



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

BIOMOLECULES

Example

1. Why are carbohydrates generally optically active ?

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2. Give reason for the following statement- Nichrome is used to make electric heaters and Good quality electric wires.

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3. What are the polysaccharides that make up starch and what is the difference between them ?

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4. Is a diet consisting mainly of rice an adequate diet ? Why or why not ?

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5. Amylose and cellulose are both straight chains polysaccharides containing only D-glucose units. What is the structural difference between the two ?

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6. What are reducing and non-reducing sugars ? What is the structural feature characterising reducing sugars ?



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7. Draw open chain structure of an aldopentose and aldohexose. Predict the number of asymmetric carbon atoms present in each.

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8. What do you mean by inversion of cane sugar ?

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9. Glucose does not react with

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10. Give reason for the following statement- Brass is used for making utensils, wires and parts of the machines.

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11. Write a reaction which shows that all the carbon atoms in glucose are in a straight chain.

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12. The linkage between the two monosaccharide units in lactose is

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13. Give one example each of disaccharide and polysaccharide.

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14. What are the hydrolysis products of (a) sucrose (b) lactose?

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15. What are the products of hydrolysis of lactose?



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16. Name the disaccharide Present in milk.



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17. Give reason for the following statement- Solder is used for welding of metallic bodies and filling cracks of metals.



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18. Give reason for the following statement- 68% of lead and 32% of tin makes an alloy.



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19. In E. coli DNA, the AT/GC ratio is 0.93. If the number of moles of adenine in its DNA sample are 465,000, calculate the number of moles of guanine present.

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20. A DNA molecule with more number of GC base pairs than AT base pairs has higher T_m than the one with lesser number of GC base pairs than AT base pairs. Explain why ?

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21. Two samples of DNA, X and Y have melting temperature (T_m) as 340 and 350K respectively. What do the data indicate regarding their base content ?

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22. If the sequence of bases in one strand of DNA is ATGACTGTC then the sequence of bases in its complementary strand is

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23. How many states of water are there ?

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24. What is the difference between g and G?

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25. State differences between primary and secondary structure of proteins.

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26. Which α -amino acid can cross link peptide chains ?

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27. Give reason for the following statement- Arms and various equipments of machines are made up of an alloy.

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28. What type of linkages hold together monomers of DNA ?

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29. What are the main functions of the hormone adrenaline ?

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30. Name the enzyme present in saliva.

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31. What is the action of nitrous acid on glycine ?

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32. Which of the following is not an α -amino acid ? Cysteine, Tyrosine, Trypsin, Proline, Serine

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33. Why α - amino acids have relatively higher melting point than corresponding haloacids ?

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34. How are nucleosides, nucleotides and nucleic acids related ?

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35. What is prosthetic Group ?

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36. What is the function of enzyme present in liver ?

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37. Fresh tomatoes are a better source of vitamin C than those present in tomatoes which have been stored for some time.

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38. Name the enzyme which converts sucrose into glucose and fructose.



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39. Name the enzyme which converts maltose into glucose.



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40. Name the enzyme which converts glucose into alcohol.



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41. What is superovulation and embryo transfer?



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42. Give appropriate reason for the following statement- An alloy is used to make lockers and fish plates of the railway tracks.

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43. Explain isoelectric point of α -amino acids.

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44. Give reasons for the following statements- 14% of manganese and 80-85% of iron makes an alloy used in making of lockers and fish plates.

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45. Name the vitamins in the following whose deficiency causes poor coagulation of the blood.

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46. Answer the following statement- Manganese steel is used in-

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47. What is meant by the secondary structure of proteins ?

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48. Give one example each for essential and non-essential amino acids.

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49. Differentiate between keratin and insulin.

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50. Write the Zwitter ion structure of glycine.

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51. Answer the following question in one word- Magnets are made up of-

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52. Write the chemical name of vitamin B_{12} .

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53. What is the chemical name of vitamin C and which disease is caused by its deficiency ?

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54. What is the chemical name of vitamin A and which disease is caused by its deficiency ?

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55. What are three types of RNA molecules which perform different functions?

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56. Vitamin C is found in fruits and vegetables. It cannot be stored in our body. Why?

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57. Name the vitamins whose deficiency cause (i) rickets (ii) night blindness, (iii) scurvy.



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58. Fill in the blanks- _____ is the main product as food for the plants.

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59. What products are expected when lactose is hydrolysed?

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

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61. Give appropriate reason for the following statement with an example-
While making of an alloy the percentage composition of each metal, non-

metal and element is always fixed.

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62. Where does the water present in the egg go after boiling the egg?

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63. Why cannot vitamin C be stored in our body?

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64. What products are formed when a nucleotide from DNA containing thymine is hydrolysed?

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



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66. What are monosaccharides ?



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67. What are reducing sugars ?



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68. Write two main functions of carbohydrates in plants.



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69. Classify the following into monosaccharide and disaccharide.

Ribose, 2-deoxyribose, maltose, galactose, fructose and lactose.



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70. What do you understand by the glycosidic linkage ?



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71. What is glycogen ? How is it different from starch?



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72. What are the hydrolysis products of (a) sucrose (b) lactose?



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73. What are the hydrolysis products of (a) sucrose (b) lactose?

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74. What is the basic difference between starch and cellulose ?

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75. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents

?

HI

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76. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents

? Bromine water.

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77. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ? HNO_3 .

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78. Enumerate the reactions of D-glucose which cannot be explained by its open chain structure.

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79. What are essential and non-essential amino acids ? Give two examples of each type.

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80. Define the following as related to proteins. Peptide linkage.

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81. Define the Primary structure as related to proteins.

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82. Define the following as related to proteins. Denaturation.

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83. Explain secondary structure of proteins.

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84. What type of bonding helps in stabilising the α -helix structure of proteins?

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85. What is the difference between globular and fibrous protein ?



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86. How do you explain amphoteric nature of amino acids?



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87. What are enzymes?



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88. What is the effect of denaturation on the structure of proteins?



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89. How are vitamins classified ? Name the vitamin responsible for coagulation of blood ?

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90. Why are vitamins essential to us ? Give the roles of various vitamins in our body.

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91. What is nucleic acid ?

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92. What is the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ?

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93. The two strands in DNA are not identical but are complimentary. Explain.

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94. Give reason for the following statement- Artificial gold is an alloy.

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95. What are different types of RNA formed in the cell ?

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96. Name the sugar present in milk. How many monosaccharide units are present in it? What are such oligosaccharides called?

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97. Write a reaction which shows that all the carbon atoms in glucose are in a straight chain.

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98. In nucleoside a base is attached at 1st position of sugar moiety. Nucleotide is formed by linking of phosphoric acid unit to the sugar unit of nucleoside. At which position of sugar unit is the phosphoric acid linked in a nucleoside to give a nucleotide?

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99. What is the name given to the linkage which holds together monosaccharide units in polysaccharides ?

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100. Under what conditions glucose is converted to gluconic and saccharic acid?

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101. Monosaccharides contain carbonyl group hence are classified, as aldose or ketose. The number of carbon atoms present in the monosaccharide molecule are also considered for classification. In which class of monosaccharide will you place fructose?

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102. The letters D or L before the name of a stereoisomer of a compound indicate the correlation of configuration of that particular stereoisomer. This refers to their relation with one of the isomers of glyceraldehyde. Predict whether the following compound has D or L configuration.

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103. Complete the following statement- Nichrome alloy is used for-

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104. Give reasons for the following statement- Coin metal is an alloy-

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105. Give reason for the following statement- 90% of copper and 10% of aluminium makes an alloy used to make ornaments and idols.

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106. Give reason for the following statement- Artificial jewellery and idols are made up of an alloy.

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107. Some enzymes are named after the reaction, where they are used.

What name is given to the class of enzymes which catalyse the oxidation of one substrate with simultaneous reduction of another substrate.

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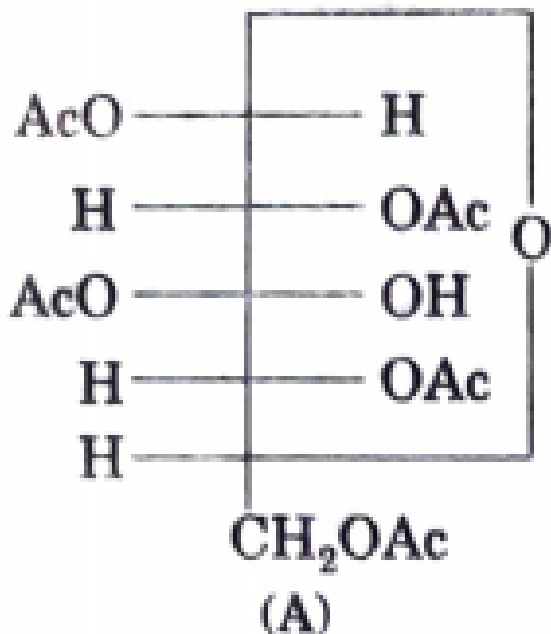
108. During curdling of milk, what happens to sugar present in it?

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109. How do you explain the presence of five -OH groups in glucose molecule?

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110. Why does compound (A) given below not form an oxime?



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111. Complete the following statement- Artificial gold is used to make-

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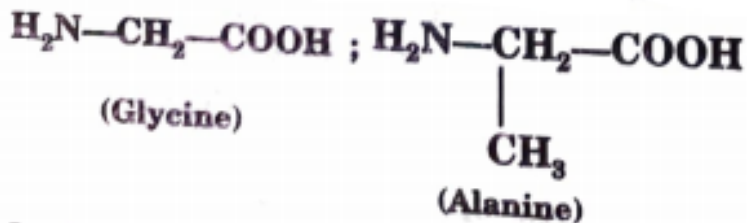
112. Sucrose is dextrorotatory but the mixture obtained after hydrolysis is laevorotatory. Explain.

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113. Give reasons for the following statement- Coins and costly idols are made up of an alloy.

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114. Structures of glycine and alanine are given below. Show the peptide linkage in glycylalanine.



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115. Protein found in a biological system with a unique three dimensional structure and biological activity is called a native protein. When a protein in its native form, is subjected to a physical change like change in temperature or a chemical change like, change in pH, denaturation of protein takes place. Explain the cause.

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116. Activation energy for the acid catalysed hydrolysis of sucrose is 6.22 kJ mol^{-1} , while the activation energy is only 2.15 kJ mol^{-1} when hydrolysis is catalysed by the enzyme sucrase. Explain.

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117. How do you explain the presence of an aldehydic group in a glucose molecule?

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118. Which moieties of nucleoside are involved in the formation of phosphodiester linkage present in dinucleotides ? What does the word diester in the name of linkage indicate? Which acid is involved in the formation of this linkage ?

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119. What are glycosidic linkages? In which type of biomolecules are they present ?

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120. Which monosaccharide units are present in starch, cellulose and glucose and which linkages link these units?

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121. How do enzymes help a substrate to be attacked by the reagent effectively?

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122. Complete the following statement- Uses of coins metal are-

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123. Answer the following question- Uses of nichrome metal alloy are-

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124. Coagulation of egg white on boiling is an example of denaturation of protein. Explain in terms of structural changes.

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125. Glucose and fructose give the same osazone. Explain.

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126. What forces are responsible for the stability of α -helix . What is it also known as 3.6₁₃ helix ?

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127. Alanine has the structure $NH_2 - \underset{\substack{| \\ CH_3}}{C} H - COOH$. Write its structure at pH=2 and pH=10.

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128. Glucose shows mutarotation when it dissolves in water. The specific rotation of α - D glucose and β - D glucose is $+112.2^\circ$ and $+18.7^\circ$ respectively. Calculate the percentage of two anomers present at equilibrium mixture with a specific rotation of $+52.6^\circ$.



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129. he Chargoff's rule says that DNA contains equal amounts of guanine and cytosine and also equimolar amounts of adenine and thymine as: $G=C$ and $A=T$

Does Chargoff's rule imply that equal amounts of guanine and adenine are present in DNA?



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130. he Chargoff's rule says that DNA contains equal amounts of guanine and cytosine and also equimolar amounts of adenine and thymine as: $G=C$ and $A=T$

Does Chargoff's rule imply that the sum of purine residues equals the sum of pyrimidine residues i.e. does $A + G = C + T$?



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131. The Chargoff's rule says that DNA contains equal amounts of guanine and cytosine and also equimolar amounts of adenine and thymine as: $G=C$ and $A=T$

Does Chargoff's rule imply that equal amounts of guanine and adenine are present in DNA?

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132. Explain : On electrolysis in acidic solution, glycine migrates towards cathode while in alkaline solution, it migrates towards anode.

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133. Glucose forms an oxime but glucose pentaacetate does not. Explain.

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134. The K_α and K_β values of α -amino acids are very low. Explain.

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135. Give one example each of α -amino acid which is achiral and α -amino acid having more than one chiral centre.

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136. What is the smallest aldose which can form a cyclic hemiacetal ?
Which functional groups are involved in its formation?

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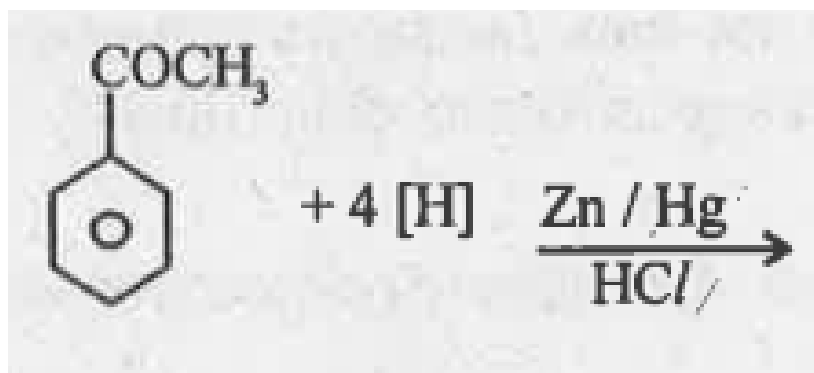
137. Do the anomers of α -D-glucose have specific rotation of the same magnitude but opposite signs ?

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138. Give reason for the following statement- Bells that are used in schools and temples are made up of an alloy.

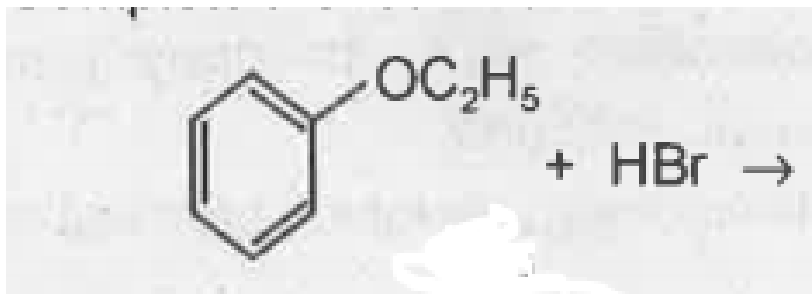
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139. Complete the following:



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140. Complete the reaction :



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141. Predict towards which electrode would an α - amino acid migrate in an electric field at a pH $>$ pI. Explain.

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142. Predict towards which electrode would an α - amino acid migrate in an electric field at a pH $>$ pI. Explain.

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143. Predict towards which electrode would an α - amino acid migrate in an electric field at a pH = pI. Explain.

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144. If one of the strands of DNA has the following sequence of bases running in the 5'-3' direction :

5' - G - G - A - C - A - A - T - C - T - G - C - 3'

What is the sequence of bases in the complementary strand ?

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145. If one of the strands of DNA has the following sequence of bases running in the 5'-3' direction :

5' - G - G - A - C - A - A - T - C - T - G - C - 3'

Which base is closest to the 5'- end in the complementary strand.

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1. Complete the following statement- Uses for solder are-

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2. Lecithin is an alpha amino acid.

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3. Starch has a component amylose and amylopectin.

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4. Chemically denaturation does not change the primary structure of protein.

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5. True of False : The disease albinism is caused by the deficiency of enzyme tyrosinase.

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6. Uracil occurs in DNA and not in RNA.

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7. True of False : Lactose on hydrolysis with acids gives galactose and fructose.

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8. True of False : Glycogen is a polymer of glucose units.

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9. Answer the following question- Uses of Manganese steel are-

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10. Give reason for the following question- Gun metal is an alloy.

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11. True or False : The synthesis of proteins is governed by DNA.

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12. Give reason for the following question- Mixture of 88% of copper, 10% of tin, 2% of zinc makes an alloy.

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13. True or False : Alanine and valine are neutral amino acids.

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14. Keratin, fibrin and collagen are fibrous proteins.

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15. True or False : Deficiency of vitamin D causes rickets.

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16. Complete the missing links: The sugar in DNA is..... .

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17. Cellulose is a polymer of:



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18. Amylopectin is a polymer of



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19. AIDS is due to



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20. Complete the following statement- Uses of gun metal are-



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21. A chemical or physical change that alters the sequence of bases in DNA molecule is called



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22. Heart attacks can be checked by using the enzyme

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23. Write chemical name of Vitamin B_2 .

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24. Bell metal is an alloy. Give reasons.

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25. The two strands of the double helix of DNA are held together at definite distances through

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26. Most of the naturally occurring have D-configuration while most of the naturally occurring have L-configuration.



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27. Starch is hydrolysed by enzyme to maltose.



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28. In RNA, the sugar is and in DNA, the sugar is



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29. What is denaturation of proteins ?



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30. A mixture of 80% of copper and 20% of tin makes an alloy. Give explanation for this statement.

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31. Choose the correct alternative

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32. DNA/RNA controls the transmission of hereditary effects.

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33. The chemical name of vitamin B_2 is riboflavin/ cyanocobalamin.

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34. The disease xerophthalmia is caused by deficiency of vitamin D/vitamin A.

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35. Leucine/aspartic acid is essential amino acid.

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36. The acidic character of glycine is due to group.

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37. Pairing of thymine with adenine occurs through three/ two hydrogen bonds.

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38. DNA is present in:



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39. Not the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

purine : guanine :: pyrimidine :



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40. The conversion of sucrose to glucose and fructose is carried out by amylase/invertase enzyme.



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41. Chemically denaturation does not change the primary structure of protein.



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42. Collagen is a fibrous/ globular protein.

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43. Explain isoelectric point of α -amino acids.

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44. α -D-glucose and β -D-glucose are anomers/epimers.

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45. What is the most common use of Durelumin?

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46. What is mutarotation ?



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47. What is the basic difference between proteins and polypeptides ?



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48. What type of bonding occurs in α -helix configuration ?



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49. Name the enzyme which is used to cure the heart disease.



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50. Name the enzyme whose deficiency causes albinism.



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51. What do we get when starch is hydrolysed?

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52. Name the vitamins whose deficiency cause (i) rickets (ii) night blindness, (iii) scurvy.

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53. What do you understand by the glycosidic linkage ?

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54. What is peptide bond ? Give one example.

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55. Cellulose is not digestible by human beings due to the absence of a cellulose hydrolysing enzyme called

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56. Which sugar molecule is present in DNA molecule ?

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57. Which sugar molecule is present in RNA molecule ?

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58. Write the chemical name of vitamin B_1 and the disease caused by its deficiency.

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59. What is the chemical name of vitamin C and which disease is caused by its deficiency ?

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60. Write the chemical name of vitamin B_1 and the disease caused by its deficiency.

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61. What is the chemical name of vitamin A and which disease is caused by its deficiency?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

62. What is the basic difference between starch and cellulose ?

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63. Name the enzyme which converts glucose into alcohol.



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64. Name the enzyme which converts starch into maltose.



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65. What is the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ?



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66. Name the components of a habitat?



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67. Which is not a polymer



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68. Name the products of hydrolysis of sucrose.



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69. Name the vitamin whose deficiency causes Beri-Beri.



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70. What are nucleotides ?



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71. What is meant by pumping?



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72. What are monosaccharides ?



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



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74. Write a reaction which shows that all the carbon atoms in glucose are in a straight chain.



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75. Write the name of linkage joining two amino acids.



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76. What are the products of hydrolysis of lactose?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. What are the products of hydrolysis of sucrose?



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78. What are the products of hydrolysis of lactose?



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79. What is meant by primary structure of proteins?

A. glycosidic linkage

B. hydrogen bond

C. peptide linkage

D. ionic bond

Answer:



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80. Vitamin A is called

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Retinol

C. Calciferol

D. Tocoferol

Answer:



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81. The deficiency of vitamin B_1 causes which disease ?

A. Beri-Beri

B. Rickets

C. Anaemia

D. Xerosis

Answer:

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82. Explain the following statement giving reason- Bell metal is not a metal.

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83. An example of non-reducing sugar is

A. Sucrose

B. Lactose

C. Maltose

D. None

Answer:

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84. Which are the most important nutrients needed for the plants?

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85. Which of following is water soluble vitamin ?

A. Vitamin 'E'

B. Vitamin 'K'

C. Vitamin 'B'

D. Vitamin 'A'

Answer:



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86. Vitamin B_1 is.

A. Riboflavin

B. Cobalamin

C. Thiamine

D. Pyridoxine

Answer:



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87. Which is sweetest of the following:

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

Answer:

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88. Which nutrient is important for vegetative growth and for protein synthesis for the plants?

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89. The function of enzymes in the living system is to

- A. Maintain pH
- B. Catalyse biochemical process

C. provide immunity

D. transport oxygen

Answer:



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90. The disaccharide present in milk is

A. sucrose

B. maltose

C. lactose

D. cellulose

Answer:



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91. What are monosaccharides? Draw open chain structure of aldopentose and aldohexose. How many asymmetric carbons are present in each ?

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92. What are reducing sugars ?

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93. What is the difference between globular and fibrous protein ?

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94. Constantan is an alloy. Give reason.

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95. State differences between primary and secondary structure of proteins.



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96. Discuss with your teacher and find mil how to distinguish between :
RNA and DNA



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97. What is the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ?



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98. Write the repeating unit in polypeptides ? Write the structure of glycil-glycine and mark the Peptide linkage in it.



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99. What type of forces are responsible for the formation of Cross linking of polypeptide chains.



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100. What type of forces are responsible for the formation of α -helix formation



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101. What type of forces are responsible for the formation of β -sheet structure ?



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102. What are enzymes ? How do enzymes differ from ordinary chemical catalysts ? Comment on the specificity of enzyme action. What is the most

important reason for their specificity ?

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103. Name two components of starch. How do they differ from each other structurally ?

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104. Describe the following statement- Constantine is not a metal.

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105. Explain briefly : Essential and non-essential amino acids with one example of each.

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106. Explain briefly : Replication.



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107. Explain what is meant by a peptide linkage.



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108. Explain what is meant by a glycosidic linkage.



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109. List the important structural and functional differences between DNA and RNA.



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110. Draw the structure of β -D-ribose and β -D-2-deoxyribose.

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111. What are nucleic acids ? Give their role in replication.

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112. What are hormones? Why are they called chemical messengers? What are the general properties of hormones?

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113. What is essentially the difference between α -form of glucose and β -form of glucose.

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114. Describe what you understand by primary and secondary structure of proteins.

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115. What is meant by (i) a peptide linkage (ii) a glycosidic linkage ?

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116. Name the bases present in RNA. Which one of these is not present in DNA ?

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117. Write two differences between starch and cellulose.

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118. Write one function and two sources of vitamin D.



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119. Define the term genetic code..



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120. What type of forces are responsible for the formation of β -sheet structure ?



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121. What are reducing sugars ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

122. What is co-enzyme ? Give one example.



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123. What are the constituents of starch ?



Watch Video Solution

124. What is a nucleotide?



Watch Video Solution

125. What is denaturation of proteins ?



Watch Video Solution

126. What type of bonds hold a DNA double helix together ?



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127. Which enzyme is present in saliva ? What is its function?



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128. What is meant by peptide linkage ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

129. Explain the given statement- A mixture of 60% of copper and 40% of nickle makes an alloy.



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130. Enumerate the reactions of D-glucose which cannot be explained by its open chain structure.

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131. Explain the following statement- In making electric wires, a mixture of copper and nickle is used.

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132. Write the reaction of glucose with HI.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

133. Glycogen is called animal starch

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

134. How are vitamins classified ? Name the vitamin responsible for coagulation of blood ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

135. What is the basic difference between starch and cellulose ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

136. Describe the following statement- Monel metal is an alloy.

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137. Amino acids can be classified into essential amino acids and non-essential amino acid. Write one example each for essential and non-essential amino-acids.

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138. Write six differences between DNA and RNA.

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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

139. Give one example each of disaccharide and a polysaccharide.

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140. What are three types of RNA molecules which Perform different functions?

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141. A mixture of 70% of nickle, 28% of copper and 2% of iron makes an alloy.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

142. Mention one water soluble vitamin.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

[Watch Video Solution](#)

143. Explain the reason that why Monel metal is not a metal?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

144. Write the structure of maltose.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

145. Biomolecules are formed by certain specific linkages between simple monomeric units. Write the names of linkages and monomeric units in the following class of biomolecules. Starch.

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146. Explain the following statement- German silver is an alloy.

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147. Biomolecules are formed by certain specific linkages between simple monomeric units. Write the names of linkages and monomeric units in the following class of biomolecules. Nucleic acid .

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148. Give reasons for the following statement- German silver is an alloy which is used to make utensils and idols.

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149. What are lipids ? Give their applications.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

150. What are phospholipids? Mention their importance.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

151. Deficiency of which vitamin causes rickets ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

152. Name one fibrous and one globular protein.

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153. Write the product formed on reaction of D-glucose with Br_2 water.

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154. Write one example of monosaccharide and oligosaccharide.

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155. Write any one method for the preparation of glucose.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

156. What is peptide bond ? Give one example.

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157. Explain secondary structure of proteins.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

158. What are glycosidic linkages? In which type of biomolecules are they present ?

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159. What are nucleic acids ? What is the base unit of such acids ?

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160. Write the full form of DNA and RNA. Name the specific nitrogenous bases present in DNA and RNA.

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161. What are carbohydrates?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

162. Name one fibrous and one globular protein.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

163. What is denaturation of proteins ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

164. What are carbohydrates?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

165. Why are vitamins essential to us ? Give the roles of various vitamins in our body.

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166. What is zwitter ion ? Give the zwitter ion structure of a-amino acid.

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167. What is denaturation of proteins ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

168. What do you mean by inversion of cane sugar ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

169. What is mutarotation ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

170. What are carbohydrates?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

171. Give reactions of glucose with HI.



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172. A mixture of Zinc, Copper and nickel makes an alloy.



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173. Which one the following is a disaccharide : Starch, Maltose, Fructose, Glucose?



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174. Give reason for the following statement- German silver is not a metal.



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175. Write the name of vitamin whose deficiency causes bone deformities in children.

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176. Write two sources of vitamin C and disease caused by its deficiency.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

177. What are carbohydrates?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

178. What is the difference between α - glucose and β - glucose ? Write their cyclic structures

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179. Explain the given statement- Dutch metal is an alloy.

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180. Name the three major classes of carbohydrates and give the distinctive characteristic of each class.

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181. Various parts of the machines and electrical devices are made of a certain alloy. Name that alloy and also its composition?

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182. Explain the following terms in relation to proteins: Denaturation.

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183. Explain the following statement- Dutch metal is not a metal.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

184. Describe the following statement- Aircrafts and aeroplanes are made up of a special alloy.

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185. What is a polysaccharide?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

186. What is meant by primary structure of proteins?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

187. What are neutral, acidic and basic amino acids? Which vitamin deficiency lead to scurvy? Mention one function of vitamin C.

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188. How many moles of sulphur atom and oxygen atoms are present in one mole each of H_2SO_4 and SO_2 ?

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189. Describe the following statement- Magnesium is not a metal.

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190. Explain the following statement- Duralumin is an alloy.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

191. Answer the following statement in one word- The mixture of aluminium, copper, magnesium makes an alloy which is used to make pressure cookers.

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192. Explain the following statement- Plants make their own food through the process of photosynthesis.

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193. Cane Sugar, Glucose and Starch are carbohydrates. Suggest any two uses of carbohydrates.

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194. Explain how fibres rich food helps to maintain the cholesterol level in the body?

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195. Name a source of vitamin E.



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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

196. Name the disease caused due to deficiency of vitamin K in our body.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

197. Name one source of vitamin K?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

198. Which protein is synthesized by Vitamin K to protect the brain from hemorrhage?

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199. Brain hemorrhage is caused by the deficiency of vitamin-

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

200. Which protein helps in the formation of bone tissue in our body?



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201. Why cannot vitamin C be stored in our body?



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202. What is the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ?



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203. Describe the main functions of vitamin k in our body?



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204. Osteoporosis is the disease that is caused by the deficiency of vitamin-

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205. Fill in the blanks- The coloured substances that impart permanent colour to the fabrics, food stuffs etc. are called as_____.

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206. What are the functions of carbohydrates in living organisms?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

207. Write one function and two sources of vitamin A.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

208. What are nucleotides ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

209. Fill in the blanks- _____ dyes are used to dye wool, silk, nylon fabrics.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

210. Explain the statement- Hydroleum is an alloy.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

211. What are reducing sugars ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

212. What is denaturation of proteins ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

213. Answer the following question briefly : How is oxygen replenished in our atmosphere ?

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214. Define enzyme. Give its biological importance.

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215. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ?

HI

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216. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ? Bromine water.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

217. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ? HNO_3 .

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218. Uses of common salt are-

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219. Define the following in relation to proteins : Primary structure.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

220. Define the following in relation to proteins : Denaturation.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

221. Define the following in relation to proteins : Peptide linkage.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

222. Name two water soluble vitamins, their sources and the diseases caused by their deficiency in diet.

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223. Name the four bases present in DNA. Which one of these is not present in RNA ?

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224. Name two fat soluble vitamins, their sources and the diseases caused due to their deficiency.



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225. Name the four bases present in DNA. Which one of these is not present in RNA ?



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226. What is meant by peptide linkage ?



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227. What is meant by pyranose structure of glucose.



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228. Write the main structural differences between DNA and RNA. Of the four bases present, name those which are common to both DNA and RNA.

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229. Write the linear and cyclic structures of glucose. What is the difference between α -glucose and β -glucose ?

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230. Define the following terms as related to proteins : Peptide linkage.

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231. Define the following terms as related to proteins : Primary structure.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

232. Define the following terms as related to proteins : Denaturation .



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233. Define the following terms : Glycosidic linkage.



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234. Define the following terms : Invert sugar .



Watch Video Solution

235. Define the following terms : Oligosaccharides .



Watch Video Solution

236. Define the following terms : Nucleotide .





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237. What are anomers ?



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238. What are essential amino acids ? Give two examples.



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239. Which of the following is a polysaccharide : Starch, Maltose, Fructose, Glucose.



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240. What is the difference between native protein and denatured protein.



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241. How are vitamins classified ? Name the vitamin responsible for coagulation of blood ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

242. Enumerate the reactions of D-glucose which cannot be explained by its open chain structure.

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243. What type of linkage is present in nucleic acids?

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244. Express 118 in roman numerals.

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[Watch Video Solution](#)

245. Express 119 in roman numerals

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246. Draw simple Fischer projections of D-glucose and L-glucose. Can these be labelled enantiomers ?

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247. Write reactions to show how glucose Separately reacts with NH_2OH

[Watch Video Solution](#)

248. Express 120 in roman numerals.

[Watch Video Solution](#)

249. Write reactions to show how glucose Separately reacts with ammoniacal $AgNO_3$

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250. Express 121 in roman numerals

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

251. Express 122 in roman numerals

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

252. Express 123 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

253. Express 124 in roman numerals.



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254. Express 115 in roman numerals.



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255. Express 416 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

256. Express 427 in roman numerals.



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257. Express 238 in roman numerals.



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258. Express 129 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

259. Express 130 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

260. Express 17 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

261. Express 22 in roman numerals.



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262. Express 25 in roman numerals.

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263. Give a brief explanation for the following statement- Uses of aquaregia are-

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264. Calculate the molecular weight of of following compound : copper sulphate crystals ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

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265. Name the food sources and the deficiency diseases caused due to the lack of any two vitamins A, C,E and K.

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266. Explain the following statement- Ammonal is an explosive.

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267. Calculate the molecular weight of of following compound :
ammonium sulphate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$

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268. Animal products that are used by Human beings are-

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269. Explain in brief- Gun powder is an explosive.

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270. Answer the following questions briefly : What are two good sources of vitamin A ?

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271. Calculate the molecular weight of of following compound : cane sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

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272. Mixture of potassium nitrate, sulphur and charcoal used as an explosive.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

273. What is bronze?

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274. Calculate the number of molecules in 14g of nitrogen gas.

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275. What is Brass?

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276. Calculate the total number of atoms in 18g of water.

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277. Calculate number of moles in 36g of water.

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278. Calculate the mass of one atom of oxygen.



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279. How many moles of NaOH are present in 160g of it ?



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280. After watching a programme on TV about the adverse effects of junk food and soft drinks on the health of school children, Sonali, a student of Class XII, discussed the issue with the school principal. The principal immediately instructed the canteen contractor to replace the fast food with the fibre and vitamin rich food like sprouts, salad, fruits, etc. This decision was welcomed by the parents and the students. After reading the above passage answer the following question : Give two examples of water-soluble vitamins.



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281. Which of the following is not a monosaccharide ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Cellulose

D. Ribose.

Answer:

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282. What is coin metal?

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283. The monomer units of starch are

A. α -glucose

B. β -glucose

C. pyranose

D. galactose.

Answer:



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284. The amino acids are the end products of the digestion of

A. fats

B. lipids

C. proteins

D. enzymes.

Answer:



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285. Which of the following is the sweetest ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Maltose

D. Sucrose.

Answer:

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286. Express 29 in roman numerals.

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287. Express 30 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

288. Express 46 in roman numerals.



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289. Express 47 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

290. Express 48 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

291. Express 49 in roman numerals.



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292. In nucleic acids, the individual nucleotides are linked through

- A. peptide linkage
- B. phosphate group
- C. glycosidic linkage
- D. hydrogen bonds.

Answer:

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293. The relation between the nucleotide triplets and the amino acids is called :

- A. Gene
- B. Genetic code
- C. Replication
- D. Enzymes.

Answer:

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294. Express 50 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

295. Express 51 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

296. Express 52 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

297. Express 53 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

298. Express 54 in roman numerals.

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299. What is artificial gold?

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300. Express 55 in roman numerals.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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301. Express 56 in roman numerals.



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302. Express 57 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

303. Express 58 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

304. Express 59 in roman numerals.



Watch Video Solution

305. Express 60 in roman numerals.



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306. Express 61 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

307. Express 62 in roman numerals.



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308. Fructose is a

- A. aldose
- B. ketose
- C. both aldose and ketose
- D. none of these.

Answer:



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309. Express 63 in roman numerals.



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310. Express 64 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

311. Express 67 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

312. Express 68 in roman numerals.



 [Watch Video Solution](#)

313. Express 69 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

314. Express 70 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

315. Express 71 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

316. Express 72 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

317. Express 73 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

318. Express 74 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

319. Express 75 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

320. What is Gun metal?

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321. Express 76 in roman numerals.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

322. Express 70 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

323. Express 78 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

324. Express 79 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

325. Express 81 in roman numerals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

326. Express 82 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

327. Express 83 in roman numerals.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

328. Express 84 in roman numerals.

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329. In DNA, the complimentary bases are :

- A. adenine and thymine, guanine and cytosine
- B. adenine and thymine, guanine and uracil
- C. adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine

D. uracil and adenine, cytosine and guanine

Answer:



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330. What is bell metal?



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331. Which of the following does not exhibit the phenomenon of mutarotation ?

A. (+) Maltose

B. (-) Fructose

C. (+) Sucrose

D. Lactose.

Answer:

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332. Which one of the following statements is not true regarding (+) lactose ?

- A. On hydrolysis (+) lactose gives equal amount of D(+) glucose and D(+) galactose.
- B. (+) Lactose is a β -glucoside formed by the union of a molecule of D(+) glucose and a molecule of D(+) galactose.
- C. (+) Lactose is a reducing sugar and does not exhibit mutarotation.
- D. (+) Lactose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ contains 8-OH groups.

Answer:

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333. What is constantin?



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334. What is Monel metal?



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335. What is german silver?



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336. What is dutch metal?



Watch Video Solution

337. What is Magnesium?



Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

338. What is durelumine?

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339. What are amino acids?

- A. peptide bond
- B. dative bond
- C. α -glycosidic bond
- D. β -glycosidic bond

Answer:

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340. Sucrose is a non-reducing sugar.

A. Glucose

B. Sucrose

C. Maltose

D. Lactose

Answer:



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341. The central dogma of molecular genetics states that the genetic information flows from

A. Amino acids → Proteins → DNA

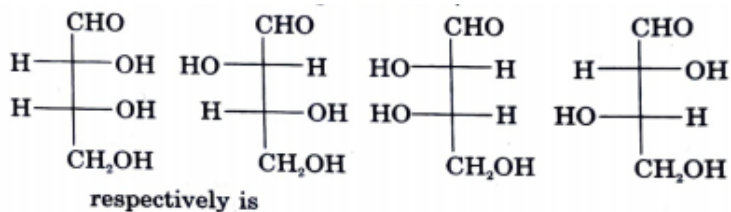
B. DNA → Carbohydrates → Proteins

C. DNA → RNA → Proteins

D. DNA → RNA → Carbohydrates

Answer:

342. The correct corresponding order of names of four aldoses with configuration given below,



- A. L-erythrose, L-threose, L-erythrose, D-threose
- B. D-threose, D-erythrose, L-threose, L-erythrose
- C. L-erythrose, L-threose, D-erythrose, D-threose
- D. D-erythrose, D-threose, L-erythrose, L-threose

Answer:

343. If one strand of DNA has the sequence ATGCTTGA, the sequence in the complimentary strand would be

- A. TCCGAACT
- B. TACGTAGT
- C. TACGAACT
- D. TAGCTAGT

Answer:



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344. Which one of the following metals is required as cofactor by all enzymes utilizing ATP in phosphate transfer ?

- A. K
- B. Ca
- C. Na

D. Mg

Answer:



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345. In aqueous solution, an amino acid exists as

- A. cation
- B. anion
- C. dianion
- D. zwitter ion

Answer:



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346. The linkage between the two monosaccharide units in lactose is

- A. C_1 of β - D-glucose and C_4 of β - D-galactose
- B. C_1 of β - D-galactose and C_4 of β - D-glucose
- C. C_1 of α - D-galactose and C_4 of β - D-glucose
- D. C_1 of β - D-galactose and C_4 of α - D-glucose

Answer:

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347. The vitamin that is not soluble in water is

- A. vitamin B_1
- B. vitamin B_2
- C. vitamin C
- D. vitamin D

Answer:

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348. The scientific principle involved in radio and television is:

A. $C_1 - C_4\beta$ linkage

B. $C_1 - C_6\alpha$ linkage

C. $C_1 - C_6\beta$ linkage

D. $C_1 - C_4\alpha$ linkage

Answer:



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349. A basic amino acid among the following is

A. glycine

B. valine

C. proline

D. histidine

Answer:



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

- A. gluconic acid
- B. tartaric acid
- C. saccharic acid
- D. mesooxalic acid

Answer:



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351. Cheilosis and digestive disorders are due to the deficiency of

- A. Vitamin A
- B. thiamine
- C. riboflavin
- D. ascorbic acid

Answer:



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352. Glucose does not react with

- A. Hydroxylamine
- B. Conc. HNO_3
- C. acetic anhydride
- D. sodium bisulphite

Answer:

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353. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin B

D. Vitamin E.

Answer:

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354. What is the mass in grams of 2.5 moles of slaked lime $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$?

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355. Explain secondary structure of proteins.

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

Answer:



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356. The two functional groups present in a typical carbohydrate are :

- A. -OH and -COOH
- B. -CHO and -COOH
- C. $>C=O$ and -OH
- D. -OH and -CHO

Answer:

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357. Biuret test is not given by

- A. Urea
- B. Proteins
- C. Carbohydrates
- D. Polypeptides

Answer:

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358. The presence or absence of hydroxy group on which carbon atom of sugar differentiates RNA and DNA.

A. 1st

B. 2nd

C. 3rd

D. 4th

Answer:



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359. Raising of crops for the production of ethanol is known as

A. racemisation

B. specific rotation

C. mutarotation

D. tautomerism

Answer:



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360. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

- A. All amino acids are optically active
- B. All amino acids except glycine are optically active
- C. All amino acids except glutamic acid are optically active
- D. All amino acids except lysine are optically active

Answer:



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361. Which of the following compounds can be detected by Molisch's test

?

- A. Sugars
- B. Amines
- C. Primary alcohols

D. Nitro compounds

Answer:

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362. Synthesis of each molecule of glucose in photosynthesis involves :

- A. 6 molecules of ATP
- B. 18 molecules of ATP
- C. 10 molecules of ATP
- D. 8 molecules of ATP

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

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

A. quinoline

B. adenine

C. cytosine

D. thymine

Answer:

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

364. Which of the vitamins given below is water soluble?

A. Vitamin E

B. Vitamin K

C. Vitamin C

D. Vitamin D

Answer:

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365. Thiol group is present in

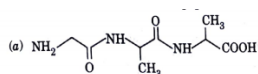
- A. cytosine
- B. cystine
- C. cysteine
- D. methionine

Answer:

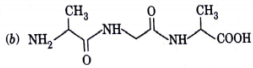
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366. A tripeptide is written as Glycine-Alanine-Glycine. The correct structure of the tripeptide is -

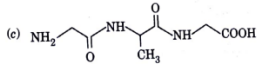
A.



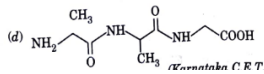
B.



C.



D.



Answer:



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367. What is solder?



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

A. Adenine

B. Guanine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil.

Answer:



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369. Haemophilia is due to absence of:

A. cellulase

B. zymase

C. invertase

D. urease

Answer:



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370. What is hydroleum?

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371. Lactose is made of

- A. α -D -glucose only
- B. α -D -glucose and β -D-glucose
- C. β -D -galactose and β -D-glucose
- D. α -D -galactose and α -D -glucose

Answer:

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372. Answer the following question- Is nichrome a mixture?



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373. Which one is not a constituent of nucleic acid ?

- A. Uracil
- B. Guanidine
- C. Phosphoric acid
- D. Ribose sugar

Answer:

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374. Phenol reacts with Br_2 water to give

- A. monocarboxylic acid
- B. dicarboxylic acid
- C. ketone

D. keto acid

Answer:



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375. How many monosaccharides are obtained by hydrolysis of sucrose ?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer:



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

- A. isomers of D(+) glucose and L(-) glucose respectively
- B. diastereomers of glucose
- C. anomers of glucose
- D. isomers which differ in the configuration of C-2

Answer:

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377. Which one of the following forms the constituent of cell wall plant cells ?

- A. Starch
- B. Glycogen
- C. Cellulose
- D. Amylose

Answer:

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378. What is alanko?

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379. Aldehyde and ketones cannot be distinguished by:

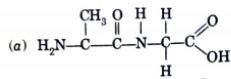
- A. Lucas test
- B. Ninhydrin test
- C. Benedict reagent test
- D. All the above

Answer:

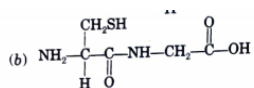
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380. The correct structure of the dipeptide gly-ala is

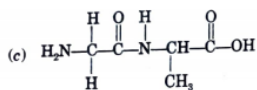
A.



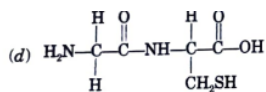
B.



C.



D.



Answer:



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381. What is Stainless steel?

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382. Glucose when reduced with HI and red phosphorus gives

- A. n-hexane
- B. n-heptane
- C. n-pentane
- D. n-octane

Answer:

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383. How many amino acids are present in insulin ?

- A. 25

B. 51

C. 20

D. 22

Answer:

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384. What is manganese steel?

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385. Define the term- Alanko?

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386. The monosaccharide constituents of lactose are :

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

Answer:

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387. Which one of the following is an essential amino acid?

- A. Cysteine
- B. Serine
- C. Tyrosine
- D. Isoleucine

Answer:

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388. Adenosine is an example of

- A. purine base
- B. nucleoside
- C. nucleotide
- D. pyrimidine base

Answer:



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389. Glycogen is

- A. a structural polysaccharide
- B. structurally similar to amylopectin but extensively branched
- C. a polymer of β -D- glucose units

D. structurally very much similar to amylopectin.

Answer:

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390. Answer the following- For what purpose Bell metal is used?

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391. During conversion of glucose into glucose cyanohydrin, what functional group/atom of glucose is replaced ?

- A. hydrogen
- B. aldehydic group
- C. primary alcoholic group
- D. secondary alcoholic group

Answer:

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392.

Let

$$f(x) = (1 - x)^2 x + x^2, \forall x \in R \text{ and } g(x) = \int_1^x \left(\frac{2(t-1)}{t+1} - \text{Int} \right) f(t) dt$$

Which of the following is true ?

- A. Collagen
- B. Albumin
- C. Myosin
- D. Fibroin

Answer:

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393. Glucose on oxidation with bromine water gives

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

Answer:

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394. Define the term- chromium steel?

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395. In double strand helix structure of DNA, heterocyclic base cytosine forms hydrogen bond with

- A. adenine
- B. guanine

C. purine

D. thiamine

Answer:

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396. Calculate the mass of one molecule of oxygen.

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397. Which one given below is a non-reducing sugar?

A. Maltose

B. Lactose

C. Sucrose

D. glucose

Answer:



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398. Which of the following is correct

A. A-T,G-C

B. A-G,T-G

C. G-T,A-C

D. A-A,T-T

Answer:



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399. Which of the following cannot reduce Fehling solution?

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fats

D. Protein

Answer:

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400. Express 1037 in roman numbers.

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401. CH_4 reacts with Cl_2 to form CH_2Cl_2 and HCl . calculate the volume of HCl formed when 80ml of methane reacts completely with Cl_2 .

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402. Express 1038 in roman numbers.

A.

B.

C.

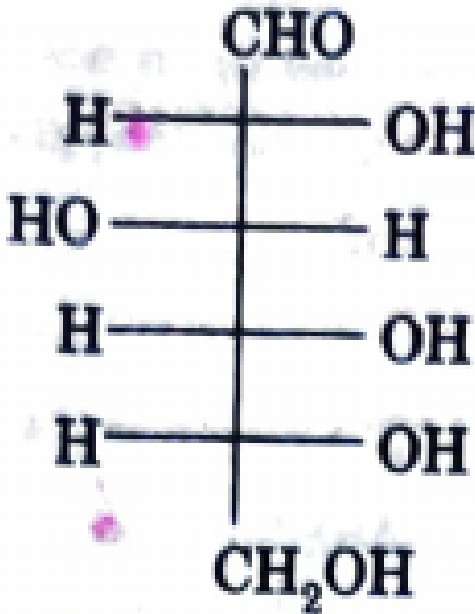
D.

Answer:



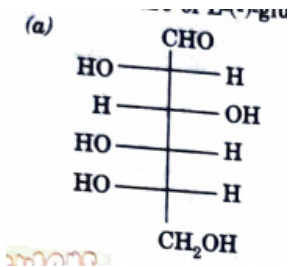
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403. The structure of D-(+)-glucose is

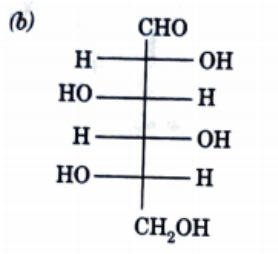


The structure of L-(-)-glucose is

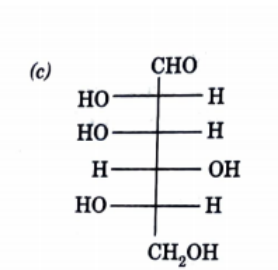
A.



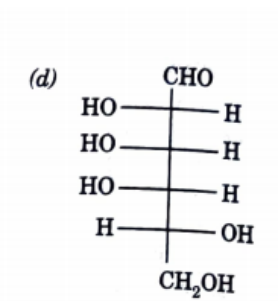
B.



C.



D.



Answer:



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404. Define the term- Brass?



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405. Starch is a mixture of

A. amyllum

B. amylopectin

C. amylose

D. β -D-glucose

Answer:



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406. Which of the following are essential amino acids ?

A. Valine

B. Lysine

C. Alanine

D. Serine

Answer:



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407. Which of the following contain transition metal ?

A. Vitamin B_{12}

B. Chlorophyll

C. Haemoglobin

D. DNA

Answer:



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408. Define the term-Coin metal?

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409. Fibrous proteins are present in

- A. myosin
- B. albumins
- C. collagen
- D. fibroin

Answer:

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410. Calculate the volume occupied by 2.8g of N_2 at STP ?

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411. Express in roman numbers : 85



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412. Which of the following statements are not true?

- A. Collagen in tendons is a globular protein
- B. Keratin protein present in hair has α -helix structure
- C. Coagulation of albumin present in white of an egg is an example of denaturation of protein.
- D. The enzymes are not specific in nature.

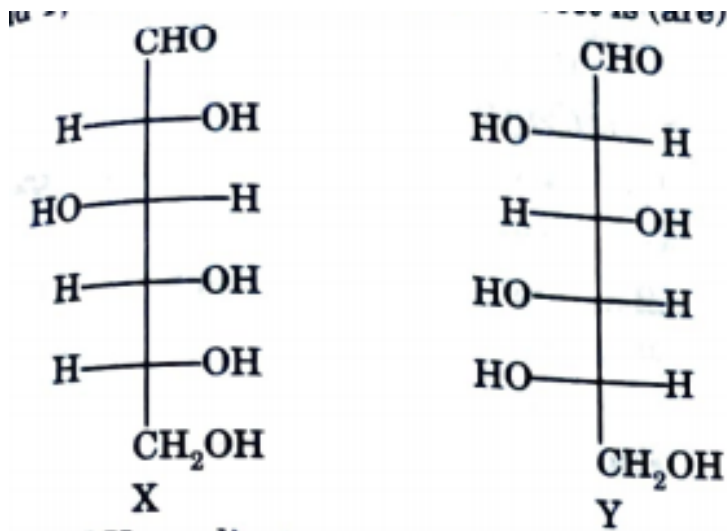
Answer:



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413. Express 1039 in roman numbers.

414. Among the following statements about molecules X and Y, the one which is (are) correct is (are)



- A. X and Y are diastereomers
- B. X and Y are enantiomers
- C. X and Y are both aldohexoses
- D. X is a D-sugar and Y is an L-sugar.

Answer:

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415. Express in roman numbers:86

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416. The pair of optical isomers of glucose which differ in the configuration only around C_1 atom are called

- A. epimers
- B. Fischer projections
- C. anomers
- D. mutarotational isomers

Answer:

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417. The maximum number of optical isomers of glucose expected are

- A. 8
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 25

Answer:



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418. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

- A. Monosaccharides reduce Tollen's reagent.
- B. On dissolving α -D-glucose in water having specific rotation 111° , its specific rotation decreases
- C. Glucose is aldohexose while fructose is ketohexose

D. In D-glucose, -OH group is present to left at 5th carbon atom.

Answer:

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419. The group of fungi the are called fungi imperfecti are

- A. epimers
- B. anomers
- C. enantiomers
- D. diastomers.

Answer:

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420. Mutarotation does not occur in

- A. sucrose
- B. D-glucose
- C. L-glucose
- D. none of these.

Answer:

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421. Which of the following pairs give positive Tollen's test?

- A. Glucose, sucrose
- B. Glucose, fructose
- C. Hexanal, acetophenone
- D. Fructose, sucrose.

Answer:

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422. Define the term- Gun metal?

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423. Which of the following statements is not correct ?

A. Amino acids exist as zwitter ions

B. All naturally occurring α -amino acids have $-NH_2$ group on the right.

C. Except glycine, all other naturally occurring α -amino acids have a chiral carbon atom.

D. The basic character in α -amino acids is due to the $-COO^-$ group.

Answer:

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424. All proteins on hydrolysis give

- A. peptides
- B. α -amino acids
- C. amines and carboxylic acid residues
- D. enzymes

Answer:



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425. The sequence in which amino acids are arranged in a protein is called

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

Answer:



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426. Which of the following is not a class of proteins ?

- A. enzymes
- B. hormones
- C. antibodies
- D. lipids.

Answer:



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427. The questions given below consist of an Assertion and Reason. Use the following key to choose the appropriate answer. (a) If both assertion and reason are CORRECT and reason is the CORRECT explanation of the

assertion. (b) If both assertion and reason are CORRECT, but reason is NOT THE CORRECT explanation of the assertion. (c) If assertion is CORRECT but reason is INCORRECT. (d) If assertion is INCORRECT but reason is CORRECT. (e) If both assertion and reason are INCORRECT.

Assertion :Glycosides are hydrolysed in acidic conditions. Reason : Glycosides are acetals.

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428. Assertion: A solution of Sucrose in water is dextrorotatory but on hydrolysis in presence of little hydrochloric acid it becomes laevorotatory.

Reason : Sucrose on hydrolysis gives unequal amounts of glucose and fructose as a result of which change in sign of rotation is observed.

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429. Assertion : Fats and oils are one of the main sources of food for all living organisms. Reason : Lipids act as energy reserves.

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430. Define the term- Bell metal?

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431. Assertion, Uracil is present in DNA. Reason : DNA undergoes replication.

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432. Define the term- Bronze alloy?

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433. Describe the following processes in the body.

Role of bile salts in the digestion and absorption of fats.

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434. Except glycine all other naturally occurring amino acids are optically active.



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435. Define the term- Constantin alloy?



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436. Define the term- Monel metal alloy?



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437. Match the carbohydrate in Column I with its characteristic given in Column II

Column I	Column II
(A) Lactose	(p) Ketohexose
(B) Starch	(q) Disaccharide
(C) Sucrose	(r) Polysaccharide
(D) Fructose	(s) on hydrolysis gives β -D-glucose and β -D-galactose

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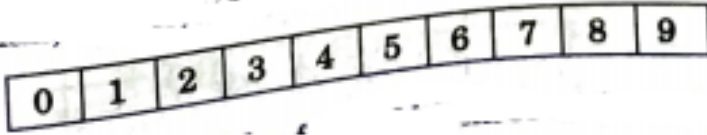
438. Match the carbohydrate in Column I with its characteristic given in Column II

Column I	Column II
(A) Keratin	(p) protein
(B) Haemoglobin	(q) β -pleated protein
(C) Riboflavin	(r) α -amino acid
(D) Glycine	(s) Water soluble vitamin

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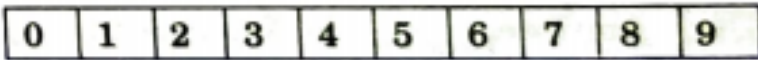
439. The answer to to each of the following question is a single-digit-integer ranging from 0 to 9. Darken the correct digit. Among the following total number of essential amino acids : Leucine, Alanine, Phenylalanine, Proline, Threonine, Lysine, Histidine, Arginine, Cysteine,

Tryptophan, Serine Valine is



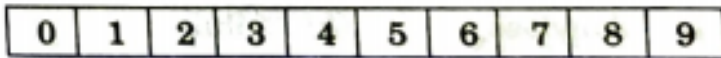
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440. The number of tripeptides formed by three amino acids : glycine, alanine and serine is :



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441. The number of chiral carbon atoms present in β -D (+)-glucose is



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442. The number of peptide hormones among: insulin, testosterone, oxytocin, thyroxine, vasopressin, cortisone is

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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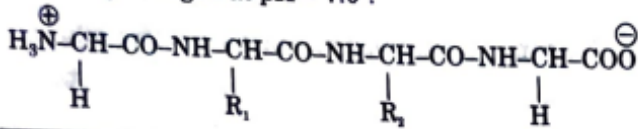
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443. The number of fat soluble vitamins among, D, K, B_{12} , C, B_2 , E is

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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444. The substituents R_1 and R_2 for nine peptides are listed in the table given below. How many of these peptides are positively charged at pH =



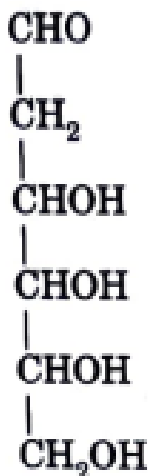
Peptide	R ₁	R ₂
I	H	H
II	H	CH ₃
III	CH ₂ COOH	H
IV	CH ₂ CONH ₂	(CH ₂) ₄ NH ₂
V	CH ₂ CONH ₂	CH ₂ CONH ₂
VI	(CH ₂) ₄ NH ₂	(CH ₂) ₄ NH ₂
VII	CH ₂ COOH	CH ₂ CONH ₂
VIII	CH ₂ OH	(CH ₂) ₄ NH ₂
IX	(CH ₂) ₄ NH ₂	CH ₃

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



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445. When the following aldohexose exists in its D-configuration, the total number of stereoisomers in its Pyranose form is



(I.I.T. J.)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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446. A tetrapeptide has -COOH group on alanine. This produces glycine (Gly), valine (Val), Phenyl-alanine (Phe) and alanine (Ala), on complete hydrolysis. For this tetrapeptide, the number of possible Sequences (primary structures) with NH_2 group attached to a chiral center is.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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447. Define the term- German silver alloy?

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448. Which of the following polymer is stored in the liver of animals?

- A. Amylose
- B. Cellulose
- C. Amylopectin
- D. Glycogen

Answer:

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449. Sucrose (cane Sugar) is a disaccharide. One molecule of Sucrose on hydrolysis gives _____.

A. 2 molecules of glucose

B. 2 molecules of glucose + 1 molecule of fructose

C. 1 molecule of glucose + 1 molecule of fructose

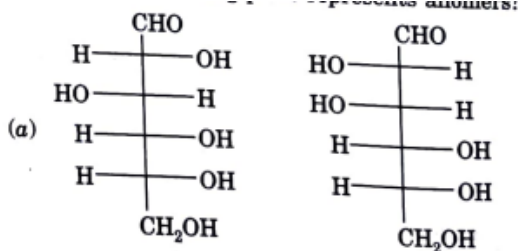
D. 2 molecules of fructose

Answer:

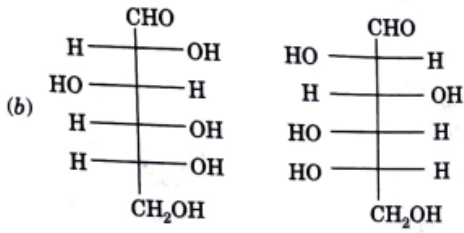
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450. Which of the following pairs represents anomers?

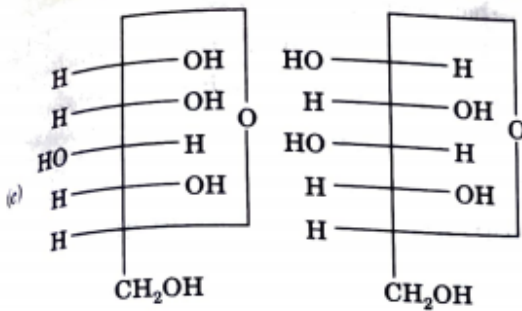
A.



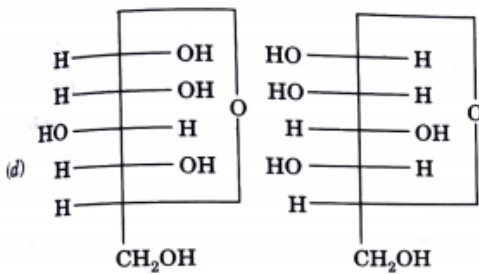
B.



C.



D.



Answer:

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451. Proteins are found to have two different types of secondary structures viz. α -helix and β -pleated sheet structure. α -helix structure of protein is stabilised by :

- A. Peptide bonds
- B. van der Waals forces
- C. Hydrogen bonds
- D. Dipole-dipole interactions

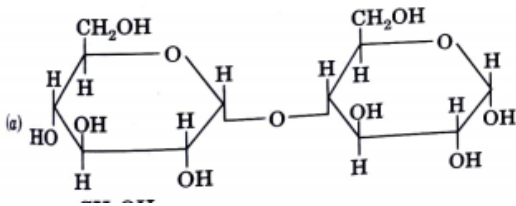
Answer:

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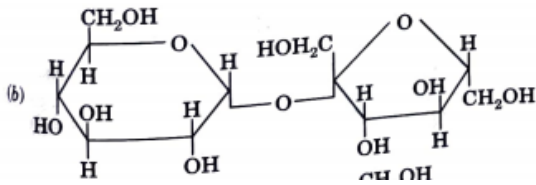
452. In disaccharides, if the reducing groups of monosaccharides i.e. aldehydic or ketonic groups are bonded, these are non-reducing sugars.

Which of the following disaccharide is a non-reducing sugar?

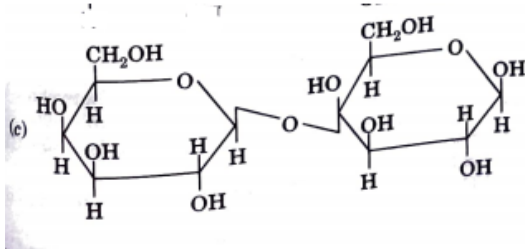
A.



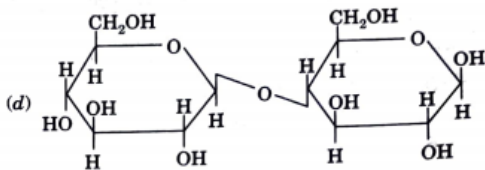
B.



C.



D.



Answer:



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453. Which of the following acids is a vitamin?

- A. Aspartic acid
- B. Ascorbic acid
- C. Adipic acid
- D. Saccharic acid

Answer:



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454. Define the term- Dutch metal alloy?



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455. Fill in the blanks

Nucleic acids are polymers of

- A. Nucleosides
- B. Nucleotides
- C. Bases
- D. Sugars

Answer:



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456. Define the term- Magnesium alloy?



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457. Give answers for the following question- For what purpose Magnesium alloy is used?



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458. Name the four bases present in DNA. Which one of these is not present in RNA ?

A. Adenine

B. Uracil

C. Thymine

D. Cytosine

Answer:



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459. Answer the following question- For what purpose Bronze alloy is used?



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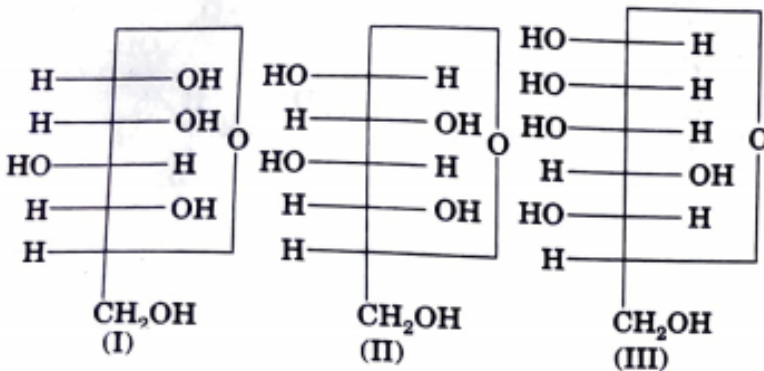
460. Which of the following base is not present in DNA ?

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

Answer:

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461. Three cyclic structures of monosaccharides are given below. Which of these are anomers ?



A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and III

D. III is anomer of I and II

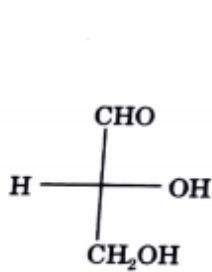
Answer:

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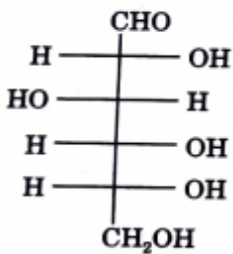
462. Express in roman numbers:87

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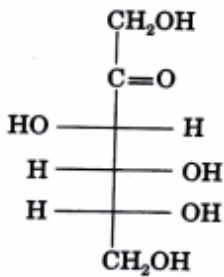
463. Optical rotations of some compounds along with their Structures are given below. Which of them have D configuration ?



(+) rotation
(I)



(+) rotation
(II)



(-) rotation
(III)

A. I, II, III

B. II, III

C. I, II

D. III

Answer:



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464. Express 1040 in roman numbers.



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465. Express 1041 in roman numbers.



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466. Express in roman numbers: 89



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467. Proteins can be classified into two types on the basis of their molecular shape i.e., fibrous proteins and globular proteins. Examples of globular proteins are -

- A. Insulin
- B. Keratin
- C. Albumin
- D. Myosin

Answer:



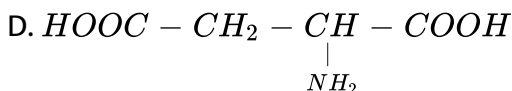
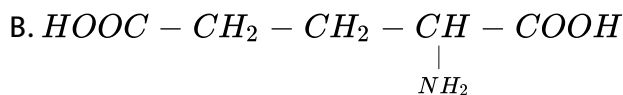
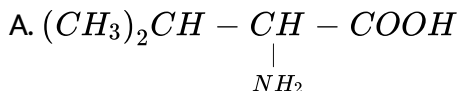
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468. Answer the following question- For what purpose Brass alloy is used?

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469. Amino acids are classified as acidic, basic or neutral depending upon the relative number of amino and carboxyl groups in their molecule.

Which of the following are acidic?



Answer:

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470. Define the following term- Manganese steel?



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471. Express 91 in roman numerals.



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472. Express 93 in roman numerals.



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473. Which of the following are purine bases?

A. Guanine

B. Adenine

C. Thymine

D. Uracil.

Answer:

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474. Express 96 in roman numerals.

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475. Match the vitamins given in Column I with the deficiency disease they cause given in Column II.

Column I (Vitamins)	Column II (Diseases)
(a) Vitamin A	(i) Pernicious anaemia
(b) Vitamin B ₁	(ii) Increased blood clotting time
(c) Vitamin B ₁₂	(iii) Xerophthalmia
(d) Vitamin C	(iv) Rickets
(e) Vitamin D	(v) Muscular weakness
(f) Vitamin E	(vi) Night blindness
(g) Vitamin K	(vii) Beri Beri
	(viii) Bleeding gums
	(ix) Osteomalacia

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476. Match the following enzymes given in Column I with the reactions they catalyse given in Column II.

Column I (Enzymes)	Column II (Reactions)
(a) Invertase	(i) Decomposition of urea into NH_3 and CO_2 .
(b) Maltase	(ii) Conversion of glucose into ethyl alcohol.
(c) Pepsin	(iii) Hydrolysis of maltose into glucose.
(d) Urease	(iv) Hydrolysis of cane sugar.
(e) Zymase	(v) Hydrolysis of proteins into peptides.

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477. Assertion : D(+) - Glucose is dextrorotatory in nature.

Reason : 'D' represents its dextrorotatory nature.

A. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason explains the assertion.

B. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

C. (c) Assertion is correct statement and reason is wrong Statement.

D. (d) Assertion is wrong statement and reason is correct statement.

Answer:

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478. Express 94 in roman numerals.

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479. Name the products of hydrolysis of sucrose.

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480. Answer the following question- For what purpose Artificial gold alloy is used?

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481. What type of bonds hold a DNA double helix together ?

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482. Name the purines present in DNA.

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483. Express 97 in roman numbers.

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484. Express 98 in roman numbers.

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485. Enumerate the reactions of D-glucose which cannot be explained by its open chain structure.

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486. Express 99 in roman numbers.

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487. For what purpose Coins metal is used?

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488. What is glycogen ? How is it different from starch?

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489. Express 100 in roman numbers.

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490. For what purpose Gun metal alloy is used?

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491. Express 101 in roman numerals.

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492. What are essential and non-essential amino acids ? Give two examples of each type.

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493. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ? Bromine water.

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494. What happens when D - glucose is treated with the following reagents ? HNO_3 .

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495. What happens when D- glucose is treated with the following reagent ?

Hi.



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496. What are disaccharides ?



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497. What is mutarotation ?



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498. For what purpose Monel metal is used?



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499. What are vitamins ? How are these classified.



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500. Name the vitamins whose deficiency cause (i) rickets (ii) night blindness, (iii) scurvy.



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501. Name the vitamin whose deficiency causes Beri-Beri.



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502. Name the vitamins whose deficiency cause (i) rickets (ii) night blindness, (iii) scurvy.



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503. Write two differences between hormones and vitamins.



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