



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MBD CHEMISTRY (ODIA ENGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

QUESTION BANK

1. Name two fibrous proteins.



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2. Deficiency of vitamin B_2 causes which disease.



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3. Write two functions of protein.



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4. What are the sources of vitamin K?



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5. What is glycogen ?



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6. Cellulose is a:



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7. What is Zwitterion?



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8. Name two water soluble vitamins.



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9. Catabolism and anabolism are collectively known as _____.



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10. Catabolism and anabolism are collectively known as _____.



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11. _____ acts as the centre of all activities of the cell.



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12. Insulin is a homopolymer of _____.



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13. Homopolymers of fructose are known as _____.



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14. Nucleic acids contain _____ sugar.



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15. Larger polymers of α -amino acids are called

_____.



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16. Nucleoprotein is a _____ type protein.



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17. Albumin is a _____ type protein.



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18. Keratin is a _____ type protein.



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19. Starch undergoes hydrolysis in presence of mineral acids to give fructose. True/false



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20. Glucose and fructose are chain isomers.TRUE/FALSE



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21. Sucrose is used in silvering of mirrors.
(True/False)



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22. Care sugar gives red color with Fehling.s solution.(True/False)



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23. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives glucose.TRUE/FALSE



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24. Glucose is a ketohexose.TRUE/FALSE



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25. Molisch's reagent may be used to distinguish between cane sugar and glucose solution.(True/False)



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26. The change in optical rotation with time of freshly prepared solutions of sugar is known as :





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27. Starch is polymer of:



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28. The function group which is found in amino acids is – $COOH$. TRUE/FALSE



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29. Lack of vitamin B_1 causes scurvy.

(True/False)



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30. Describe the double helical structure of DNA.



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31. The enzyme which hydrolyses triglycerides to fatty acids and glycerol is called zymase.

TRUE/FALSE



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32. Helical structure of protein is stabilised by :



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33. Amino acids which has phenolic -OH group assist backbone is Leucine.TRUE/FALSE



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34. Myosin is a globular protein.



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35. Thymine is present in RNA but not in DNA.SAY TRUE/FALSE



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36. Hormone produced in the ovary is Testosterone.(True/False)



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37. What is polypeptide ?



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38. Give an example of denatured protein.



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39. Explain the term invert sugar.



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40. Rickets and Xerophthalmia are caused due to which two deficiencies ?



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41. What is biofuel ?



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42. Write the difference between reducing sugar and non-reducing sugar.



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43. Give two functions of mitochondria.



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44. What do you mean by Hormone ?



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45. Write important functions of lipids.



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46. Give a brief idea about insulin.



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47. Name two fat soluble vitamins.



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48. Define and correlate the terms proteins and peptide with amino acids.



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49. How are sugar classified based on reducing nature of carbohydrates ?



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50. How proteins are classified depending on their three dimensional shape ?



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51. How proteins are classified on the basis of structure ?



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52. Write important biological functions of Protein.



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53. Write important functions of lipids.



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54. Discuss important effects of hormones in our body to control the biological activities.



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55. What are carbohydrates ? How are they classified ? Give examples of each type.



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56. Define and correlate the terms proteins and peptide with amino acids.



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57. How are sugar classified based on reducing nature of carbohydrates ?



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58. How proteins are classified depending on their three dimensional shape ?



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59. Write important biological functions of Protein.



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60. What are lipids ?



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61. What are enzymes ? Illustrate their functions.



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62. Discuss important effects of hormones in our body to control the biological activities.



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63. Discuss the classification and functions of vitamins.



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64. What are nucleic acids? Write the functions of nucleic acids ?



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65. Which of the following is a monosaccharide ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Arabinose

D. Galactose

Answer: C



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66. Starch on hydrolysis by a dilute inorganic mineral acid gives :

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Maltose

Answer: D



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67. Glucose will show mutarotation when solvent is :

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral

D. Amphoteric

Answer: D



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68. Which is used for making rayon (artificial silk) :

A. Starch

B. Cellulose

C. Terephthalic acid

D. Adipic acid

Answer: B



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69. The disaccharide having two glucose units is :

A. Lactose

B. Maltose

C. Sucrose

D. Ribose

Answer: B



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70. Molisch's test is made for the detection of :

- A. Alkyl halide
- B. Carbohydrate
- C. Alkaloid
- D. Fat

Answer: B



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71. After digestion , starch is converted into :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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72. Osazone formation involves only 2 carbon atoms of glucose because of :

A. Chelation

B. Oxidation

C. Reduction

D. Hydrolysis

Answer: B



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73. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in fructose are :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: B



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74. Describe the preparation of ether by williamson synthesis.

A. Glucose and lactose

B. Glucose and fructose

C. Glucose and arabinose

D. Glucose and maltose

Answer: B



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75. Milk changes after digestion into :

A. Cellulose

B. Fructose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer: C



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76. Glucose and fructose :

A. Are isomeric compounds

B. Are polyhydroxy compounds

C. Shows epimerization

D. All

Answer: D



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77. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in a molecule of glucose is:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: C



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78. The total number of C atoms in β -D fructofuranose are :

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 7

Answer: A



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79. Glucose reacts with acetyl chloride to form pentaacetyl glucose, it indicates presence of :

A. Five primary alcoholic groups

B. Five secondary alcoholic groups

C. Aldehyde as well as alcoholic group

D. Five -OH groups

Answer: D



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80. Glucose when heated with CH_3OH in presence of dry HCl gas α - and β - methyl glycosides are formed . This is because it contains :

- A. An aldehydic group
- B. $-CH_2OH$ group
- C. A ring structure
- D. Five hydroxyl groups

Answer: C



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81. Ribose sugar is a component of :

- A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Glucose

D. Wax

Answer: B



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82. Glucose with excess of phenylhydrazine
from :

A. Fructosazone

B. Glucose phenyl hydrazone

C. Glucosazone

D. Phenyl hydrazone of glucosazone

Answer: C



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83. Which molecule possess the general formula of carbohydrates, but is not a carbohydrate :

A. Glyceraldehydes

B. Arabinose

C. Acetic acid

D. All

Answer: C



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84. An aldose is converted into its next higher homologue by :

A. Ruff's method

B. Amadori rearrangement

C. Kiliani synthesis

D. None

Answer: C



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85. Fructose is prepared commercially by a polysaccharide which occurs in dahlia tubers and Jerusalem artichokes :

A. Inulin

B. Cellulose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: A



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86. When glucose reacts with bromine water ,
the major product is :

A. Gluconic acid

B. Saccharin acid

C. Sorbitol

D. Galactose

Answer: A



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87. Blood sugar is the same as,

A. Fructose

B. Galactose

C. Glucose

D. Glycogen

Answer: C



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88. An essential constituent of plant is :

A. Cellulose

B. Glucose

C. Sugar

D. Raffinose

Answer: A



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89. Which enzyme hydrolyses triglyceride to fatty acids and glycerol

A. Amylase

B. Maltose

C. Lipase

D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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90. Cellulose is a:

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Polysaccharide

D. None

Answer: C



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91. Which is not a reducing sugar :

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Lactose

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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92. Saccharin, an artificial sweetener, is manufactured from

- A. Hexose
- B. Reducing sugar
- C. Glucoside
- D. None

Answer: D



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93. Common table sugar is more formally described as

- A. Glucose
- B. Lactose
- C. Maltose
- D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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94. Sucrose is made up of :

- A. Glucopyranose and fructopyranose
- B. Glucofuranose and fructofuranose
- C. Glucopyranose and fructofuranose
- D. Glucopyranose and fructopyranose

Answer: B



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95. Glycogen is :

- A. A polysaccharide found in both animals and plants
- B. Polysaccharide found in plants
- C. A polysaccharide found in animals
- D. A polysaccharide found in honey

Answer: C



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96. Which is insoluble in water :

A. Glucose

B. Cellulose

C. Fructose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B



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97. Which does not contain carbohydrate :

A. Cellulose

B. Wax

C. Starch

D. Wheat flour

Answer: B



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98. Human digestive system does not hydrolyse :

A. Starch

B. Maltose

C. Glycogen

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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99. Solution of SO_2 in water is known as:

A. specific rotation

B. Inversion

C. Rotatory motion

D. Mutarotation

Answer: B



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100. Which differs from the rest :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Sucrose

D. Lactose

Answer: A



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101. Lactose has the same molecular formula

as :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Laevulose

D. Galactose

Answer: B



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102.

Dihydroxyacetone

$(CH_2OH.CO.CH_2OH)$ has the general

formula of carbohydrate but not included in this class due to :

- A. It does not contain polyhydroxy gp.
- B. It does not contain aldehyde gp.
- C. It is not optically active
- D. All

Answer: C



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103. The synthesis of carbohydrates in plants is mainly due to :

A. Double decomposition

B. Photosynthesis

C. Hydrolysis of ingredients taken from soil

D. Nitrifying bacteria

Answer: B



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104. Glucose may be converted into fructose
by :

- A. Osazone formation
- B. Lactone formation
- C. Kiliani synthesis
- D. None

Answer: A



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105. The sugar present in fruits is :

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Galactose

Answer: A



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106. The acid used in soft drinks is:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. cellulose

D. Aspartame

Answer: B



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107. Pyranose structure of glucose is

A. Hexagonal

B. Pentagonal

C. Linear

D. Tetrahedral

Answer: D



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108. The main sugar present in honey is :

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Maltose

Answer: A



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109. The polymer formed with more than two monosaccharide unit is known as :

- A. Disaccharide
- B. Polysaccharide
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: B



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110. Which of the following is laevorotatory :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. None

Answer: B



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111. The reaction of glucose with $redP + HI$ is called :

A. Sandmeyer's reaction

B. Reformatsky reaction

C. Gattermann reaction

D. Reduction

Answer: D



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112. The reagent used in Ruff degradation is :

- A. Baeyer's reagent
- B. Tollen's reagent
- C. Fenton reagent
- D. Benedict's reagent

Answer: C



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

- A. To the right
- B. to the left
- C. To either side
- D. None

Answer: A



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114. Raffinose is :

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. None

Answer: C



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115. The metal present in insulin is:

A. 51

B. 15

C. 25

D. 475

Answer: A



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116. Which are not the essential constituents of balanced diet:

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Hormones

Answer: D



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117. The hormone responsible for bolting is

- A. Is secreted by pancreas
- B. Is secreted by thyroid
- C. Decreases blood sugar
- D. Does not stimulate metabolism

Answer: B



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118. Which one of the following proteins transports oxygen in the blood stream:

A. Myoglobin

B. Insulin

C. Albumin

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: D



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119. What do you mean by an asymmetric carbon?

A. Histidine

B. Glycine

C. α -alanin

D. Threonin

Answer: B



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120. Which one is a test for proteins:

A. Brillstein test

B. Biuret test

C. Benedict's test

D. Molisch's test

Answer: B



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121. The destruction of the biological nature and activity of proteins by heat or chemical agent is called:

A. Dehydration

B. Denaturation

C. Denitrogenation

D. Deamination

Answer: B



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122. Which of the following molecules contain asymmetric carbon atom ?

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Oils and fats

D. Waxes

Answer: B



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123. Which of the following is not a protein:

A. Wool

B. Nail

C. Enzyme

D. Nucleoside

Answer: D



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124. Kwashiorkor is caused by the deficiency of:

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Amino acids

D. Essential amino acids

Answer: C



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125. Point out of the wrong statement about proteins:

A. They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular mass

B. They on hydrolysis by enzymes give amino acids

C. Many of them are enzymes

D. They do not contain polypeptide linkages

Answer: D



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126. Secondary structure of proteins refers to:

A. Mainly denatured proteins and structure of prosthetic group

B. Three dimensional structure specially the bond between amino acid residues that are distant from each other in polypeptide chain

C. Linear sequence of amino acid residue in the polypeptide chain

D. Regular folding patterns of continuous portion of the polypeptide chain

Answer: D



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127. Ascorbic acid is:

A. Vitamins C

B. Enzyme

C. Proteins

D. Lipid

Answer: A



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128. The organic compounds of high physiological importance which are essential in small amounts for the well being of all human beings are:

A. Proteins

B. Vitamins

C. Mineral salts

D. Enzymes

Answer: B



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129. Vitamin A is also known as:

A. Xerophythol

B. Thiamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



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130. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a polymer of units called:

A. Sugars

B. Ribose

C. Amino acids

D. Nucleosides

Answer: D



131. Vitamin C deficiency may cause:

- A. Beriberi
- B. Rickets
- C. Night blindness
- D. Teeth & scurvy disease

Answer: D



132. The antisterility or anti reproductive vitamin is:

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. E

Answer: D



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133. Aqueous solution of which carbohydrate give a dark blue colour with a few drops of iodine solution

A. B_1

B. B_2

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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134. Which is fat soluble vitamin:

A. Vitamin A

B. Pyridoxine

C. Riboflavin

D. Thiamine

Answer: A



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135. Citrus fruits are an important source of vitamin:

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. K

Answer: B



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136. Which one of the following compounds is not a vitamin:

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Thiamine

C. Testosterone

D. Riboflavin

Answer: C



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137. Which vitamin contains N:

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B

D. Vitamin D

Answer: C



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138. The chemical messenger produced in the endocrine (duct-less) glands are grouped as:

A. Polypeptides

B. Hormones

C. Bile salts

D. Purines

Answer: B



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139. Vitamin D is also known as:

- A. Growth vitamin
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Reproductive vitamin
- D. Sunshine vitamin

Answer: D



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140. Which of the following vitamins contains isoprene unit:

A. A

B. C

C. B_2

D. D

Answer: A



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141. Nucleotides and nucleosides mainly differ from each other in :

A. Presence of phosphate units

B. Presence of base units

C. Presence of nucleic acids

D. None

Answer: A



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142. Vitamin which is believed to cure common cold is :

A. A

B. C

C. K

D. E

Answer: B



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143. Which of the following vitamins is present in cod-liver oil:

A. *A*

B. *B*₁₂

C. *B*₁

D. *C*

Answer: A



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144. The vitamin that is most readily manufactured in our bodies is :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: D



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145. An example of a water soluble vitamin is :

A. Vitamin

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin E

Answer: B



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146. Deficiency of vitamin E causes:

A. Sterility

B. Rickets

C. Beri-Beri

D. Scurvy

Answer: A



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147. The vitamin which is water soluble and antioxidant is :

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin B_1

Answer: C



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148. A vitamin which plays a vital role in the coagulating property of blood is :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin E

D. Vitamin K

Answer: D



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149. Scurvy is caused due to deficiency of :

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin B_2

C. Ascorbic acid

D. Glutamic acid

Answer: C



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150. Beri-Beri is caused due to :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B_1

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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151. Which one of the following vitamins deficiency causes rickets:

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: D



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152. Which one of the following vitamins contains a metal atom:

A. Riboflavin

B. Vitamin B_{12}

C. Vitamin A

D. Vitamin B_6

Answer: B



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153. Vitamin C is a :

A. Alcohol

B. Amide

C. Amine

D. Lactone

Answer: A



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154. Vitamin B_1 is chemically known as :

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Riboflavin

C. Pyridoxine

D. Thiamine

Answer: D



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155. Deficiency of which vitamin can cause night blindness an eye disease:

A. Vitamin B_6

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B_{12}

D. Vitamin A

Answer: D



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156. Which enzyme hydrolyses triglyceride to fatty acids and glycerol

A. Amylase

B. Maltase

C. Lipase

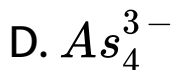
D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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157. Which is not a poison for enzymes:



Answer: B



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158. Which vitamin is present in Golden Rice ?

A. fish Liver oil

B. Milk

C. butter

D. All

Answer: D



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159. Which of the following contains vitamin D:

A. Calciferol

B. Keratin

C. Tocopherol

D. None

Answer: A



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160. is the precursor of vitamin-A.

A. Beans

B. Wheat

C. Carrots

D. Oranges

Answer: C



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161. Which of the following is a vitamin:

A. Riboflavin

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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162. Which of the following hormones helps in the conversion of glucose into glycogen in the body:

- A. Insulin
- B. Cortisone
- C. Thyroxin
- D. Oxytocin

Answer: A



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163. A substance which completely destroys or reduces the activity of the catalyst is called:

A. Catalysts

B. Inhibitors

C. Co-enzymes

D. Epimers

Answer: C



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164. The substance constituting more than 80 % of cell contents is :

A. Protein

B. Mineral

C. Fat

D. Water

Answer: D



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165. The hormone thyroxine:

A. Quick digestion

B. Slow heartbeat

C. Either of these

D. None of these

Answer: D



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166. The conversion of glucose into glycogen in liver is called:

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Glycogenesis

C. Glycolysis

D. Gluconeogenesis

Answer: B



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167. Prolonged deficiency of nicotinic acid (niacin) in human diet leads to:

A. Beri-Beri

B. Pellagra

C. Scurvy

D. Anaemia

Answer: B



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168. The Ph of stomach is:

A. 7

B. 6

C. 10

D. 2

Answer: D



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169. The energy stored in the cells of a living body is in the form of:

A. Fats

B. Glucose

C. ATP

D. Proteins

Answer: C



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170. Element found in plant systems which forms an important constituent of photosynthesis is:

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Vitamins

D. Sodium

Answer: C



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171. Which of the following disease is a STD ?

A. Epilepsy

B. AIDS

C. Color blindness

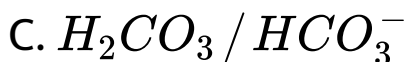
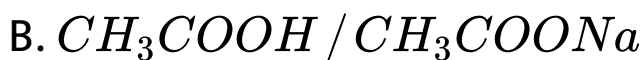
D. Leucoderma

Answer: C



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172. The principal buffer present in the blood is:



Answer: C



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173. The cells having membrane bound nucleus are called:

- A. Eukaryotic
- B. Prokaryotic
- C. Plant tissue cell
- D. Animal tissue cell

Answer: A



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174. Artificial gene was first synthesised by:

A. Khorana

B. Watson and Crick

C. Chargaff

D. Wilkins

Answer: A



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175. Which of the following is a female sex hormone:

A. Adrenaline

B. Estrone

C. Cortisone

D. Testosterone

Answer: B



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176. Hydrolysis of adenosine triphosphate, involves rupture of:

- A. Base-sugar bond
- B. Sugar-phosphate bond
- C. P-O-P bond
- D. Consumption of the whole molecule

Answer: C



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177. Oxygen balance in the atmosphere maintained through the process of:

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Protein synthesis
- C. Amino acid synthesis
- D. Fat synthesis

Answer: A



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178. Universal recipient in blood transfusion belongs to the group:

A. Adrenaline

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer: C



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179. What are the end products of respiration:

A. Glucose + CO_2

B. Glucose + O_2

C. H_2O + CO_2

D. CO_2 + O_2

Answer: C



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180. Blood transports:

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen and carbon dioxide

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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181. Which of the following is a genetic trait in man:

A. Albinism

B. Leucoderma

C. Tuberculosis

D. Diphtheria

Answer: A



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182. In which of the following steps largest number of ATP are produced :

A. Glycolysis

B. Kreb's cycle

C. Hydrolysis

D. Terminal respiratory chain

Answer: B



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183. The 'Y' shaped protein molecules involved in the immune system are called:

- A. Antigen
- B. Immunoglobulin
- C. Pathogens
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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184. Haemophilia is a disease caused by deficiency of:

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. Thromboplastin

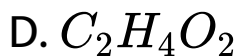
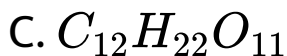
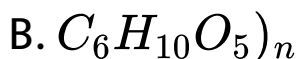
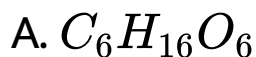
D. Water in plasma

Answer: C



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185. Carbohydrates have the general formula $C_X(H_2O)_Y$. Which of the following is not a carbohydrate:

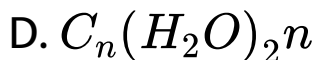
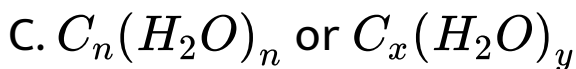
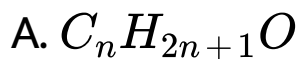


Answer: D



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186. The general formula of carbohydrates is:



Answer: C



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187. Carbohydrates are commonly found as starch in plant storage organ . Which of the following five properties of starch (i-v) make it useful as a storage material ? (i) easily translocated (ii) chemically non-reactive (iii)easily digested by animals (iv) osmotically inactive (v) synthesized during photosynthesis

The useful properties-are:

A. Hydrates of carbon

B. Polyhydroxy aldehydes or, ketones

C. Polyhydroxy acids

D. None

Answer: B



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188. Many of the carbohydrates are sweet in taste because of:

A. They give sugars on hydrolysis

B. Covalent bonding

C. Electrovalent bonding

D. Coordinate bonding

Answer: A



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189. Which carbohydrate is as important as steel and is employed in manufacture of many articles in daily use as well as most abundant in nature:

A. Cellulose

B. Glucose

C. Starch

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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190. Carbohydrate contains

A. $-OH$

B. $-CHO$

C. $> C = O$

D. All

Answer: D



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191. Aqueous solution of which carbohydrate give a dark blue colour with a few drops of iodine solution

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Fructose

Answer: B



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192. Aqueous solution of carbohydrate with 2 drops of alcoholic solution of α -naphthol and H_2SO_4 gives a ring at the junction . The colour of the ring is

A. Yellow

B. Green

C. Violet

D. Red

Answer: C



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193. Which reagent is used for detection of sugar in urine

A. Baeyer's agent

B. Tollen's agent

C. Fehling's agent

D. Benedict's agent

Answer: C



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194. Starch can be used as an indicator for the detection of the traces of

A. Glucose in aqueous solution

B. Proteins in blood

C. Iodine in aqueous solution

D. Urea in blood

Answer: C



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195. Glucose cannot be classified as:

A. A hexone

B. A carbohydrate

C. An oligosaccharide

D. An aldose

Answer: C



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196. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 sucrose

gives:

A. CO and CO_2

B. CO and SO_2

C. CO, CO_2 and SO_2

D. None of the above

Answer: D



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197. The letter D in carbohydrates represents

A. Its direct synthesis

B. Its dextrorotation

C. Its mutarotation

D. Its configuration

Answer: D



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198. Glucose reacts with methyl alcohol to give

A. α -methyl glucopyranoside

B. β -methyl glucopyranoside

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: C



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199. The epimer of glucose is

A. Galactose

B. Fructose

C. Mannose

D. Arabinose

Answer: B



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200. α -glucose and β -glucose are

A. Isomers

B. Anomers

C. Epimers

D. Tautomers

Answer: B



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201. Glucose is

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: A



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202. Fructose contains

A. 5OH groups

B. 3 secondary alcoholic groups

C. 2 primary alcoholic group and one
ketonic group

D. All

Answer: D



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203. Which of the following is a disaccharide:

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Starch

Answer: A



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204. Cane sugar on hydrolysis yields:

A. Glucose and maltose

B. Glucose and lactose

C. Glucose and fructose

D. Only glucose

Answer: C



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205. Glucose gives the silver mirror test with ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate because it contains :

A. Aldehyde group

B. Ester group

C. Ketone group

D. Amide group

Answer: A



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206. Glucose and fructose are :

- A. Chain isomers
- B. Position isomers
- C. Functional isomers
- D. Optical isomers

Answer: C



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207. Glucose and fructose differ in :

A. Taste

B. Action of heat

C. Action of Tollen's reagent

D. Direction of optical rotation

Answer: D



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208. Direct conversation of starch into glucose may be carried out by:

- A. Fermentation with diastase
- B. Fermentation with zymase
- C. Heating it with dil. H_2SO_4
- D. Fermentation with maltose

Answer: C



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209. Which is sweet among known sugars,

A. Sucrose

B. Fructose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer: B



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210. The ultimate product of the hydrolysis of starch is :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. None

Answer: A



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211. Glucose and fructose are readily distinguished by using :

A. Molisch test

B. Saliwanoff test

C. Tollen.s reagent

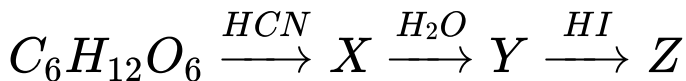
D. None of these

Answer: B



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212. Identify the product Z in the following series of reactions :



- A. Hexanoic acid
- B. α -methyl caproic acid
- C. Heptanoic acid
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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213. Invert sugar is :

- A. Chemically inactive form of sugar
- B. Equimolar mixture of glucose and fructose
- C. Mixture of glucose and sucrose
- D. A variety of cane sugar

Answer: B



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214. Milk sugar is (a disaccharide):

A. Sucrose

B. Lactose

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

Answer: B



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215. Which of the following is a ketohexose:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. Starch

Answer: C



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216. The reagent used to distinguish between starch and sugar solution is:

A. Ammoniacal silver nitrate

B. Fehling's solution

C. Benedict's solution

D. Iodine solution

Answer: A



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217. Starch is polymer of:

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: B



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218. When sucrose is heated with Fehling's solution, the product formed is:

A. Saccharic acid

B. Oxalic acid

C. Formic acid

D. Invert sugar

Answer: D



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219. Which does not react with Fehling's solution:

A. Acetaldehyde

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Glucose

D. Formic acid

Answer: B



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220. Starch is changed into disaccharides in presence of:

A. Diastase

B. Maltase

C. Lactase

D. Zymase

Answer: C



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221. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into:

A. Dicarboxylic acid

B. Alcohol

C. Amino acids

D. Aromatic acids

Answer: C



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222. How are you able to test sugar in a given sample of wine:

A. By Molisch's test

B. By Dunstan's test

C. By Biuret's test

D. By Legal's test

Answer: B



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223. which carbohydrate serves as reserve glucose in body ?



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224. Acetyl derivative of which carbohydrate is used in sizing industry:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Starch

Answer: B



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225. The carbohydrates are important constituent of our diet, they function as:

- A. Bio fuels of provide energy
- B. Shock absorbing pad
- C. Heat insulator
- D. None

Answer: C



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226. Glucose forms many derivatives. The derivative which will help to prove the furanose structure is:

A. Osazone

B. Benzoyl

C. Acetyl

D. Isopropylidene

Answer: C



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227. A compound of non-sugar and glucose which yields glucose on hydrolysis found in plants, is called:

- A. Alkoxide
- B. Glucoside
- C. Glycoside
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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228. An essential constitution of a diet is:

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Carbohydrate

D. Protein

Answer: B



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229. Which carbohydrate is used in silvering of mirrors:

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Fructose

Answer: B



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230. Glucose gives many reactions of aldehyde because:

- A. It is hydrolysed to acetaldehyde
- B. It is a polyhydroxy ketone
- C. It is a cyclic aldehyde
- D. It is a hemiacetal in equilibrium with its aldehyde form in solution

Answer: B



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231. Orlon is a polymer of

A. α -D glucopyranose

B. Fructose

C. β -fructose

D. β -D fructose

Answer: D



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232. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of hydrogen and carbon in food-stuffs are:

A. H_2O alone

B. CO_2 alone

C. H_2O and CO_2

D. None of these

Answer: D



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233. It is best to carry out reactions with sugars in neutral or acid medium not in alkaline medium. This is because in alkaline medium sugar undergoes one of the following changes.

A. Decomposition

B. Inversion

C. Rearrangement

D. Racemization

Answer: A



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234. The calorific values of fats, carbohydrates and proteins vary in the order:

A. Fats > Carbohydrates > Proteins

B. Fats > Proteins > Carbohydrates

C. Carbohydrates > Proteins > Fats

D. Proteins > Carbohydrates > Fats

Answer: B



235. Proteins mainly contain:

A. C, H, O and N

B. Only C and H

C. C, H and O

D. N and H

Answer: B



236. A substance gives ninhydrin test. It is most likely a:

A. Lipid

B. Vitamin

C. Carbohydrate

D. Protein

Answer: A



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237. Proteins are composed of:

A. Nucleotides

B. Nucleosides

C. Dipeptides

D. Amino acids

Answer: C



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238. In human body enzymes hydrolyse protein into:

A. A ketogenic acids like $CH_3COCOOH$

B. A hydroxy acid like $CH_3CHOHCOOH$

C. Dicarboxylic acid like $COOHCOOH$

D. Amino acids like CH_2NH_2COOH

Answer: D



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239. Which statement about protein is wrong:

A. Proteins occur in all living cells

B. Proteins invariably contain N, O, C and H

C. Proteins are synthesised by plant
kingdom only

D. Proteins are also synthesised in
laboratory

Answer: D



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240. Proteins do not respond to:

A. Biuret test

B. Lucas test

C. Ninhydrin test

D. Xanthoproteic test

Answer: B



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241. Amino acids usually exist in the form of Zwitterions which consist of:

A. The basic group $-NH_2$ and the acidic group $-COOH$

B. The acid group $-NH_3^+$ and the basic group CO_2^-

C. The acid group CO_2^+ and the acidic group NH_3^-

D. No acidic or basic group

Answer: B



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242. A compound of formula NH_2CH_2COOH may behave:

- A. Only as an acid
- B. Only as a base
- C. Both acid and base
- D. Neither acid nor base

Answer: B



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243. The helical structure or a secondary structure of proteins is stabilized by:

- A. Peptide bonds
- B. Dipeptide bonds
- C. H-bond
- D. None

Answer: B



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244. The sequence in the structure of nucleic acid is:

- A. Base + phosphate group + pentose
- B. Phosphate group + sugar + base
- C. Pentose + base + phosphate group
- D. All

Answer: B



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245. Who pointed out peptide linkage in proteins:

A. Kekule

B. Hofmann

C. Fisher

D. Cannizzaro

Answer: A



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246. Protein can be most easily removed by:

A. Alkanes

B. Alkenes

C. Alkynes

D. Benzene

Answer: C



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247. Point out the correct statement about proteins:

- A. They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular weights
- B. They on hydrolysis by enzyme give amino acids
- C. Many of them are enzymes

D. All

Answer: B



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248. One of the essential alpha amino acids is:

A. Lysine

B. Glycine

C. Serine

D. Proline

Answer: A



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249. Which of the following contains the highest percentage of proteins:

A. Groundnut

B. Cow's milk

C. Egg

D. Wheat

Answer: B



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250. The proteins are hydrolysed with acids, alkalies or enzymes finally to:

- A. Amino acids
- B. Ethers
- C. Esters
- D. Cycloparaffins

Answer: D



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251. The main structural feature of protein is:

- A. The ester linkage
- B. The ether linkage
- C. The peptide linkage
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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252. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses:

- A. Proteins to amino acids
- B. Fats to fatty acids
- C. Glucose to ethyl alcohol
- D. Polysaccharides to monosaccharides

Answer: D



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253. Protein is an important constituent of our diet. It functions mainly as:

- A. A source of energy
- B. Construction material
- C. Shock absorber
- D. Reserve food

Answer: D



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254. The end product of protein digestion is:

A. Amino acids

B. Glucose

C. Glycerol

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: C



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255. The energy change produced by the combustion of foods is called the calorific value. . The best calorific value is given by:

- A. Proteins
- B. Fats
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins

Answer: C



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256. Biuret test is used for the detection of:

A. Saturated oils

B. Sugars

C. Proteins

D. Fats

Answer: B



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257. Proteins give:

A. A violet colour with alkaline

$CuSO_4$ solution

B. Form a purple colour on boiling with

dilute ninhydrin solution

C. Yellow colour on boiling with HNO_3

D. All

Answer: C



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258. Which of the following is proteins:

A. Terry cotton

B. Natural silk

C. Nylon

D. Reyon

Answer: A



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259. Which is an amino acid:

A. Glycine

B. Valine

C. Lysine

D. All

Answer: A



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260. Which of the following is a simple protein?

A. Albumin

B. Globulin

C. Glutenin

D. All

Answer: B



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261. Which is a protein:

A. Gelatin

B. Casein

C. Plasma protein

D. All

Answer: A



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262. Which of the following have coiled helical structure:

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Vitamins

Answer: C



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263. Globular proteins are present in:

A. Blood

B. Eggs

C. Milk

D. Body fluids

Answer: B



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264. Keratin, a structural protein is present in:

A. Hair

B. Skin

C. Wool

D. Horn

Answer: C



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265. The protein is responsible for transport of oxygen in the bloodstream is

A. Haemoglobin

B. Insulin

C. Myoglobin

D. Albumin

Answer: A



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266. Which of the following is not a classification of proteins

A. Enzymes

B. Antibodies

C. Antigens

D. Hormones

Answer: B



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267. Which protein is main constituent of milk

A. Keratin

B. Casein

C. Myosin

D. Insulin

Answer: B



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

A. Oxidising test

B. Xanthoproteic test

C. Hoppe's test

D. Acid base test

Answer: B



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269. Naturally occurring polymer of amino acids

is

A. Polythene

B. PVC

C. Proteins

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C



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270. Proteins are polymer of amino acids .

Which of the following is not a protein

A. Wool

B. Nails

C. Hair

D. DNA

Answer: D



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271. Molecular weight of a protein is

A. 10000

B. 1,000-10,000

C. 100-1,000

D. greater than 10,000

Answer: D



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272. A Protein that controls the metabolism of glucose is

A. Oxytocin

B. Insulin

C. Haemoglobin

D. Keratin

Answer: B



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273. Insulin , a protein acts as

A. An antibody

B. A hormone

C. An enzyme

D. A transport agent

Answer: B



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274. Protein which acts as hormone is

A. Casein

B. Oxytocin

C. Trypsin

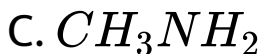
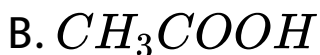
D. Keratin

Answer: B



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275. Decarboxylation of glycine yields



Answer: C



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276. The purine base present in RNA is

A. Guanine

B. Thymine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

Answer: D



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277. Which vitamin is closely involved in the formation of collagen-protein present in connective tissues and bones

A. Riboflavin

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Niacin

D. Cyanocobalamin

Answer: B



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278. Simple proteins bonded with a non-protein prosthetic group (acting as cofactor) are called

- A. Simple proteins
- B. Conjugated proteins
- C. Proteonic proteins
- D. None

Answer: B



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279. Which of the following is a conjugated protein

- A. Glycoprotein
- B. Phosphoprotein
- C. Chromoprotein
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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280. Proteins give a white precipitate with Millon's reagent, which is

A. Mercurous and mercuric nitrate in



B. Mercurous and mercuric chloride in



C. Mercurous and mercuric chloride in



D. None

Answer: A



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281. Blood protein is

- A. Albumin
- B. Haemoglobin
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C



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282. Which is not a fibrous protein?

A. Wool

B. Insulin

C. Nails

D. Skin



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283. Compounds containing both $-NH_2$ and $-COOH$ groups are called

- A. Proteins
- B. Dicarboxylic acids
- C. Amino acids
- D. α -hydroxy acids

Answer: C



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284. The pH value of a solution in which a polar amino acid does not migrate under the influence of electric field is called

- A. Isoelectronic points
- B. Isoelectric point
- C. Neutralisation point
- D. None

Answer: A



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285. Two reactions are said to be coupled if

- A. Both δG_1 and δG_2 are negative
- B. δG_1 is positive but δG_2 is negative
- C. δG_1 and δG_2 are positive
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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286. The no. of polypeptide chains present in a molecule of haemoglobin is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: D



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287. The Ph of blood is (approximately)

A. 7.4

B. 5.2

C. 11.3

D. 9.6

Answer: A



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288. Hyperglycemia refers to

- A. High blood sugar level
- B. High salt conc. In blood
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Low sugar level in blood

Answer: A



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289. Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by :

- A. Diffusion

B. Protection

C. Peptization

D. Emulsification

Answer: D



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290. Which of the following is the female sex hormone

A. Estrone

B. Testostrene

C. Cortisone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A



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291. The hydrolysis of starchy foods begins in the mouth by enzymes present in saliva . The enzymes are

A. Amylase

B. Protease

C. Ptyalin

D. Maltase

Answer: C



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292. Enzymes trypsin converts

A. Proteins into α -amino acids

B. Starches into sugar

C. Glucose into glycogen

D. α -amino acids into proteins

Answer: A



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293. The primary products of photosynthesis in green plants . It contains the element

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Maltose

D. Cellulose

Answer: B



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294. Chlorophyll is the green colouring matter of plant . It contains the element

A. Sodium

B. Potassium

C. Magnesium

D. Manganese

Answer: C



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295. Which of the following is provitamin A

A. Carotene

B. Calciferol

C. Ascorbic acids

D. Ergosterol

Answer: A



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296. The green pigment of plants essential for the formation of carbohydrates by photosynthesis is

A. Acrophyll

B. Lyphyll

C. Chlorophyll

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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297. Which of the following regulates the metabolism of sugars

A. Thyroid

B. Insulin

C. Hydrocortisone

D. None

Answer: B



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298. In the chemical sense digestion is basically

A. Hydrolysis

B. Anabolism

C. Hydrogenation

D. Dehydrogenation

Answer: A



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299. Deficiency of calcium leads to

A. Anaemia

B. Tetany

C. Scurvy

D. Rickets

Answer: D



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300. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of the hydrogen and carbon in food - stuffs are

A. Water only

B. Carbondioxide only

C. Water and carbon dioxide

D. None of these

Answer: C



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301. Zinc is a constituent of

A. Enzymes

B. Insulin

C. Tissues

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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302. Which is involved in blood clotting

A. Fibrinogen

B. Pepsinogen

C. Trypsinogen

D. None

Answer: A



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303. Deficiency of which metal ion causes anaemia

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Mg

D. Na

Answer: B



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304. The metal ions present in body fluids are

A. Sodium , Potassium , Calcium

B. Sodium , Calcium

C. Potassium , Zinc

D. Magnesium , Iron

Answer: A



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305. The metal ion present in the human body in greater % is

A. Ca

B. Na

C. K

D. Fe

Answer: A



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306. White blood cells act as

A. As source of energy

B. For blood clotting

C. As defence against infection

D. As a medium for oxygen transport from
lungs to tissues

Answer: C



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307. Nucleoside involves the combination of

A. Sugar + base + H_3PO_4

B. Sugar + base

C. Sugar + acid

D. None

Answer: B



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308. Water is important to living being because

A. It is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen

B. It can be obtained in pure form

C. It is a good solvent and its boiling point is moderately high

D. It is colourless liquid

Answer: C



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309. A gene is a segment of a molecule of

A. DNA

B. m-RNA

C. t-RNA

D. Protein

Answer: A



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310. Protein synthesis occurs:

- A. Transcription
- B. Translation
- C. Replication
- D. Duplication

Answer: B



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311. Which of the following gives maximum energy in metabolic process

A. Proteins

B. Carbohydrates

C. Vitamins

D. Fats

Answer: D



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312. The chemical change in a DNA molecule that leads to the synthesis of proteins with different amino acids sequence is called

- A. Allergy
- B. Mutation
- C. Transcription
- D. Metabolism

Answer: B



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313. Which of the following is molecular disease ?

A. Allergy

B. Cancer

C. Measles

D. Sickle cell anaemia

Answer: D



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314. The nutrient used in the body as a source of energy as a raw material for growth and repair is

A. Fat

B. Carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: C



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

A. Lactose

B. Maltose

C. Fructose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B



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316. Molisch's test is used for :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Polysaccharides

D. All

Answer: D



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317. Number of possible isomers of glucose is :

A. 10

B. 14

C. 16

D. 20

Answer: C



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318. Glycogen on hydrolysis gives :

A. Starch

B. Amylopectin

C. Amylose

D. Glucose

Answer: D



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319. Carbohydrates are stored in the body as :

A. Sugars

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Glycogen

Answer: D



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320. The enzyme that hydrolyses cellulose into glucose is :

A. Invertase

B. Zymase

C. Lactase

D. Emulsin

Answer: D



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321. Which of the following is a disaccharide:

A. Lactose

B. Starch

C. Cellulose

D. Fructose

Answer: A



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322. In fermentation by zymase, alcohol and CO_2 are obtained from :

A. Glucose

B. Invert sugar

C. Fructose

D. All

Answer: A



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323. Glycogen is :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: D



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324. Which of the following are all disaccharides:

A. Maltose, sucrose, lactose

B. Maltose, lactose, glucose

C. Glycogen, lactose, sucrose

D. Starch, maltose, lactose

Answer: A



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325. Monosaccharides containing ketonic group are called :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Sucrose

D. Cellulose

Answer: B



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326. Raffinose on hydrolysis forms :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Galactose

D. All

Answer: D



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327. Which of the following enzymes are used to convert starch into alcohol :

- A. Maltose, diastase
- B. Invertase, Zymase
- C. Diastase, maltase, zymase
- D. Invertase, diastase, zymase

Answer: C



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328. Glucose is used in :

- A. Manufacture of vitamin C
- B. As preservative
- C. In the manufacture of alcohol
- D. All

Answer: D



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329. Glucose gives test with :

- A. Tollen's reagent
- B. Fehling's solution
- C. Benedict's solution
- D. All

Answer: D



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330. Glucose is

- A. Neutral ferric chloride

B. $CHCl_3 + KOH(\text{alc.})$

C. Ammoniacal $AgNO_3$

D. C_2H_5ONa

Answer: C



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331. Acetone may be obtained from starch by the action of :

A. Acid

B. Bacteria

C. Oxidising agent

D. None

Answer: B



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332. How many atoms are there in pyranose ring:

A. 5

B. 3

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: C



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333. Which does not exist ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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334. Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride to

from :

A. Monoacetate

B. Tetra acetate

C. Penta acetate

D. Hexa acetate

Answer: C



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335. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Arabinose

D. Galactose

Answer: C



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336. Glucose contains :

A. One-CHO group

B. Five -OH groups

C. One primary alcoholic group and four secondary alcohol groups

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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337. Oligosaccharides contain _____ simple sugar units :

A. 2 to 10

B. 4 to 8

C. 6 to 12

D. 6 to 10

Answer: A



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338. Monosaccharides usually contain :

A. 3 to 8 carbon atoms

B. 5 to 8 carbon atoms

C. 2 to 10 carbon atoms

D. 6 to 10 carbon atoms

Answer: A



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339. Emil Fischer was awarded Nobel Prize for his work on :

A. Sugars and purine synthesis

B. Ammonia discovery

C. Optical activity

D. Alkaloid synthesis

Answer: A



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340. Maltose is made up of :

A. α -D glucose

B. α and β -D glucose

C. Glucose and fructose

D. Fructose only

Answer: A



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341. Carbohydrates containing more than 10 simple units of sugar are called :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: D



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342. Now carbohydrates are regarded as :

A. Aromatic compounds

B. Polyfunctional compounds

C. Alicyclic compounds

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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344. The important monosaccharides are :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Aldoses and ketoses

D. None

Answer: C



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345. Which of the following is oligosaccharide

:

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. All

Answer: D



346. Which is polysaccharide:

A. Nylon

B. Polyethene

C. Glucose

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



347. Monosaccharides containing aldehyde group are called :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Polysaccharides

D. Disaccharides

Answer: A



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

A. Brown

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Green

Answer: B



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349. Glucose and cane sugar can be distinguished by:

A. Fehling's solution

B. Baeyer's reagent

C. Molisch's test

D. Iodine solution

Answer: A



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350. A certain compound gives negative test with ninhydrin, but positive test with Benedict's solution. The compound is :

- A. Protein
- B. Monosaccharide
- C. Lipid
- D. Amino acid

Answer: B



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351. Carbon atoms in diamond are bonded with each other in configuration :

A. C_5

B. C_2

C. C_4

D. C_3

Answer: B



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352. Which of the following sugars is present in genetic factor DNA molecule :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Ribose

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: D



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353. Cellulose, starch and glycogen are the polysaccharides having ____ monosaccharide unit:

A. Glucose

B. Ribose

C. Fructose

D. Pentose

Answer: A



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354. Colour of osazone of glucose is :

A. Red

B. Brown

C. Yellow

D. Orange

Answer: C



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355. Fehling's solution and Benedict's solution are reduced by glucose to form :

A. CuO

B. Cu_2O

C. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

D. Cu

Answer: B



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356. When glucose is heated with nitric acid, the product is :

A. Gluconic acid

B. Glucaric acid

C. Glycolic acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: B



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357. Starch is made up of:

- A. Glucose and fructose
- B. Amylose and amylopectin
- C. Amylose and glycogen
- D. Amylopectin and glycogen

Answer: B



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358. Which of the following carbohydrate is synthesised by nature on the largest scale :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactase

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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359. Cane sugar is made of :

A. 5 membered glucose ring and 5 membered fructose ring

B. 6 membered glucose ring and 6 membered fructose ring

C. 6 membered glucose ring and 5 membered fructose ring

D. 6 membered glucose ring and 6 membered fructose ring

Answer: C



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360. Glycogen and amylopectin have :

A. Same structure

B. Similar structure but differ in branching
of glucose chain

C. Similar structure but differ in their
solubility in water

D. Similar structure but they are stored in different parts of the body

Answer: B



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361. The carbon chain in fructose is identified by converting in into:

A. α -methyl hexane

B. Cyclohexane

C. n-hexane

D. α -methyl caproic acid

Answer: C



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362. Formation of amylene oxide ring in glucose is an indication that ring in glucose is at:

A. C_1 and C_5

B. C_2 and C_5

C. C_3 and C_6

D. C_2 and C_4

Answer: A



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363. The polysaccharide used in the manufacture of paper is:

A. Cellulose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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364. Methylation of glucose with dimethyl sulphate indicates the presence of following group in glucose :

A. -CHO group

B. -COOH group

C. -OH group

D. None

Answer: C



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365. Which of the following elements are necessary for maintaining fluid balance in the body:

A. Calcium and magnesium

B. Potassium and sodium

C. Iron and magnesium

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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366. The store house for all biological information is :

A. RNA

B. m-RNA

C. DNA

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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367. What is not true for enzymes :

A. They are powerful biocatalysts

B. They are all proteins

C. They are highly specific in their action

D. They do not lose activity on heating

Answer: D



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368. Which one is the complementary base of adenine in one strand to that in the other strand of DNA:

A. Cytosine

B. Guanine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine

Answer: D



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369. Which one is the complementary base in RNA strand to the adenine base in DNA during protein synthesis:

A. Adenine

B. Guanine

C. Uracil

D. Cytosine

Answer: D



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370. The enzyme that hydrolyses casein of milk into paracasein is:

A. Renoline

B. Renin

C. Replication

D. Renil

Answer: B



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371. Which of the following is not a pyrimidine base :

A. Thymine

B. Guanine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

Answer: B



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372. The process of formation of RNA from DNA is known as :

A. Translation

B. Transcription

C. Replication

D. Mutation

Answer: A



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373. Ribose sugar is a component of :

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Glucose

D. Wax

Answer: B



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374. The enzyme present in saliva is :

A. Pepsin

B. Peptidase

C. Lipase

D. Ptyalin

Answer: D



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375. Antibodies are

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Phospholipids

D. Lipids

Answer: B



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376. Pancreatic juice contains the enzyme :

A. Zymase

B. Invertase

C. Diastase

D. Lipase

Answer: D



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377. Which of the following statements about enzymes is incorrect :

A. The catalytic action of an enzyme is not specific

B. An enzymatic reaction is highly sensitive to temperature

C. The catalytic action of enzymes is due to their capacity

to lower the energy of activation of a particular reaction

D. None of these

Answer: A



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378. Which of the following is not present in

RNA :

A. Ribose

B. Uracil

C. Thymine

D. Phosphate

Answer: C



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379. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) consists of the following units:

A. Peptides

B. Glucosides

C. Nucleotides

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: C



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380. The sugar part of DNA is :

A. Glucose

B. Sorbose

C. Ribose

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: D



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381. Redness of blood is because of the presence of :

- A. Iron in haeme pigment
- B. Haemoglobin
- C. Copper in haeme pigment
- D. All

Answer: A



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382. Which of the following compounds is responsible for the transmission of heredity characters:

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. Glucose

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: B



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383. With which one of the pollutant gases in air, haemoglobin of blood undergoes irreversible chemical combination thus causing death. The gas is :

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Sulphur dioxide

D. Ozone

Answer: A



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384. A chemical substance acts as the currency of energy metabolism in a cell. It is :

- A. Adenosine triphosphate
- B. Adenosine diphosphate
- C. Adenosine monophosphate
- D. Glucose

Answer: A



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385. Which statement is not correct for an enzyme :

- A. It acts as a biocatalyst
- B. Its aqueous solution is colloidal
- C. It can catalyse any chemical reaction
- D. Its catalytic efficiency is temperature dependent

Answer: C



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386. An antigen develops antibodies which protect the body from their harmful effects.

The antibodies are :

A. Immunoglobulins

B. Phospholipids

C. Albumins

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A



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387. In blood, the transport of oxygen from lungs to tissues is carried out by :

A. White blood cells (leukocytes)

B. Red blood cells (erythrocytes)

C. Fibrinogen

D. Globulins

Answer: B



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388. DNA molecule consists of units of:

A. Base-sugar

B. Base-sugar-phosphate

C. Base-phosphate

D. None of these

Answer: B



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389. The antibodies necessary to protect new born babies from infection are derived from:

- A. Cow's milk
- B. Pasteurised milk
- C. Mother's milk
- D. Honey

Answer: C



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390. The red colouring matter of blood which transports oxygen contains an element in a system of rings. The element is :

A. Iron

B. Magnesium

C. Cobalt

D. Calcium

Answer: A



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391. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Two polynucleotide chains pointing in opposite

directions are coiled to form a double helix

B. Both helices are right handed

C. The helices have ten nucleotides in each turn

D. The two chains are not complementary
to each other

Answer: D



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392. Oxygen, necessary for life on earth was
formed in atmosphere as a result of :

A. Eradication of ozone

B. Photosynthesis

C. Electric discharge on water

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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393. Rice has deficiency of the essential amino acid:

A. Alanine

B. Glycine

C. Lysine

D. Leucine

Answer: C



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394. Which of the following base is not present in DNA?

A. Guanine

B. Adenine

C. Thymine

D. Uracil

Answer: C



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395. The simple prokaryotic cells evolved when life began on earth. Which of the following nutrients used for evolving more complex eukaryotic cells:

A. CO_2

B. N_2

C. CO_2 and N_2

D. O_2

Answer: C



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396. Which parts of amino acid molecules are linked through hydrogen bonds in the secondary structure of proteins :

A. -SH group

B. -COOH group

C. C=O and -NH groups

D. Alkyl group

Answer: C



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397. The structure of RNA molecule consists of

:

A. Double helix

B. Single helix

C. Single strand

D. Branched chain

Answer: C



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398. The main point of difference between

DNA and RNA is :

A. Presence of thymine in DNA and RNA

B. Presence of deoxyribose and thymine

in DNA, ribose and uracil in RNA

C. Presence of ribose and thymine in DNA,

deoxyribose and uracil in RNA

D. Presence of deoxyribose in DNA

and ribose in RNA

Answer: B



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399. Insulin has 51 amino acids in two polypeptide chains which are linked by :

- A. One sulphide bond
- B. One disulphide bond
- C. Two disulphide bonds
- D. Three disulphide

Answer: C



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400. Discuss the structure and function of DNA.

- A. Protein synthesis
- B. Self replication
- C. Store of hereditary information
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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401. The purine base present in DNA is :

A. Adenine

B. Cytosine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine

Answer: A



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402. Which of the following is not present in nucleotide :

A. Guanine

B. Cytosine

C. Adenine

D. Thyroxine

Answer: D



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

- A. Transport oxygen
- B. Provide immunity
- C. Catalyse Biochemical reaction
- D. Provide energy

Answer: C



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404. DNA has deoxyribose and base and third compound is :

A. Phosphate group

B. Ribose

C. Adenine

D. Thymine

Answer: A



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405. Which of the following elements is responsible for oxidation for water to O_2 in the biological process?

A. Fe

B. Mn

C. Cu

D. Mo

Answer: A



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406. Enzymes are :

A. Catalysts

B. Fatty acids

C. Proteins

D. Carbohydrates

Answer: C



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407. Which one of the following is not present in RNA ?

A. Thymine

B. Ribose

C. Uracil

D. Phosphate

Answer: A



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408. The disease .diabetes mellitus. is caused by the deficiency of :

A. Iodine

B. Insulin

C. Phenyl alanine hydroxylase

D. Lysine

Answer: B



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409. The hormone used as an oral contraceptive is :

- A. Aldosterone
- B. Cortisone
- C. Progesterone
- D. Testosterone

Answer: C



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410. Bleeding gums are caused by deficiency of

:

A. Thiamine

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Folic acid

D. Vitamin E

Answer: B



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411. Insulin is secreted from —

A. Ovary

B. Testes

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Pancreas

Answer: D



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412. Increased blood pressure may be caused by excess secretion of :

A. Thyroxin

B. Testosterone

C. Estradiol

D. Adrenalin

Answer: D



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413. Biological catalyst (enzymes) belong to :

A. Polysaccharides

B. Synthetic polymers

C. Polypeptides

D. Poly nitrogen heterocycles

Answer: C



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414. Which is not member of vitamin B complex group :

A. Retinol

B. Thiamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



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415. Which of the following nutrients is increased on sprouting the pulses such as sprouted black gram or bengal gram

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Iron

Answer: D



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416. The science of using microorganisms for the beneficial effects in industries is called:

- A. Biotechnology
- B. Genetic engineering
- C. Enzymology
- D. Microbiology

Answer: B



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417. All except one may be caused by a virus:

A. Poliomyelitis

B. Influenza

C. Malaria

D. Small pox

Answer: C



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418. The chief constituents of biological membranes are:

A. Proteins

B. Waxes

C. Triglycerides

D. phospholipids

Answer: C



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419. A disease can often be transmitted by polluted water is:

A. Rabies

B. Typhoid

C. Common cold

D. Malaria

Answer: B



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420. Most viruses are composed of:

A. Proteins

B. Proteins and nucleic acid

C. Cellulose and fat

D. fats and proteins

Answer: B



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421. Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes:

A. Muscular cramps

B. Headache

C. Diarrhoea

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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422. Progesterone is a:

- A. Steroid hormone
- B. Proteins hormone
- C. Vitamin
- D. Alkaloid

Answer: A



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423. Which carbohydrate cannot be metabolised by human being:

A. Maltose

B. Cellulose

C. Amylose

D. Amylopectin

Answer: B



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424. Saliva contains:

A. Amylases

B. Bile

C. Vitamins

D. Trypsin

Answer: A



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425. Bile juice aids in the digestion and absorption of fats because it contains:

A. Bile pigment

B. Lipase

C. Cholesterol

D. Bile salts

Answer: D



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426. which component of the typical birth control pill is responsible for regulating the menstrual cycle:

A. Androgen

B. Estrogen

C. Progestin

D. Oxytocin

Answer: C



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427. The human body does not produce:

A. Enzymes

B. Vitamins

C. DNA

D. Hormones

Answer: B



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428. OXY-haemoglobin contains:

- A. Less oxygen than haemoglobin
- B. More oxygen than haemoglobin
- C. Contains more carbon dioxide
- D. Contains less carbon dioxide

Answer: B



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429. Glucose is stored in the liver in the polysaccharide form called:



430. The digestion of starch by the enzyme amylase occurs in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Liver
- C. Muscles
- D. Small intestine

Answer: D



431. Which of the following is a female sex hormone:

A. Estrogen

B. Estradiol

C. Progesterone

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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432. Emulsification of fat is brought about by:

A. Bile pigment

B. Bile salts

C. Hydrochloric acid

D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: B



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433. AIDS is caused by

A. Cretinism

B. Dwarfism

C. Sterility

D. Addison's disease

Answer: D



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434. All digestive enzymes are:

A. Ligases

B. Oxidases

C. transferases

D. Hydrolases

Answer: D



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435. Cellophane is made from :

A. Cellulose

B. Phenol

C. Gum

D. Petroleum

Answer: A



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436. Monosaccharides are :

A. Sweet

B. Sour

C. Tasteless

D. Offensive

Answer: A



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437. An example of disaccharide made up of two units of the same monosaccharides is :

A. Maltose

B. Sucrose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: A



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438. Ring structure of glucose is due to formation of hemiacetal and ring formation between :

A. C_1 and C_5

B. C_1 and C_4

C. C_1 and C_3

D. C_3 and C_4

Answer: A



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439. The charring product formed when $C_6H_{12}O_6$ is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 is due to :

A. Oxidation

B. Reduction

C. Dehydration

D. Dehydrogenation

Answer: C



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440. To become a carbohydrate, a compound must contain atleast :

A. 6 carbons

B. 3 carbons

C. 4 carbons

D. 2 carbons

Answer: B



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441. Which of the following gives reddish brown precipitate with dilute solution of resorcinol in dilute HCl:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Maltose

Answer: B



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442. Lactose on hydrolysis yields :

- A. Two glucose molecules
- B. Two galactose molecule
- C. A galactose and fructose molecule
- D. A galactose and a glucose molecule

Answer: D



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443. Which statement about ribose is incorrect :

A. A polyhydroxy compound

B. An aldehyde sugar

C. Has six carbon atoms

D. Exhibits optical activity

Answer: C



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444. The number of atoms in the ring structure of pyranose is :

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: A



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445. Main constituents of the cell walls of plants is :

A. Cellulose

B. Glycogen

C. Lactose

D. Chlorophyll

Answer: A



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446. Dextrins ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) are used in :

A. Making adhesive

B. Confectionary

C. Sizing paper

D. All

Answer: D



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447. Animal starch is the name given for :

A. Glycogens

B. Lactogens

C. Cellulose

D. None

Answer: A



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448. Cellulose trinitrate is used in preparation of :

A. Food

B. Explosives

C. Rayon

D. None

Answer: B



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449. Cellulose is a linear polymer of :

A. α glucose

B. β glucose

C. α fructose

D. None

Answer: B



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450. Glycogen is a branched polymer of :

A. α glucose

B. β glucose

C. α fructose

D. None

Answer: A



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451. Gums are :

A. Polysaccharides of more than
one type of monosaccharides

B. Used as thickening agent

C. Used for improvement of texture

in food industry

D. All

Answer: D



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452. Which are called biomolecules :

A. Carbohydrate

B. Protein

C. Lipids

D. All

Answer: D



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453. Nucleic acids are :

A. Polymers of nucleotides

B. Polymers of nucleosides

C. Polymers of purine bases through

phosphate ester bonds

D. Phosphate ester bonds

Answer: A



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454. The process of respiration in absence of oxygen is called :

A. Metabolic

B. Aerobic

C. Anaerobic

D. Glycolysis

Answer: C



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455. Which of the following body parts is not composed of structural proteins :

A. Muscle

B. Nails

C. Bones

D. Skin and bone matrix

Answer: B



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456. One mole of glucose on respiration produces :

A. 36 mole of ATP

B. 34 mole of ATP

C. 40 mole of ATP

D. 38 mole of ATP

Answer: A



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457. Which of the following hormones contains iodine :

A. Adrenalin

B. Testosterone

C. Thyroxine

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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458. The pH of fluid in the stomach is :

A. 2.0

B. 7.0

C. 4.2

D. 9.2

Answer: A



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459. The purine bases present in both DNA and RNA are :

A. Guanine and adenine

B. Guanine and uracil

C. Adenine and thymine

D. Cytosine and uracil

Answer: A



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460. Bases common to DNA and RNA are :

A. Adenine, cytosine ,uracil

B. Guanine , adenine ,cytosine

C. Guanine , uracil , thymine

D. Adenine , thymine , guanine

Answer: B



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461. Nucleic acids contain :

A. 4 purine bases

B. 4 pyrimidine bases

C. 2 purine bases and 3 pyrimidine bases

D. 4 pyrimidine bases and one purine base

Answer: C



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462. Adenosine is an example of :

- A. Nucleotide
- B. Nucleoside
- C. Purine base
- D. Pyrimidine base

Answer: B



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463. Which of the following is a protein hormone?

A. Insulin

B. Oxytocin

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



464. The chemical messenger produced in the endocrine (duct-less) glands are grouped as:

- A. Vitamins
- B. Lipids
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Hormones

Answer: D



465. The function of DNA is :

- A. To synthesise RNA
- B. To synthesise the necessary proteins
- C. To carry the hereditary characteristics
from generation to generation
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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466. Which of the following base is found only in RNA and not in DNA :

A. Thymine

B. Uracil

C. Adenine

D. Guanine

Answer: B



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467. The element present in traces in insulin is

:

A. Iron

B. Cobalt

C. Zin

D. Magnesium

Answer: C



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468. The base present only in RNA and not in DNA is :

A. Uracil

B. Cytosine

C. Thymine

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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469. The hormone which maintains blood sugar level is :

A. Oxytocin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Insulin

D. Ptylin

Answer: C



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470. A compound which catalyses a chemical reaction in a living organism is called a (n) :

A. Carbohydrate

B. Enzyme

C. Lipid

D. Vitamin

Answer: B



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471. Hormones function as :

A. Chemical messengers

B. Coenzymes

C. Provitamins

D. All

Answer: A



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472. Enzyme trypsin converts:

A. Amino acids into proteins

B. Glucose into glycogens

C. Starch into sugar

D. Proteins into amino acids

Answer: D



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473. The enzyme carbonic anhydrase catalyses the change :

A. Carbonic acid to H_2O and CO_2

B. Lactose to glucose and galactose

C. Maltose to glucose

D. None

Answer: A



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474. CO- factors (non- protein prosthetic groups) used to bond conjugated proteins are

:

A. Carbohydrates

B. Phosphoric acid

C. Iron pigments

D. All the correct

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

475. Which of the following is proteolytic enzyme:

A. Insulin

B. Diastase

C. Pepsin

D. Adenine

Answer: C



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476. Photosynthesis in plants is brought about by chlorophyll. It involves :

A. Conversion of chemical energy into radiant energy

B. Conversion of chemical energy into mechanical energy

C. Conversion of solar energy into chemical energy

D. Conversion of mechanical energy into solar energy

Answer: C



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477. In DNA the complementary bases are :

A. Adenine and thymine , guanine and cytosine

B. Uracil and adenine , cytosine and guanine

C. Adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine

D. Adenine and thymine , guanine and uracil

Answer: A



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478. Mutations arise due to :

A. Infection by microorganisms

B. Abrupt changes in genes

C. Hybridisation

D. Dominant character of one of the parents

Answer: B



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479. Sudden hereditary change is called :

A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Mutation

D. None

Answer: C



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480. DNA dictates synthesis of :

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Glucose

Answer: A



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481. The set of reaction in a cell which help in degradation of macromolecules is called :

- A. Metabolism
- B. Anabolism
- C. Catabolism
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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482. Which of the following is not a biotechnology product :

A. Interferon

B. Human insulin hormone

C. Vaccines

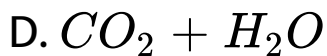
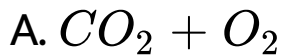
D. Cortisone

Answer: D



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483. Respiration ultimately results in :



Answer: D



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484. Biological reactions associated with positive ΔG values are called :

- A. Exergonic
- B. Endergonic
- C. Exothermic
- D. Endothermic

Answer: B



485. The process photosynthesis cannot occur in the absence of :

A. Chlorophyl

B. Oxygen

C. Catalyst

D. None

Answer: A



486. During respiration , food is oxidised to carbon dioxide in the presence of oxygen . This process is called :

A. Aerobic

B. Anaerobic

C. Anabolism

D. Catabolism

Answer: A



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487. Degradation of one mole of glucose provides :

- A. 36 mole of ATP
- B. 10 mole of ATP
- C. 315 mole of ATP
- D. 3 mole of ATP

Answer: A



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488. Interferon is a product of biotechnology and is used against :

- A. Viral diseases
- B. Diabetes
- C. Sickle cell anaemia
- D. Haemorrhage

Answer: A



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489. Blood clots due to :

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Platelets

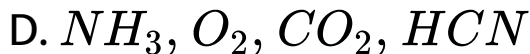
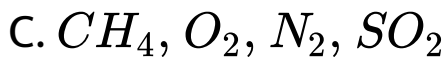
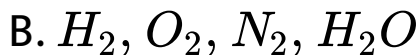
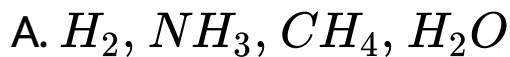
D. Globulins

Answer: C



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490. Miller synthesised simple amino acids from:



Answer: A



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491. A codon on the mRNA has :

A. One base

B. Two base

C. Three base

D. Variable number of bases

Answer: C



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492. Which of the following is an example of zwitterion :

A. Urea

B. Glycine hydrochloride

C. Ammonium acetate

D. α -alanine

Answer: D



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493. Among the latest discovery in cytology is :

A. Respiration

B. Genetic code

C. Enzyme

D. None

Answer: B



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494. An example of natural biopolymer is :

A. Teflon

B. Nylon-6,6

C. Rubber

D. DNA

Answer: D



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495. Enzymes, in the living systems:

A. Provide energy

B. Provide immunity

C. Transport oxygen

D. Catalysed biochemical process

Answer: D



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496. The pH of the blood does not appreciably change by small addition of an acid or a base because blood :

- A. Contains serum protein which acts as a buffer
- B. Contains iron as a part of the molecule
- C. Can be coagulated easily
- D. Is a body fluid

Answer: A



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497. Enzymes :

A. Have optimum activity at body

temperature

B. Consists of nucleic acids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Have all these properties

Answer: A



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498. Nucleic acids are :

A. Phosphate-base-sugar

B. Sugar-base-phosphate

C. Base-sugar-phosphate

D. Base-phosphate-sugar

Answer: C



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499. Name two fibrous proteins.



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500. Deficiency of vitamin B_2 causes which disease.



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501. Write two functions of protein.



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502. What are the sources of vitamin K?



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503. What is glycogen ?

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504. Why cellulose is not digested by human beings ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

505. What is Zwitterion?



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506. Name two water soluble vitamins.



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507. Lipids and proteins are collectively known as _____.



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508. Catabolism and anabolism are collectively known as _____.



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509. _____ acts as the centre of all activities of the cell.



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510. Insulin is a homopolymer of _____.



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511. Homopolymers of fructose are known as

_____.



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512. Nucleic acids contain _____ sugar.



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513. Larger polymers of α -amino acids are called _____.



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514. Nucleoprotein is a _____ type protein.



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515. Albumin is a _____ type protein.



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516. Keratin is a _____ type protein.



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517. Starch undergoes hydrolysis in presence of mineral acids to give fructose. True/false



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518. Glucose and fructose are chain isomers.TRUE/FALSE



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519. Sucrose is used in silvering of mirrors.
(True/False)



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520. Care sugar gives red color with Fehling's solution.(True/False)



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521. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives glucose.TRUE/FALSE



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522. Glucose is a ketohexose.TRUE/FALSE



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523. Molisch's reagent may be used to distinguish between cane sugar and glucose solution.(True/False)



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524. The change in optical rotation with time of freshly prepared solutions of sugar is known as :





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525. Starch is polymer of:



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526. The function group which is found in amino acids is $-COOH$. TRUE/FALSE



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527. Lack of vitamin B_1 causes scurvy.

(True/False)



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528. Describe the double helical structure of DNA.



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529. The enzyme which hydrolyses triglycerides to fatty acids and glycerol is called zymase.

TRUE/FALSE



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530. Helical structure of protein is stabilised by:



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531. Amino acids which has phenolic -OH group assist backbone is Leucine.TRUE/FALSE



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532. Myosin is a globular protein.



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533. Thymine is present in RNA but not in DNA.SAY TRUE/FALSE



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534. Hormone produced in the ovary is Testosterone.(True/False)



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535. What is polypeptide ?



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536. Give an example of denatured protein.



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537. Explain the term invert sugar.



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538. Rickets and Xerophthalmia are caused due to which two deficiencies ?



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539. What is biofuel ?



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540. Write the difference between reducing sugar and non-reducing sugar.



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541. Give two functions of mitochondria.



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542. What do you mean by Hormone ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

543. Write two functions of protein.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

544. Give a brief idea about insulin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

545. Name two fat soluble vitamins.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

546. Define and correlate the terms proteins and peptide with amino acids.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

547. How are sugar classified based on reducing nature of carbohydrates ?



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548. How proteins are classified depending on their three dimensional shape ?



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549. How proteins are classified on the basis of structure ?



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550. Write important biological functions of Protein.



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551. Write important functions of lipids.



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552. Discuss important effects of hormones in our body to control the biological activities.



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553. What are carbohydrates ? How are they classified ? Give examples of each type.



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554. Define and correlate the terms proteins and peptide with amino acids.



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555. How are sugar classified based on reducing nature of carbohydrates ?



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556. How proteins are classified depending on their three dimensional shape ?



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557. Write important biological functions of Protein.



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558. What are lipids ?



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559. Write important functions of lipids.



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560. What are enzymes ? Illustrate their functions.



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561. Discuss important effects of hormones in our body to control the biological activities.



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562. Discuss the classification and functions of vitamins.



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563. What are nucleic acids? Write the functions of nucleic acids ?



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564. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Arabinose

D. Galactose

Answer: C



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565. Starch on hydrolysis by a dilute inorganic mineral acid gives :

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Maltose

Answer: D



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566. Glucose will show mutarotation when solvent is :

A. Acidic

B. Basic

C. Neutral

D. Amphiprotic

Answer: D



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567. Which is used for making rayon (artificial silk) :

A. Starch

B. Cellulose

C. Terephthalic acid

D. Adipic acid

Answer: B



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568. The disaccharide having two glucose units is :

A. Lactose

B. Maltose

C. Sucrose

D. Ribose

Answer: B



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569. Molisch's test is made for the detection of

:

A. Alkyl halide

B. Carbohydrate

C. Alkaloid

D. Fat

Answer: B



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570. After digestion , starch is converted into :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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571. Osazone formation involves only 2 carbon atoms of glucose because of :

- A. Chelation
- B. Oxidation
- C. Reduction
- D. Hydrolysis

Answer: B



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572. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in fructose are :

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: B



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573. Describe the preparation of ether by williamson synthesis.

- A. Glucose and lactose
- B. Glucose and fructose
- C. Glucose and arabinose
- D. Glucose and maltose

Answer: B



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574. Milk changes after digestion into :

A. Cellulose

B. Fructose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer: C



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575. Glucose and fructose :

- A. Are isomeric compounds
- B. Are polyhydroxy compounds
- C. Shows epimerization
- D. All

Answer: D



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576. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in fructose are :

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 6

Answer: C



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577. The total number of C atoms in β -D fructofuranose are :

A. 6

B. 5

C. 4

D. 7

Answer: A



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578. Glucose reacts with acetyl chloride to form pentaacetyl glucose, it indicates presence of :

- A. Five primary alcoholic groups
- B. Five secondary alcoholic groups
- C. Aldehyde as well as alcoholic group
- D. Five -OH groups

Answer: D



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579. Glucose when heated with CH_3OH in presence of dry HCl gas α - and β - methyl glycosides are formed . This is because it contains :

- A. An aldehydic group
- B. $-CH_2OH$ group
- C. A ring structure
- D. Five hydroxyl groups

Answer: C



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580. Ribose sugar is a component of :

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Glucose

D. Wax

Answer: B



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581. Glucose with excess of phenylhydrazine

from :

A. Fructosazone

B. Glucose phenyl hydrazone

C. Glucosazone

D. Phenyl hydrazone of glucosazone

Answer: C



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582. Which molecule possess the general formula of carbohydrates, but is not a carbohydrate :

A. Glyceraldehydes

B. Arabinose

C. Acetic acid

D. All

Answer: C



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583. An aldose is converted into its next higher homologue by :

- A. Ruff's method
- B. Amadori rearrangement
- C. Kiliani synthesis
- D. None

Answer: C



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584. Fructose is prepared commercially by
a polysaccharide which occurs in dahlia tubers
and Jerusalem artichokes :

A. Insulin

B. Cellulose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: A



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585. When glucose reacts with bromine water ,
the major product is :

- A. Gluconic acid
- B. Saccharin acid
- C. Sorbitol
- D. Galactose

Answer: A



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586. Blood sugar is the same as,

A. Fructose

B. Galactose

C. Glucose

D. Glycogen

Answer: C



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587. An essential constituent of plant is :

A. Cellulose

B. Glucose

C. Sugar

D. Raffinose

Answer: A



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588. Which enzyme hydrolyses triglyceride to fatty acids and glycerol

A. Amylase

B. Maltose

C. Lipase

D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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589. Cellulose is a:

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Polysaccharide

D. None

Answer: C



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590. Which is not a reducing sugar :

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Lactose

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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591. Give the structure of the Saccharin and write its one use.

A. Hexose

B. Reducing sugar

C. Glucoside

D. None

Answer: D



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592. Common table sugar is more formally described as

A. Glucose

B. Lactose

C. Maltose

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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593. Sucrose is made up of :

A. Glucopyranose and fructopyranose

B. A glucopyranose and d fructofuranose

C. A glucopyranose and d fructofuranose

D. A glucopyranose and fructopyranose

Answer: B



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594. Glycogen is :

A. A polysaccharide found in both animals
and plants

B. Polysaccharide found in plants

C. A polysaccharide found in animals

D. A polysaccharide found in honey

Answer: C



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595. Which is insoluble in water :

A. Glucose

B. Cellulose

C. Fructose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B



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596. Which does not contain carbohydrate :

A. Cellulose

B. Wax

C. Starch

D. Wheat flour

Answer: B



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597. Human digestive system does not hydrolyse :

A. Starch

B. Maltose

C. Glycogen

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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598. The change in optical rotation with time of freshly prepared solutions of sugar is known as :

A. specific rotation

B. Inversion

C. Rotatory motion

D. Mutarotation

Answer: B



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599. Which differs from the rest :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Sucrose

D. Lactose

Answer: A



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600. Lactose has the same molecular formula as :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Laevulose

D. Galactose

Answer: B



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601.

Dihydroxyacetone

$(CH_2OH.CO.CH_2OH)$ has the general

formula of carbohydrate but not included in

this class due to :

A. It does not contain polyhydroxy gp.

B. It does not contain aldehyde gp.

C. It is not optically active

D. All

Answer: C



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602. The synthesis of carbohydrates in plants is mainly due to :

A. Double decomposition

B. Photosynthesis

C. Hydrolysis of ingredients taken from soil

D. Nitrifying bacteria

Answer: B



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603. Glucose may be converted into fructose

by :

A. Osazone formation

B. Lactone formation

C. Kiliani synthesis

D. None

Answer: A



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604. The sugar present in fruits is :

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Sucrose

D. Galactose

Answer: A



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605. Artificial sweetener used in soft drink is :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. cellulose

D. Aspartame

Answer: B



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606. Pyranose structure of glucose is

A. Hexagonal

B. Pentagonal

C. Linear

D. Tetrahedral

Answer: D



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607. The main sugar present in honey is :

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Maltose

Answer: A



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608. The polymer formed with more than two monosaccharide unit is known as :

- A. Disaccharide
- B. Polysaccharide
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: B



609. Which of the following is laevorotatory :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. None

Answer: B



610. The reaction of glucose with $redP + HI$ is called :

- A. Sandmeyer's reaction
- B. Reformatsky reaction
- C. Gattermann reaction
- D. Reduction

Answer: D



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611. The reagent used in Ruff degradation is :

- A. Baeyer's reagent
- B. Tollen's reagent
- C. Fenton reagent
- D. Benedict's reagent

Answer: C



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

- A. To the right
- B. to the left
- C. To either side
- D. None

Answer: A



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613. Raffinose is :

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. None

Answer: C



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614. Amino acid present in insulin are:

A. 51

B. 15

C. 25

D. 475

Answer: A



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615. Which are not the essential constituents of balanced diet:

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Hormones

Answer: D



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616. The hormone responsible for bolting is

- A. Is secreted by pancreas
- B. Is secreted by thyroid
- C. Decreases blood sugar
- D. Does not stimulate metabolism

Answer: B



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617. Which one of the following proteins transports oxygen in the blood stream:

A. Myoglobin

B. Insulin

C. Albumin

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: D



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618. Which is an amino acid:

A. Histidine

B. Glycine

C. α -alanin

D. Threonin

Answer: B



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619. Which one is a test for proteins:

A. Brillstein test

B. Biuret test

C. Benedict's test

D. Molisch's test

Answer: B



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620. The destruction of the biological nature and activity of proteins by heat or chemical agent is called:

A. Dehydration

B. Denaturation

C. Denitrogenation

D. Deamination

Answer: B



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621. Which of the following biomolecules always contain nitrogen:

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Oils and fats

D. Waxes

Answer: B



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622. Proteins are polymer of amino acids .

Which of the following is not a protein

A. Wool

B. Nail

C. Enzyme

D. Nucleoside

Answer: D



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623. Kwashiorkor is caused by the deficiency of:

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Amino acids

D. Essential amino acids

Answer: C



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624. Point out of the wrong statement about proteins:

A. They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular mass

B. They on hydrolysis by enzymes give amino acids

C. Many of them are enzymes

D. They do not contain polypeptide linkages

Answer: D



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625. Secondary structure of proteins refers to:

A. Mainly denatured proteins and structure of prosthetic group

B. Three dimensional structure specially the bond between amino acid residues that are distant from each other in polypeptide chain

C. Linear sequence of amino acid residue in the polypeptide chain

D. Regular folding patterns of continuous portion of the polypeptide chain

Answer: D



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626. Ascorbic acid is:

A. Vitamins C

B. Enzyme

C. Proteins

D. Lipid

Answer: A



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627. The organic compounds of high physiological importance which are essential in small amounts for the well being of all human beings are:

- A. Proteins
- B. Vitamins
- C. Mineral salts
- D. Enzymes

Answer: B



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628. Vitamin A is also known as:

A. Xerophythol

B. Thiamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



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629. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a polymer of units called:

A. Sugars

B. Ribose

C. Amino acids

D. Nucleosides

Answer: D



630. Vitamin C deficiency may cause:

- A. Beriberi
- B. Rickets
- C. Night blindness
- D. Teeth & scurvy disease

Answer: D



631. The antisterility or anti reproductive vitamin is:

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. E

Answer: D



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632. The aqueous solution of which vitamin is dark pink in colour:

A. B_1

B. B_2

C. B_6

D. B_{12}

Answer: D



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633. Which is fat soluble vitamin:

A. Vitamin A

B. Pyridoxine

C. Riboflavin

D. Thiamine

Answer: A



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634. Citrus fruits are an important source of vitamin:

A. B

B. C

C. D

D. K

Answer: B



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635. Which one of the following compounds is not a vitamin:

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Thiamine

C. Testosterone

D. Riboflavin

Answer: C



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636. Which vitamin contains N:

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B

D. Vitamin D

Answer: C



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637. The chemical messenger produced in the endocrine (duct-less) glands are grouped as:

A. Polypeptides

B. Hormones

C. Bile salts

D. Purines

Answer: B



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638. Vitamin D is also known as:

- A. Growth vitamin
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Reproductive vitamin
- D. Sunshine vitamin

Answer: D



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639. Which of the following vitamins contains isoprene unit:

A. A

B. C

C. B_2

D. D

Answer: A



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640. Nucleotides and nucleosides mainly differ from each other in :

- A. Presence of phosphate units
- B. Presence of base units
- C. Presence of nucleic acids
- D. None

Answer: A



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641. Vitamin which is believed to cure common cold is :

A. A

B. C

C. K

D. E

Answer: B



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642. Which of the following vitamins is present in cod-liver oil:

A. A

B. B_{12}

C. B_1

D. C

Answer: A



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643. The vitamin that is most readily manufactured in our bodies is :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: D



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644. An example of a water soluble vitamin is :

A. Vitamin

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin E

Answer: B



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645. Deficiency of vitamin E causes:

A. Sterility

B. Rickets

C. Beri-Beri

D. Scurvy

Answer: A



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646. The vitamin which is water soluble and antioxidant is :

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin B_1

Answer: C



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647. A vitamin which plays a vital role in the coagulating property of blood is :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin E

D. Vitamin K

Answer: D



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648. Scurvy is caused due to deficiency of :

A. Vitamin B_1

B. Vitamin B_2

C. Ascorbic acid

D. Glutamic acid

Answer: C



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649. Beri-Beri is caused due to :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B_1

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: B



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650. Which one of the following vitamins deficiency causes rickets:

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer: D



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651. Which one of the following vitamins contains a metal atom:

A. Riboflavin

B. Vitamin B_{12}

C. Vitamin A

D. Vitamin B_6

Answer: B



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652. Vitamin C is a :

A. Alcohol

B. Amide

C. Amine

D. Lactone

Answer: A



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653. Vitamin B_1 is chemically known as :

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Riboflavin

C. Pyridoxine

D. Thiamine

Answer: D



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654. Deficiency of which vitamin can cause night blindness an eye disease:

- A. Vitamin B_6
- B. Vitamin C
- C. Vitamin B_{12}
- D. Vitamin A

Answer: D



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655. Which enzyme hydrolyses triglyceride to fatty acids and glycerol

A. Amylase

B. Maltase

C. Lipase

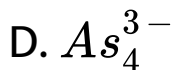
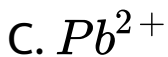
D. Pepsin

Answer: C



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656. Which is not a poison for enzymes:



Answer: B



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657. Vitamin A is present in :

A. Liver

B. Milk

C. Green vegetables

D. All

Answer: D



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658. Which of the following contains vitamin D:

A. Calciferol

B. Keratin

C. Tocopherol

D. None

Answer: A



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659. Vitamin C is a :

A. Beans

B. Wheat

C. Carrots

D. Oranges

Answer: C



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660. Which of the following is a vitamin:

A. Riboflavin

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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661. Which of the following hormones helps in the conversion of glucose into glycogen in the body:

- A. Insulin
- B. Cortisone
- C. Thyroxin
- D. Oxytocin

Answer: A



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662. The non-proteinaceous substances which certain enzymes require for their activity are called:

A. Catalysts

B. Inhibitors

C. Co-enzymes

D. Epimers

Answer: C



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663. The substance constituting more than 80 % of cell contents is :

A. Protein

B. Mineral

C. Fat

D. Water

Answer: D



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664. Cryoscopy is related with

A. Quick digestion

B. Slow heartbeat

C. Either of these

D. None of these

Answer: D



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665. The conversion of glucose into glycogen in liver is called:

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Glycogenesis

C. Glycolysis

D. Gluconeogenesis

Answer: B



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666. Prolonged deficiency of nicotinic acid (niacin) in human diet leads to:

A. Beri-Beri

B. Pellagra

C. Scurvy

D. Anaemia

Answer: B



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667. The Ph of stomach is:

A. 7

B. 6

C. 10

D. 2

Answer: D



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668. The energy stored in the cells of a living body is in the form of:

A. Fats

B. Glucose

C. ATP

D. Proteins

Answer: C



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669. Element found in plant systems which forms an important constituent of photosynthesis is:

A. Iron

B. Copper

C. Vitamins

D. Sodium

Answer: C



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670. Which of the following disease is a STD ?

A. Epilepsy

B. AIDS

C. Color blindness

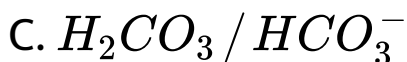
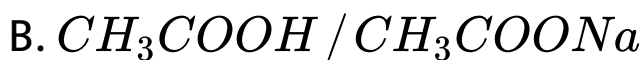
D. Leucoderma

Answer: C



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671. The principal buffer present in the blood is:



Answer: C



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672. The cells having membrane bound nucleus are called:

- A. Eukaryotic
- B. Prokaryotic
- C. Plant tissue cell
- D. Animal tissue cell

Answer: A



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673. Artificial gene was first synthesised by:

A. Khorana

B. Watson and Crick

C. Chargaff

D. Wilkins

Answer: A



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674. Which of the following is a female sex hormone:

A. Adrenaline

B. Estrone

C. Cortisone

D. Testosterone

Answer: B



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675. Hydrolysis of adenosine triphosphate, involves rupture of:

- A. Base-sugar bond
- B. Sugar-phosphate bond
- C. P-O-P bond
- D. Consumption of the whole molecule

Answer: C



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676. Oxygen balance in the atmosphere maintained through the process of:

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Protein synthesis
- C. Amino acid synthesis
- D. Fat synthesis

Answer: A



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677. Universal recipient in blood transfusion belongs to the group:

A. Adrenaline

B. B

C. AB

D. O

Answer: C



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678. What are the end products of respiration:

A. Glucose + CO_2

B. Glucose + O_2

C. H_2O + CO_2

D. CO_2 + O_2

Answer: C



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679. Blood transports:

A. Oxygen

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Oxygen and carbon dioxide

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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680. Which of the following is a genetic trait in man:

A. Albinism

B. Leucoderma

C. Tuberculosis

D. Diphtheria

Answer: A



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681. In which of the following steps largest number of ATP are produced :

A. Glycolysis

B. Krebs's cycle

C. Hydrolysis

D. Terminal respiratory chain

Answer: B



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682. The 'Y' shaped protein molecules involved in the immune system are called:

- A. Antigen
- B. Immunoglobulin
- C. Pathogens
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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683. Haemophilia is a disease caused by deficiency of:

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. Thromboplastin

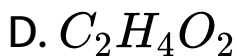
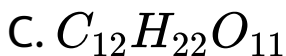
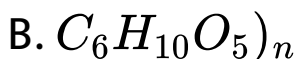
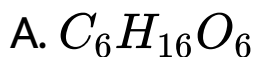
D. Water in plasma

Answer: C



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684. Carbohydrates have the general formula $C_X(H_2O)_Y$. Which of the following is not a carbohydrate:

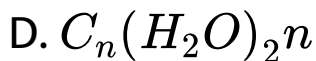
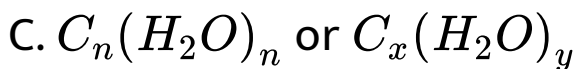
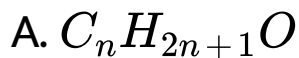


Answer: D



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685. The general formula of carbohydrates is:



Answer: C



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686. Carbohydrates are stored in the body as :

- A. Hydrates of carbon
- B. Polyhydroxy aldehydes or, ketones
- C. Polyhydroxy acids
- D. None

Answer: B



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687. Many of the carbohydrates are sweet in taste because of:

A. They give sugars on hydrolysis

B. Covalent bonding

C. Electrovalent bonding

D. Coordinate bonding

Answer: A



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688. Which carbohydrate is as important as steel and is employed in manufacture of many articles in daily use as well as most abundant in nature:

A. Cellulose

B. Glucose

C. Starch

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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689. Carbohydrate contains

A. -OH gp

B. -CHO gp

C. 

D. All

Answer: D



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690. Aqueous solution of which carbohydrate give a dark blue colour with a few drops of iodine solution

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Fructose

Answer: B



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691. Aqueous solution of carbohydrate with 2 drops of alcoholic solution of α -naphthol and H_2SO_4 gives a ring at the junction . The colour of the ring is

A. Yellow

B. Green

C. Violet

D. Red

Answer: C



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692. Which reagent is used for detection of sugar in urine

A. Baeyer's agent

B. Ozonolysis

C. Fehling's agent

D. None

Answer: C



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693. Starch can be used as an indicator for the detection of the traces of

A. Glucose in aqueous solution

B. Proteins in blood

C. Iodine in aqueous solution

D. Urea in blood

Answer: C



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694. Glucose cannot be classified as:

- A. A hexone
- B. A carbohydrate
- C. An oligosaccharide
- D. An aldose

Answer: C



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695. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 sucrose gives:

- A. CO and CO_2
- B. CO and SO_2
- C. CO, CO_2 and SO_2
- D. None of the above

Answer: D



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696. The letter D in carbohydrates represents

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

Answer: D



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697. Glucose reacts with methyl alcohol to give

A. α -methyl glucoside

B. β -methyl glucoside

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer: C



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698. The epimer of glucose is

A. Galactose

B. Fructose

C. Mannose

D. Arabinose

Answer: B



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699. α -glucose and β -glucose are

A. Isomers

B. Anomers

C. Epimers

D. Tautomers

Answer: B



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700. Glucose is

A. Monosaccharide

B. Disaccharide

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: A



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701. Fructose contains

A. 5OH groups

B. 3 secondary alcoholic groups

C. 2 primary alcoholic group and keto gp

D. All

Answer: D



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702. Which of the following is a disaccharide:

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Starch

Answer: A



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703. Cane sugar on hydrolysis yields:

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

Answer: C



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704. Glucose gives the silver mirror test with ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate because it contains :

A. Aldehydes gp

B. Ester gp

C. Ketone gp

D. Amide gp

Answer: A



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705. Glucose and fructose are :

- A. Chain isomers
- B. Position isomers
- C. Functional isomers
- D. Optical isomers

Answer: C



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706. Glucose and fructose differ in :

A. Taste

B. Action of heat

C. Action of Tollen's reagent

D. Direction of optical rotation

Answer: D



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707. Direct conversation of starch into glucose may be carried out by:

- A. Fermentation with diastase
- B. Fermentation with zymase
- C. Heating it with dil. HCL
- D. Fermentation with maltose

Answer: C



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708. Which is sweet among known sugars,

A. Sucrose

B. Fructose

C. Glucose

D. Lactose

Answer: B



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709. The ultimate product of the hydrolysis of starch is :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. None

Answer: A



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710. Glucose and fructose are readily distinguished by using :

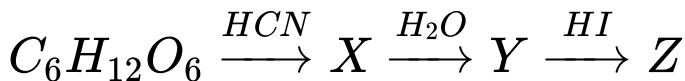
- A. Molisch test
- B. Salivanoff test
- C. Tollen's reagent
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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711. Identify the product Z in the following series of reactions :



- A. Hexanoic acid
- B. α -methyl caproic acid
- C. Heptanoic acid
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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712. Invert sugar is :

A. Chemically inactive form of sugar

B. Equimolecular mixture of glucose
fructose

C. Mixture of glucose and sucrose

D. A variety of cane sugar

Answer: B



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713. Milk sugar is (a disaccharide):

A. Sucrose

B.

C. Fructose

D. Glucose

Answer: B



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714. Which of the following is a ketohexose:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Sucrose

D. Starch

Answer: C



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715. The reagent used to distinguish between starch and sugar solution is:

A. Ammoniacal silver nitrate

B. Fehling's solution

C. Benedict's solution

D. Iodine solution

Answer: A



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716. Starch is polymer of:

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: B



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717. When sucrose is heated with Fehling's solution, the product formed is:

A. Saccharic acid

B. Oxalic acid

C. Formic acid

D. Invert sugar

Answer: D



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718. Which does not react with Fehling's solution:

A. Acetaldehyde

B. Benzaldehyde

C. Glucose

D. Formic acid

Answer: B



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719. Starch is changed into disaccharides in presence of:

A. Diastase

B. Maltase

C. Lactase

D. Zymase

Answer: C



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720. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into:

A. Dicarboxylic acid

B. Alcohol

C. Amino acids

D. Aromatic acids

Answer: C



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721. How are you able to test sugar in a given sample of wine:

A. By Molisch's test

B. By Dunstan's test

C. By Biuret test

D. By Legal's test

Answer: B



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722. which carbohydrate serves as reserve glucose in body ?

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glycogen

D. Fructose

Answer: C



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723. Acetyl derivative of which carbohydrate is used in sizing industry:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Starch

Answer: B



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724. The carbohydrates are important constituent of our diet, they function as:

A. Bio fuels of provide energy

B. Shock absorbing pad

C. Heat insulator

D. None

Answer: C



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725. Glucose forms many derivatives. The derivative which will help to prove the furanose structure is:

A. Osazone

B. Benzoyl

C. Acetyl

D. Isopropylidene

Answer: C



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726. A compound of non-sugar and glucose which yields glucose on hydrolysis found in plants, is called:

A. Alkoxide

B. Glucoside

C. Glycoside

D. None of these

Answer: B



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727. An essential constitution of a diet is:

A. Starch

B. Glucose

C. Carbohydrate

D. Cellulose

Answer: B



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728. Which carbohydrate is used in silvering of mirrors:

A. Sucrose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Fructose

Answer: B



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729. Glucose gives many reactions of aldehyde because:

A. It is hydrolysed to acetaldehyde

B. It is a polyhydroxy ketone

C. It is a cyclic aldehyde

D. It is a hemiacetal in equilibrium with its
aldehyde form in solution

Answer: B



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730. Amylose is a polymer of:

A. α -D glucopyranose

B. Fructose

C. β -fructose

D. β -D fructose

Answer: D



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731. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of hydrogen and carbon in food-stuffs are:

A. H_2O alone

B. CO_2 alone

C. H_2O and CO_2

D. None of these

Answer: D



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732. It is best to carry out reactions with sugars in neutral or acid medium not in alkaline medium. This is because in alkaline

medium sugar undergoes one of the following changes.

A. Decomposition

B. Inversion

C. Rearrangement

D. Racemization

Answer: A



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733. The calorific values of fats, carbohydrates and proteins vary in the order:

A. Fats gt Carbohydrates gt Proteins

B. Fats gt Proteins gt Carbohydrates

C. Carbohydrates gt Proteins gt Fats

D. Proteins gt Carbohydrates gt Fats

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

734. Proteins mainly contain:

A. C, H, O and N

B. Only C and H

C. C, H and O

D. N and H

Answer: B



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735. A substance gives ninhydrin test. It is most likely a:

A. Lipid

B. Vitamin

C. Shock absorber

D. Protein

Answer: A



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736. Proteins are composed of:

A. Nucleotides

B. Nucleosides

C. Dipeptides

D. Amino acids

Answer: C



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737. In human body enzymes hydrolyse protein into:

A. A ketogenic acids like $CH_3COCOOH$

B. A hydroxy acid like $CH_3CHOHCOOH$

C. Dicarboxylic acid like $COOHCOOH$

D. Amino acids like CH_2NH_2COOH

Answer: D



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738. Which statement about protein is wrong:

A. Proteins occur in all living cells

B. Proteins invariably contain N, O, C and H

C. Proteins are synthesised by plant
kingdom only

D. Proteins are also synthesised in
laboratory

Answer: D



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739. Proteins do not respond to:

A. Biuret test

B. Lucas test

C. Ninhydrin test

D. Xanthoproteic test

Answer: B



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740. Amino acids usually exist in the form of Zwitterions which consist of:

A. The basic group $-NH_2$ and the acidic group $-COOH$

B. The acid group $-NH_3^+$ and the basic group CO_2^-

C. The acid group CO_2^+ and the acidic group NH_3^-

D. No acidic or basic group

Answer: B



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741. A compound of formula NH_2CH_2COOH may behave:

- A. Only as an acid
- B. Only as a base
- C. Both acid and base
- D. Neither acid nor base

Answer: B



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742. The helical structure or a secondary structure of proteins is stabilized by:

- A. Peptide bonds
- B. Dipeptide bonds
- C. H-bond
- D. None

Answer: B



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743. The sequence in the structure of nucleic acid is:

- A. Base + phosphate group + pentose
- B. Phosphate group + pentose + base
- C. Pentose + base + phosphate group
- D. All

Answer: B



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744. Who pointed out peptide linkage in proteins:

A. Kekule

B. Hofmann

C. Fisher

D. Cannizzaro

Answer: A



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745. Protein can be most easily removed by:

A. Alkanes

B. Alkenes

C. Alkynes

D. Benzene

Answer: C



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746. Point out the correct statement about proteins:

- A. They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular weights
- B. They on hydrolysis by enzyme give amino acids
- C. Many of them are enzymes
- D. All

Answer: B



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747. One of the essential alpha amino acids is:

A. Lysine

B. Glycine

C. Serine

D. Proline

Answer: A



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748. Which of the following contains the highest percentage of proteins:

A. Groundnut

B. Cow's milk

C. Egg

D. Wheat

Answer: B



749. The proteins are hydrolysed with acids, alkalies or enzymes finally to:

- A. Amino acids
- B. Ethers
- C. Esters
- D. Cycloparaffins

Answer: D



750. The main structural feature of protein is:

- A. The ester linkage
- B. The ether linkage
- C. The peptide linkage
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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751. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses:

- A. Proteins to amino acids
- B. Fats to fatty acids
- C. Glucose to ethyl alcohol
- D. Polysaccharides to monosaccharides

Answer: D



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752. Protein is an important constituent of our diet. It functions mainly as:

- A. A source of energy
- B. Construction material
- C. Shock absorber
- D. Reserve food

Answer: D



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753. The end product of protein digestion is:

A. Amino acids

B. Glucose

C. Glycerol

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: C



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754. The energy change produced by the combustion of foods is called the calorific value. . The best calorific value is given by:

- A. Proteins
- B. Fats
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Vitamins

Answer: C



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755. Biuret test is used for the detection of:

A. Saturated oils

B. Sugars

C. Proteins

D. Fats

Answer: B



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756. Proteins give:

A. A violet colour with alkaline $CuSO_4$ solution

B. Form a purple colour on boiling with dilute ninhydrin solutions

C. Yellow colour on boiling with HNO_3

D. All

Answer: C



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757. Which of the following is proteins:

A. Terry cotton

B. Natural silk

C. Nylon

D. Reyon

Answer: A



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758. Which is an amino acid:

A. Glycine

B. Valine

C. Lysine

D. All

Answer: A



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759. Which of the following is a simple protein?

A. Albumin

B. Globulin

C. Glutenin

D. All

Answer: B



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760. Which is a protein:

A. Gelatin

B. Casein

C. Plasma protein

D. All

Answer: A



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761. Which of the following have coiled helical structure:

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Vitamins

Answer: C



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762. Globular proteins are present in:

A. Blood

B. Eggs

C. Milk

D. Body fluids

Answer: B



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763. Keratin, a structural protein is present in:

A. Hair

B. Skin

C. Wool

D. Horn

Answer: C



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764. The protein is responsible for transport of oxygen in the bloodstream is

A. Haemoglobin

B. Insulin

C. Collagen

D. Albumin

Answer: A



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765. Which of the following is not a classification of proteins

A. Enzymes

B. Antibiotics

C. Antigens

D. Hormones

Answer: B



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766. Which protein is main constituent of milk

A. Keratin

B. Casein

C. Myosin

D. Insulin

Answer: B



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

A. Oxidising test

B. Xanthoproteic test

C. Hoppe's test

D. Acid base test

Answer: B



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768. Naturally occurring polymer of amino acids

is

A. Polythene

B. PVC

C. Proteins

D. CH_3COOH

Answer: C



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769. Proteins are polymer of amino acids .

Which of the following is not a protein

A. Wool

B. Nails

C. Hair

D. DNA

Answer: D



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770. Molecular weight of a protein is

A. 10000

B. 1,000-10,000

C. 100-1,000

D. gt10,000

Answer: D



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771. A Protein that controls the metabolism of glucose is

A. Oxytocin

B. Insulin

C. Haemoglobin

D. Keratin

Answer: B



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772. Insulin , a protein acts as

A. An antibody

B. A hormone

C. An enzyme

D. A transport agent

Answer: B



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773. Protein which acts as hormone is

A. Casein

B. Oxytocin

C. Trypsin

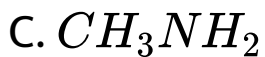
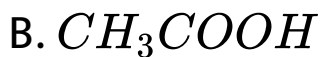
D. Keratin

Answer: B



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774. Decarboxylation of glycine yields



D. Ethanamide

Answer: C



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775. The purine base present in RNA is

A. Guanine

B. Thymine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

Answer: D



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776. Which vitamin is closely involved in the formation of collagen-protein present in connective tissues and bones

- A. Riboflavin
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Niacin
- D. Cyanocobalamin

Answer: B



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777. Simple proteins bonded with a non-protein prosthetic group (acting as cofactor) are called

- A. Simple proteins
- B. Conjugated proteins
- C. Proteonic proteins
- D. None

Answer: B



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778. Which of the following is a conjugated protein

- A. Glucoprotein
- B. Phosphoprotein
- C. Chromoprotein
- D. All are correct

Answer: D



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779. Proteins give a white precipitate with Millon's reagent, which is

A. Mercurous and mercuric nitrate in



B. Mercurous and mercuric chloride in



C. Mercurous and mercuric chloride in



D. None

Answer: A



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780. Blood protein is

- A. Albumin
- B. Haemoglobin
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None

Answer: C



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781. Microbes are present in

A. Wool

B. Silk

C. Nails

D. Skin



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782. Compounds containing both $-NH_2$ and $-COOH$ groups are called

- A. Proteins
- B. Dicarboxylic acids
- C. Amino acids
- D. α -hydroxy acids

Answer: C



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783. The pH value of a solution in which a polar amino acid does not migrate under the influence of electric field is called

A. Isoelectronic points

B. Isoelectric point

C. Neutralisation point

D. None

Answer: A



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784. Two reactions are said to be coupled if

- A. Both δG_1 and δG_2 are negative
- B. δG_1 is positive but δG_2 is negative
- C. δG_1 and δG_2
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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785. The no. of polypeptide chains present in a molecule of haemoglobin is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: D



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786. The Ph of blood is (approximately)

A. 7.4

B. 5.2

C. 11.3

D. 9.6

Answer: A



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787. Hyperglycemia refers to

- A. High blood sugar level
- B. High salt conc. In blood
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Low sugar level in blood

Answer: A



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788. Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by :

- A. Diffusion

B. Protection

C. Peptization

D. Emulsification

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

789. Which of the following is the female sex hormone

A. Estrone

B. Testostrene

C. Cortisone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

790. The hydrolysis of starchy foods begins in the mouth by enzymes present in saliva . The enzymes are

A. Amylase

B. Protease

C. Ptyalin

D. Maltase

Answer: C



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791. Enzymes trypsin converts

A. Proteins into α -amino acids

B. Starches into sugar

C. Glucose into glycogen

D. α -amino acids into proteins

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

792. The primary products of photosynthesis in green plants . It contains the element

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Maltose

D. Cellulose

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

793. Chlorophyll is the green colouring matter of plant . It contains the element

A. Sodium

B. Potassium

C. Magnesium

D. Manganese

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

794. Which of the following is provitamin A

A. Carotene

B. Calciferol

C. Ascorbic acids

D. Ergosterol

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

795. The green pigment of plants essential for the formation of carbohydrates by photosynthesis is

A. Acrophyll

B. Lyphyll

C. Chlorophyll

D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

796. Which of the following regulates the metabolism of sugars

A. Thyroid

B. Insulin

C. Hydrocortisone

D. None

Answer: B



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797. In the chemical sense digestion is basically

A. Hydrolysis

B. Anabolism

C. Hydrogenation

D. Dehydrogenation

Answer: A



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798. Deficiency of calcium leads to

A. Anaemia

B. Tetany

C. Scurvy

D. Rickets

Answer: D



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799. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of the hydrogen and carbon in food - stuffs are

A. Water only

B. Carbondioxide only

C. Water and carbon dioxide

D. None of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

800. Zinc is a constituent of

A. Enzymes

B. Insulin

C. Tissues

D. All are correct

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

801. Which is involved in blood clotting

A. Fibrinogen

B. Pepsinogen

C. Trypsinogen

D. None

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

802. Deficiency of which metal ion causes anaemia

A. Zn

B. Fe

C. Mg

D. Na

Answer: B



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803. The metal ions present in body fluids are

A. Sodium , Potassium , Calcium

B. Sodium , Calcium

C. Potassium , Zinc

D. Magnesium , Iron

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

804. The metal ion present in the human body in greater % is

A. Ca

B. Na

C. K

D. Fe

Answer: A



805. White blood cells act as

A. As source of energy

B. For blood clotting

C. As defence against infection

D. As a medium for oxygen transport from
lungs to tissues

Answer: C



806. Nucleoside involves the combination of

A. Sugar + base + H_3PO_4

B. Sugar + base

C. Sugar + acid

D. None

Answer: B



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807. Water is important to living being because

A. It is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen

B. It can be obtained in pure form

C. It is a good solvent and its boiling point is moderately high

D. It is colourless liquid

Answer: C



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808. A gene is a segment of a molecule of

A. DNA

B. m-RNA

C. t-RNA

D. Protein

Answer: A



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809. Protein synthesis in living cells is also called

A. Transcription

B. Translation

C. Replication

D. Duplication

Answer: B



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810. Which of the following gives maximum energy in metabolic process

A. Proteins

B. Carbohydrates

C. Vitamins

D. Fats

Answer: D



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811. The chemical change in a DNA molecule that leads to the synthesis of proteins with different amino acids sequence is called

- A. Allergy
- B. Mutation
- C. Transcription
- D. Metabolism

Answer: B



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812. Which of the following is molecular disease ?

A. Allergy

B. Cancer

C. Measles

D. Sickle cell anaemia

Answer: D



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813. The nutrient used in the body as a source of energy as a raw material for growth and repair is

A. Fat

B. Carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Lactose

B. Maltose

C. Fructose

D. Sucrose

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

815. Molisch's test is used for :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Polysaccharides

D. All

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

816. Number of possible isomers of glucose is :

A. 10

B. 14

C. 16

D. 20

Answer: C



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817. Glycogen on hydrolysis gives :

A. Starch

B. Amylopectin

C. Amylose

D. Glucose

Answer: D



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818. Carbohydrates are stored in the body as :

A. Sugars

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Glycogen

Answer: D



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819. The enzyme that hydrolyses cellulose into glucose is :

A. Invertase

B. Zymase

C. Lactase

D. Emulsion

Answer: D



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820. Which of the following is a disaccharide:

A. Lactose

B. Starch

C. Cellulose

D. Fructose

Answer: A



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821. In fermentation by zymase, alcohol and CO_2 are obtained from :

A. Glucose

B. Invert sugar

C. Fructose

D. All

Answer: A



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822. Glycogen is :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: D



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823. Which of the following are all disaccharides:

A. Maltose, sucrose, lactose

B. Maltose, lactose, glucose

C. Glycogen, lactose, sucrose

D. Starch, maltose, lactose

Answer: A



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824. Monosaccharides containing ketonic group are called :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Sucrose

D. Cellulose

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

825. Raffinose on hydrolysis forms :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Galactose

D. All

Answer: D



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826. Which of the following enzymes are used to convert starch into alcohol :

- A. Maltose, diastase
- B. Invertase, Zymase
- C. Diastase, maltase, zymase
- D. Invertase, diastase, zymase

Answer: C



827. Glucose is used in :

- A. Manufacture of vitamin C
- B. As preservative
- C. In the manufacture of alcohol
- D. All

Answer: D



828. Glucose gives test with :

- A. Tollen's reagent
- B. Fehling's solution
- C. Benedict's solution
- D. All

Answer: D



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829. Which is used to identify glucose :

A. Neutral ferric chloride

B. $CHCl_3 + KOH(alc.)$

C. Ammoniacal $AgNO_3$

D. C_2H_5ONa

Answer: C



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830. Acetone may be obtained from starch by the action of :

A. Acid

B. Bacteria

C. Oxidising agent

D. None

Answer: B



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831. How many atoms are there in pyranose ring:

A. 5

B. 3

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: C



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832. Which does not show mutarotation :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Sucrose

Answer: D



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833. Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride to
from :

A. Monoacetate

B. Tetra acetate

C. Penta acetate

D. Hexa acetate

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

834. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Arabinose

D. Galactose

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

835. Glucose contains :

A. One-CHO group

B. Five -OH groups

C. One primary alcoholic group and four
secondary alcohol groups

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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836. Oligosaccharides contain _____ simple sugar units :

A. 2 to 10

B. 4 to 8

C. 6 to 12

D. 6 to 10

Answer: A



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837. Monosaccharides usually contain :

- A. 3 to 8 carbon atoms
- B. 5 to 8 carbon atoms
- C. 2 to 10 carbon atoms
- D. 6 to 10 carbon atoms

Answer: A



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838. Emil Fischer was awarded Nobel Prize for his work on :

A. Sugars and purine synthesis

B. Ammonia discovery

C. Optical activity

D. Alkaloid synthesis

Answer: A



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839. Maltose is made up of :

- A. α -D glucose
- B. α and β -D glucose
- C. Glucose and fructose
- D. Fructose only

Answer: A



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840. Carbohydrates containing more than 10 simple units of sugar are called :

A. Monosaccharides

B. Disaccharides

C. Trisaccharide

D. Polysaccharide

Answer: D



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841. Now carbohydrates are regarded as :

- A. Aromatic compounds
- B. Polyfunctional compounds
- C. Alicyclic compounds
- D. Polysaccharide

Answer: B



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

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

Answer: A



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843. The important monosaccharides are :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Aldoses and ketoses

D. None

Answer: C



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844. Which of the following is oligosaccharide

:

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactase

D. All

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

845. Which is polysaccharide:

A. Nylon

B. Polyethene

C. Glucose

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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846. Monosaccharides containing aldehyde group are called :

A. Aldoses

B. Ketoses

C. Polysaccharides

D. Disaccharides

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Brown

B. Red

C. Blue

D. Green

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

848. Glucose and cane sugar can be distinguished by:

A. Fehling's solution

B. Baeyer's reagent

C. Molisch's test

D. Iodine solution

Answer: A



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849. A certain compound gives negative test with ninhydrin, but positive test with Benedict's solution. The compound is :

- A. Protein
- B. Monosaccharide
- C. Lipid
- D. Amino acid

Answer: B



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850. Epimers are pair of diastereoisomeric aldoses which differ only in configuration at position :

A. C_5

B. C_2

C. C_4

D. C_3

Answer: B



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851. Which of the following sugars is present in genetic factor DNA molecule :

A. Glucose

B. Maltose

C. Ribose

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: D



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852. Cellulose, starch and glycogen are the polysaccharides having ____ monosaccharide unit:

A. Glucose

B. Ribose

C. Fructose

D. Pentose

Answer: A



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853. Colour of osazone of glucose is :

A. Red

B. Brown

C. Yellow

D. Orange

Answer: C



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854. Fehling's solution and Benedict's solution are reduced by glucose to form :

A. CuO

B. Cu_2O

C. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

D. Cu

Answer: B



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855. When glucose is heated with nitric acid, the product is :

A. Gluconic acid

B. Glucaric acid

C. Glycolic acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer: B



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856. Starch is made up of:

- A. Glucose and fructose
- B. Amylose and amylopectin
- C. Amylose and glycogen
- D. Amylopectin and glycogen

Answer: B



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857. Which of the following carbohydrate is synthesised by nature on the largest scale :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactase

D. Cellulose

Answer: D



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858. Cane sugar is made of :

A. 5 membered glucose ring and 5

membered fructose ring

B. 6 membered glucose ring and 6

membered fructose ring

C. 6 membered glucose ring and 5

membered fructose ring

D. 6 membered glucose ring and 6

membered fructose ring

Answer: C



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859. Glycogen and amylopectin have :

A. Same structure

B. Similar structure but differ in branching
of glucose chain

C. Similar structure but differ in their
solubility in water

D. Similar structure but they are stored in different parts of the body

Answer: B



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860. The carbon chain in fructose is identified by converting in into:

A. α -methyl hexane

B. Cyclohexane

C. n-hexane

D. α -methyl caproic acid

Answer: C



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861. Formation of amlene oxide ring in glucose is an indication that ring in glucose is at:

A. C_1 and C_5

B. C_2 and C_5

C. C_3 and C_6

D. C_2 and C_4

Answer: A



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862. The polysaccharide used in the manufacture of paper is:

A. Cellulose

B. Starch

C. Glucose

D. Sucrose

Answer: A



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863. Methylation of glucose with dimethyl sulphate indicates the presence of following group in glucose :

A. (-CHO) group

B. 

C. (-OH) group

D. None

Answer: C



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864. Which of the following elements are necessary for maintaining fluid balance in the body:

A. Calcium and magnesium

B. Potassium and sodium

C. Iron and magnesium

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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865. The store house for all biological information is :

A. RNA

B. m-RNA

C. DNA

D. None of the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

866. What is not true for enzymes :

A. They are powerful biocatalysts

B. They are all proteins

C. They are highly specific in their action

D. They do not lose activity on heating

Answer: D



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867. Which one is the complementary base of adenine in one strand to that in the other strand of DNA:

A. Cytosine

B. Guanine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

868. Which one is the complementary base in RNA strand to the adenine base in DNA during protein synthesis:

A. Adenine

B. Guanine

C. Uracil

D. Cytosine

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

869. The enzyme that hydrolyses casein of milk into paracasein is:

A. Renoline

B. Rennin

C. Replication

D. Renil

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

870. Which of the following is not a pyrimidine base :

A. Thymine

B. Guanine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil

Answer: B



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871. The process of formation of RNA from DNA is known as :

A. Translation

B. Transcription

C. Replication

D. Mutation

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

872. Ribose sugar is a component of :

A. DNA

B. RNA

C. Glucose

D. Wax

Answer: B



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873. The enzyme present in saliva is :

A. Pepsin

B. Peptidase

C. Lipase

D. Ptyalin

Answer: D



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874. Antibodies are

A. Carbohydrates

B. Proteins

C. Phospholipids

D. Lipids

Answer: B



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875. Pancreatic juice contains the enzyme :

A. Zymase

B. Invertase

C. Diastase

D. Lipase

Answer: D



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876. Which of the following statements about enzymes is incorrect :

A. The catalytic action of an enzyme is not specific

B. An enzymatic reaction is highly sensitive to temperature

C. The catalytic action of enzymes is due to their capacity to lower the energy of activation of a particular reaction

D. None of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

877. Which of the following is not present in

RNA :

A. Ribose

B. Uracil

C. Thymine

D. Phosphate

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

878. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) consists of the following units:

A. Peptides

B. Glucosides

C. Nucleotides

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

879. The sugar part of DNA is :

A. Glucose

B. Sorbose

C. Ribose

D. Deoxyribose

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

880. Redness of blood is because of the presence of :

A. Iron in haeme pigment

B. Haemoglobin

C. Copper in haeme pigment

D. All

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

881. Which of the following compounds is responsible for the transmission of heredity characters:

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. Glucose

D. Haemoglobin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

882. With which one of the pollutant gases in air, haemoglobin of blood undergoes

irreversible chemical combination thus
causing death. The gas is :

A. Carbon monoxide

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Sulphur dioxide

D. Ozone

Answer: A



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883. A chemical substance acts as the currency of energy metabolism in a cell. It is :

- A. Adenosine triphosphate
- B. Adenosine diphosphate
- C. Adenosine monophosphate
- D. Glucose

Answer: A



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884. Which statement is not correct for an enzyme :

- A. It acts as a biocatalyst
- B. Its aqueous solution is colloidal
- C. It can catalyse any chemical reaction
- D. Its catalytic efficiency is temperature dependent

Answer: C



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885. An antigen develops antibodies which protect the body from their harmful effects.

The antibodies are :

A. Immunoglobulins

B. Phospholipids

C. Albumins

D. Lymphocytes

Answer: A



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886. In blood, the transport of oxygen from lungs to tissues is carried out by :

A. White blood cells (leukocytes)

B. Red blood cells (erythrocytes)

C. Fibrinogen

D. Globulins

Answer: B



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887. DNA molecule consists of units of:

- A. Base-sugar
- B. Base-sugar-phosphate
- C. Base-phosphate
- D. None of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

888. The antibodies necessary to protect new born babies from infection are derived from:

- A. Cow's milk
- B. Pasteurised milk
- C. Mother's milk
- D. Honey

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

889. The red colouring matter of blood which transports oxygen contains an element in a system of rings. The element is :

A. Iron

B. Magnesium

C. Cobalt

D. Calcium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

890. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

A. Two polynucleotide chains pointing in opposite directions are coiled to form a double helix

B. Both helices are right handed

C. The helices have ten nucleotides in each turn

D. The two chains are not complementary to each other

Answer: D



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891. Oxygen, necessary for life on earth was formed in atmosphere as a result of :

- A. Eradication of ozone
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Electric discharge on water
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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892. Rice has deficiency of the essential amino acid:

A. Alanine

B. Glycine

C. Lysine

D. Leucine

Answer: C



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893. Which of the following base is linked is one strand of DNA to cytosine of the other strand by hydrogen bonds :

- A. Guanine
- B. Adenine
- C. Thymine
- D. Uracil

Answer: C



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894. The simple prokaryotic cells evolved when life began on earth. Which of the following nutrients used for evolving more complex eukaryotic cells:

A. CO_2

B. N_2

C. CO_2 and N_2

D. O_2

Answer: C



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895. Which parts of amino acid molecules are linked through hydrogen bonds in the secondary structure of proteins :

A. — *SH* group

B. (-COOH)group

C. C=O and -NH groups

D. Alkyl group

Answer: C



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896. The structure of RNA molecule consists of

:

A. Double helix

B. Single helix

C. Single strand

D. Branched chain

Answer: C



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897. The main point of difference between DNA and RNA is :

A. Presence of thymine is DNA and RNA

B. Presence of deoxyribose and thymine in DNA, ribose and uracil in RNA

C. Presence of ribose and thymine in DNA, deoxyribose and uracil in RNA

D. Presence of deoxyribose in DNA and ribose in RNA

Answer: B



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898. Insulin has 51 amino acids in two polypeptide chains which are linked by :

- A. One sulphide bond
- B. One disulphide bond
- C. Two disulphide bonds
- D. Three disulphide

Answer: C



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899. The function of DNA is :

- A. Protein synthesis
- B. Self replication
- C. Store of hereditary information
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

900. The purine base present in DNA is :

A. Adenine

B. Cytosine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

901. Which of the following is not present in nucleotide :

A. Guanine

B. Cytosine

C. Adenine

D. Thyroxine

Answer: D



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

- A. Transport oxygen
- B. Provide immunity
- C. Catalyse Biochemical reaction
- D. Provide energy

Answer: C



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903. DNA has deoxyribose and base and third compound is :

A. Phosphoric acid

B. Ribose

C. Adenine

D. Thymine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

904. Which of the following elements is responsible for oxidation for water to O_2 in the biological process?

A. Fe

B. Mn

C. Cu

D. Mo

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

905. Enzymes are :

A. Catalysts

B. Fatty acids

C. Proteins

D. Carbohydrates

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

906. Which one of the following is not present in RNA ?

A. Thymine

B. Ribose

C. Uracil

D. Phosphate

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

907. The disease .diabetes mellitus. is caused by the deficiency of :

A. Iodine

B. Insulin

C. Phenyl alanine hydroxylase

D. Lysine

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

908. The hormone used as an oral contraceptive is :

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisone

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

909. Bleeding gums are caused by deficiency of

:

A. Thiamine

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Folic acid

D. Vitamin E

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

910. The hormone insulin is a secretion of the organ :

A. Ovary

B. Testes

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Pancreas

Answer: D



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911. Increased blood pressure may be caused

by excess secretion of :

A. Thyroxin

B. Testosterone

C. Estradiol

D. Adrenalin

Answer: D



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912. Biological catalyst (enzymes) belong to :

A. Polysaccharides

B. Synthetic polymers

C. Polypeptides

D. Poly nitrogen heterocycles

Answer: C



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913. Which is not member of vitamin B complex group :

A. Retinol

B. Thiamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Pyridoxine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

914. Which of the following nutrients is increased on sprouting the pulses such as sprouted black gram or bengal gram

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B

C. Vitamin C

D. Iron

Answer: D



View Text Solution

915. The science of using microorganisms for the beneficial effects in industries is called:

A. Biotechnology

B. Genetic engineering

C. Enzymology

D. Microbiology

Answer: B



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916. All except one may be caused by a virus:

A. Poliomyelitis

B. Influenza

C. Malaria

D. Small pox

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

917. The chief constituents of biological membranes are:

A. Proteins

B. Waxes

C. Triglycerides

D. phospholipids

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

918. A disease can often be transmitted by polluted water is:

A. Rabies

B. Typhoid

C. Common cold

D. Malaria

Answer: B



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919. Most viruses are composed of:

A. Proteins

B. Proteins and nucleic acid

C. Cellulose and fat

D. fats and proteins

Answer: B



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920. Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes:

A. Muscular cramps

B. Headache

C. Diarrhoea

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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921. Progesterone is a:

A. Steroid hormone

B. Proteins hormone

C. Vitamin

D. Alkaloid

Answer: A



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922. Which carbohydrate cannot be metabolised by human being:

A. Maltose

B. Cellulose

C. Amylose

D. Amylopectin

Answer: B



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923. Saliva contains:

A. Amylases

B. Bite

C. Vitamins

D. Trypsin

Answer: A



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924. Bile juice aids in the digestion and absorption of fats because it contains:

A. Bile pigment

B. Lipase

C. Cholesterol

D. Bile salts

Answer: D



925. which component of the typical birth control pill is responsible for regulating the menstrual cycle:

- A. Androgen
- B. Estrogen
- C. Progestin
- D. Oxytocin

Answer: C



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926. The human body does not produce:

A. Enzymes

B. Vitamins

C. Proteins

D. Oxytocin

Answer: B



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927. OXY-haemoglobin contains:

- A. Less oxygen than haemoglobin
- B. More oxygen than haemoglobin
- C. Contains more carbon dioxide
- D. Contains less carbon dioxide

Answer: B



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928. Glucose is stored in the liver in the polysaccharide form called:

A. Starch

B. Amylopectin

C. Cellulose

D. Glycogen

Answer: D



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929. The digestion of starch by the enzyme amylase occurs in:

- A. Stomach
- B. Liver
- C. Muscles
- D. Small intestine

Answer: D



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930. Which of the following is a female sex hormone:

A. Estrogen

B. Estradiol

C. Progesterone

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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931. Emulsification of fat is brought about by:

- A. Bile pigment
- B. Bile salts
- C. Hydrochloric acid
- D. Pancreatic juice

Answer: B



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932. Disease caused by under secretion of adrenal cortex is:

A. Cretinism

B. Dwarfism

C. Sterility

D. Addison's disease

Answer: D



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933. All digestive enzymes are:

A. Ligases

B. Oxidases

C. transferases

D. Hydrolases

Answer: D



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934. Cellophane is made from :

A. Cellulose

B. Phenol

C. Gum

D. Petroleum

Answer: A



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935. Monosaccharides are :

A. Sweet

B. Sour

C. Tasteless

D. Offensive

Answer: A



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936. An example of disaccharide made up of two units of the same monosaccharides is :

A. Maltose

B. Sucrose

C. Lactose

D. None

Answer: A



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937. Ring structure of glucose is due to formation of hemiacetal and ring formation between :

A. C_1 and C_5

B. C_1 and C_4

C. C_1 and C_3

D. C_3 and C_4

Answer: A



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938. The charring product formed when $C_6H_{12}O_6$ is heated with conc. H_2SO_4 is due to

:

A. Oxidation

B. Reduction

C. Dehydration

D. Dehydrogenation

Answer: C



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939. To become a carbohydrate, a compound must contain atleast :

A. 6 carbons

B. 3 carbons

C. 4 carbons

D. 2 carbons

Answer: B



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940. Which of the following gives reddish brown precipitate with dilute solution of resorcinol in dilute HCl:

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Maltose

Answer: B



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941. Lactose on hydrolysis yields :

A. Two glucose molecules

B. Two galactose molecule

C. A galactose and fructose molecule

D. A galactose and a glucose molecule

Answer: D



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942. Which statement about ribose is incorrect :

A. A polyhydroxy compound

B. An aldehyde sugar

C. Has six carbon atoms

D. Exhibits optical activity

Answer: C



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943. The number of atoms in the ring structure of pyranose is :

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: A



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944. Main constituents of the cell walls of plants is :

A. Cellulose

B. Glycogen

C. Lactose

D. Chlorophyll

Answer: A



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945. Dextrins ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) are used in :

A. Making adhesive

B. Confectionary

C. Sizing paper

D. All

Answer: D



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946. Animal starch is the name given for :

A. Glycogens

B. Lactogens

C. Cellulose

D. None

Answer: A



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947. Cellulose trinitrate is used in preparation of :

A. Food

B. Explosives

C. Rayon

D. None

Answer: B



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948. Cellulose is a linear polymer of :

A. α glucose

B. β glucose

C. α fructose

D. None

Answer: B



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949. Glycogen is a branched polymer of :

A. α glucose

B. β glucose

C. α fructose

D. None

Answer: A



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950. Gums are :

- A. Polysaccharides of more than one type
of monosaccharides
- B. Used as thickening agent
- C. Used for improvement of texture in food
industry
- D. All

Answer: D



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951. Which are called biomolecules :

A. Carbohydrate

B. Protein

C. Lipids

D. All

Answer: D



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952. Nucleic acids are :

A. Polymers of nucleotides

B. Polymers of nucleosides

C. Polymers of purine bases through
phosphate ester bonds

D. Phosphate ester bonds

Answer: A



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953. The process of respiration in absence of oxygen is called :

A. Metabolic

B. Aerobic

C. Anaerobic

D. Glycolysis

Answer: C



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954. Which of the following body parts is not composed of structural proteins :

A. Muscle

B. Nails

C. Bones

D. Skin and bone matrix

Answer: B



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955. One mole of glucose on respiration produces :

A. 36 mole of ATP

B. 34 mole of ATP

C. 40 mole of ATP

D. 38 mole of ATP

Answer: A



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956. Which of the following hormones contains iodine :

A. Adrenalin

B. Testosterone

C. Thyroxine

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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957. The ph of fluid in the stomach is :

A. 2.0

B. 7.0

C. 4.2

D. 9.2

Answer: A



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958. The purine bases present in both DNA and RNA are :

A. Guanine and adenine

B. Guanine and uracil

C. Adenine and thymine

D. Cytosine and uracil

Answer: A



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959. Bases common to DNA and RNA are :

- A. Adenine, cytosine ,uracil
- B. Guanine , adenine ,cytosine
- C. Guanine , uracil , thymine
- D. Adenine , thymine , guanine

Answer: B



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960. Nucleic acids contain :

A. 4 purine bases

B. 4 pyrimidine bases

C. 2 purine bases and 3 pyrimidine bases

D. 4 pyrimidine bases and one purine base

Answer: C



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961. Adenosine is an example of :

A. Nucleotide

B. Nucleoside

C. Purine base

D. Pyrimidine base

Answer: B



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962. Which of the following is a protein hormone?

A. Insulin

B. Oxytocin

C. BOTH (A) AND (B)

D. None

Answer: C



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963. The chemical messenger produced in the endocrine (duct-less) glands are grouped as:

A. Vitamins

B. Lipids

C. Antibiotics

D. Hormones

Answer: D



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964. The function of DNA is :

A. To synthesise RNA

B. To synthesise the necessary proteins

C. To carry the hereditary characteristics
from generation to generation

D. All are correct

Answer: D



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965. Which of the following base is found only
in RNA and not in DNA :

A. Thymine

B. Uracil

C. Adenine

D. Guanine

Answer: B



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966. The element present in traces in insulin is

:

A. Iron

B. Cobalt

C. Zin

D. Magnesium

Answer: C



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967. The base present only in RNA and not in

DNA is :

A. Uracil

B. Cytosine

C. Thymine

D. Guanine

Answer: A



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968. The hormone which maintains blood sugar level is :

A. Oxytocin

B. Haemoglobin

C. Insulin

D. Ptylin

Answer: C



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969. A compound which catalyses a chemical reaction in a living organism is called a (n) :

A. Carbohydrate

B. Enzyme

C. Lipid

D. Vitamin

Answer: B



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970. Hormones function as :

A. Chemical messengers

B. Coenzymes

C. Provitamins

D. All

Answer: A



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971. Enzyme trypsin converts:

A. Amino acids into proteins

B. Glucose into glycogens

C. Starch into sugar

D. Proteins into amino acids

Answer: D



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972. The enzyme carbonic anhydrase catalyses the change :

A. Carbonic acid to H_2O and CO_2

B. Lactose to glucose and galactose

C. Maltose to glucose

D. None

Answer: A



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973. CO- factors (non- protein prosthetic groups) used to bond conjugated proteins are :

A. Carbohydrates

B. Phosphoric acid

C. Iron pigments

D. All the correct

Answer: D



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974. Which of the following is proteolytic enzyme:

A. Insulin

B. Diastase

C. Pepsin

D. Adenine

Answer: C



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975. Photosynthesis in plants is brought about by chlorophyll. It involves :

A. Conversion of chemical energy into radiant energy

B. Conversion of chemical energy into mechanical energy

C. Conversion of solar energy into chemical energy

D. Conversion of mechanical energy into solar energy

Answer: C



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976. In DNA the complementary bases are :

A. Adenine and thymine , guanine and cytosine

B. Uracil and adenine , cytosine and guanine

C. Adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine

D. Adenine and thymine , guanine and uracil

Answer: A



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977. Mutations arise due to :

A. Infection by microorganisms

B. Abrupt changes in genes

C. Hybridisation

D. Dominant character of one of the
parents

Answer: B



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978. Sudden hereditary change is called :

A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Mutation

D. None

Answer: C



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979. DNA dictates synthesis of :

A. Proteins

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Glucose

Answer: A



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980. The set of reaction in a cell which help in degradation of macromolecules is called :

- A. Metabolism
- B. Anabolism
- C. Catabolism
- D. All of the above

Answer: C



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981. Which of the following is not a biotechnology product :

A. Interferon

B. Human insulin hormone

C. Vaccines

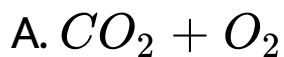
D. Cortisone

Answer: D



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982. Respiration ultimately results in :



Answer: D



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983. Biological reactions associated with positive ΔG values are called :

A. Exergonic

B. Endergonic

C. Exothermic

D. Endothermic

Answer: B



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984. The process photosynthesis cannot occur in the absence of :

A. Chlorophyll

B. Oxygen

C. Catalyst

D. None

Answer: A



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985. During respiration , food is oxidised to carbon dioxide in the presence of oxygen . This process is called :

A. Aerobic

B. Anaerobic

C. Anabolism

D. Catabolism

Answer: A



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986. Degradation of one mole of glucose provides :

- A. 36 mole of ATP
- B. 10 mole of ATP
- C. 315 mole of ATP
- D. 3 mole of ATP

Answer: A



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987. Interferon is a product of biotechnology and is used against :

- A. Viral diseases
- B. Diabetes
- C. Sickle cell anaemia
- D. Haemorrhage

Answer: A



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988. Blood clots due to :

A. RBC

B. WBC

C. Platelets

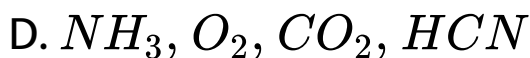
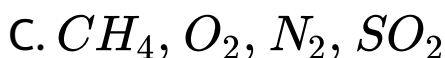
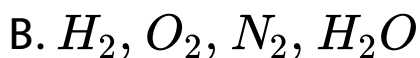
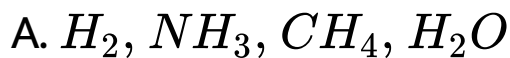
D. Globulins

Answer: C



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989. Miller synthesised simple amino acids from:



Answer: A



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990. A codon on the mRNA has :

A. One base

B. Two base

C. Three base

D. Variable number of bases

Answer: C



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991. Which of the following is an example of zwitterion :

A. Urea

B. Glycine hydrochloride

C. Ammonium acetate

D. α -alanine

Answer: D



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992. Among the latest discovery in cytology is :

- A. Respiration
- B. Genetic code
- C. Enzyme
- D. None

Answer: B



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993. An example of natural biopolymer is :

A. Teflon

B. Nylon-6,6

C. Rubber

D. DNA

Answer: D



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994. Enzymes, in the living systems:

A. Provide energy

B. Provide immunity

C. Transport oxygen

D. Catalysed biochemical process

Answer: D



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995. The pH of the blood does not appreciably change by small addition of an acid or a base because blood :

- A. Contains serum protein which acts as a butter
- B. Contains iron as a part of the molecule
- C. Can be coagulated easily
- D. Is a body fluid

Answer: A



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996. Enzymes :

A. Have optimum activity at body

temperature

B. Consists of nucleic acids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Have all these properties

Answer: A



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997. In nucleic acids, the sequence is :

A. Phosphate-sugar-base

B. Sugar-base-phosphate

C. Base-sugar-phosphate

D. Base-phosphate-sugar

Answer: C



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