . What does it suggest about the

structure of glucose?

13. (i) Deficiency of which vitamin causes rickets?

(ii) Give an example each of fibrous protein and globular proteins.

(ii) Write the product formed on reaction of D

- glucose with Br_2 water .

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14. (i) Deficiency of which vitamin causes scurvy

(ii) What type of linkange is responsible for

the formation of proteins ?

(iii) Write the product fromed when glucose is

treated with HI.



15. Define the following with one example of

each :

(i) Zwitter ion ,

(ii) Glycosidic linkage.

Topic li Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is α - amino acid ? Give its general

structure.

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2. What is difference between essentail and

non essential α - amino acids.