



CHEMISTRY

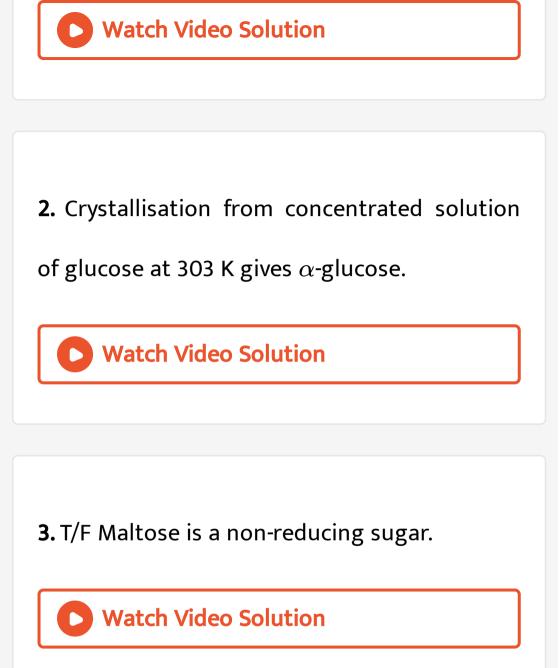
BOOKS - JMD CHEMISTRY (PUNJABI ENGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

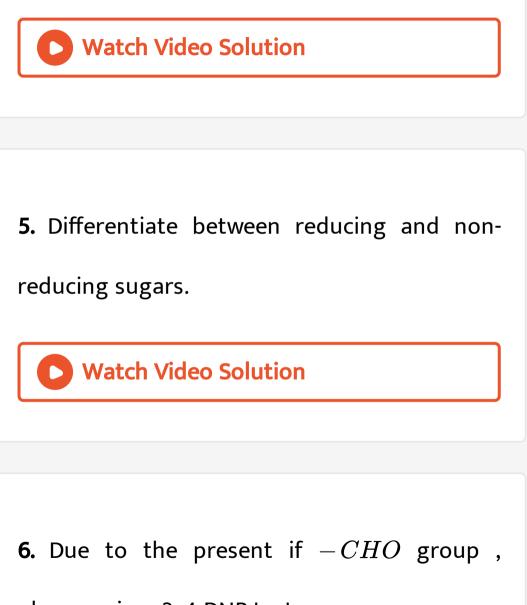


1. Crystallisation from concentrated solution

of glucose at 303 K gives lpha-glucose.



4. Sucrose is a non-reducing sugar.



glucose gives 2, 4-DNP test.



7. Due to the present of -CHO group glucose reacts with hydroxylamine to form an oxime.

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8. Oxidation of glucose with Br_2 water gives

saccharic acid.

9. Invert sugar as an equimolar mixture of glucose and fructose.

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10. Except glycine all other naturally occurring

amino acids are optically active.

11. In zwitter ionic form,amino acids show amphoteric behabiour.
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12. Fibrous proteins are generally soluble in water.



13. Maltase converts starch into maltose.

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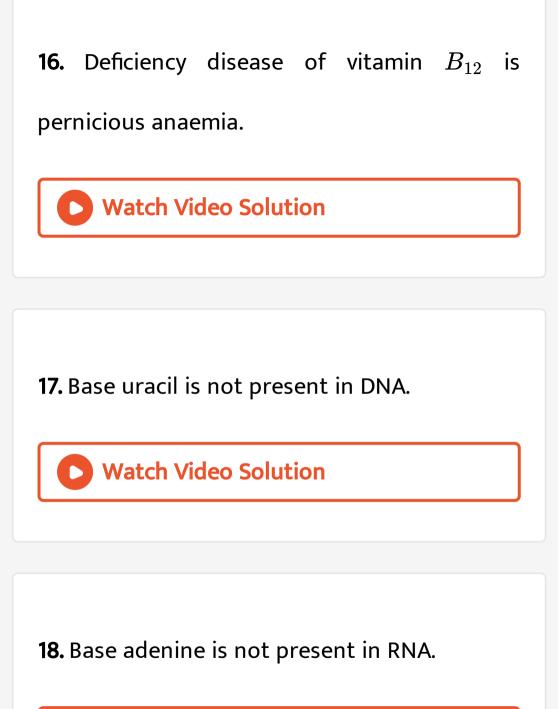


sugar.

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15. Vitamins A,D,E and K are soluble in water.





19. What are Carbohydrates ? Why are these

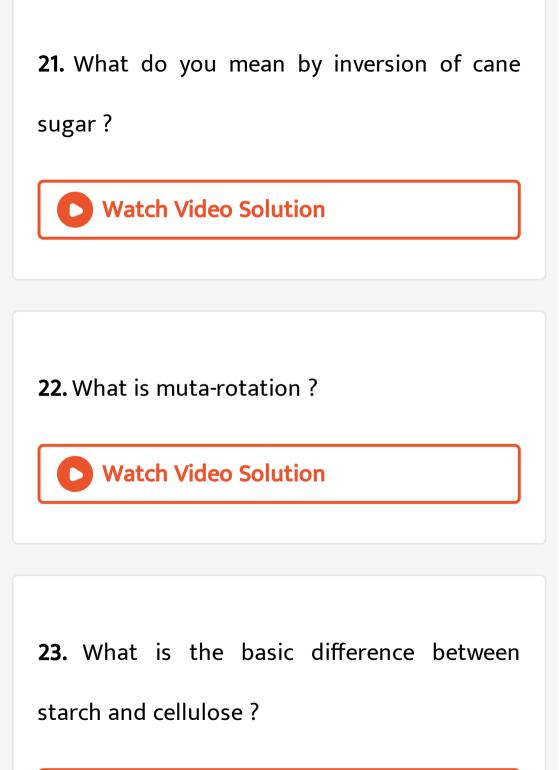
main sources of energy?

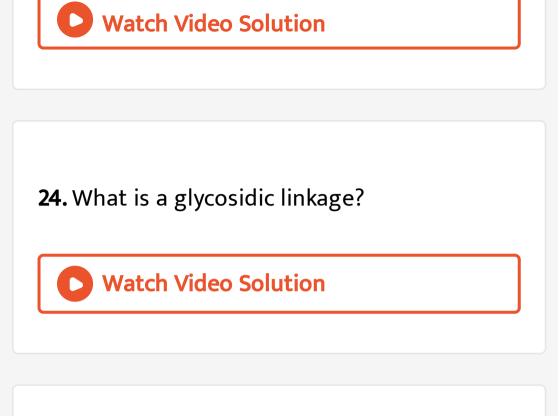


20. Differentiate between reducing and non-

reducing sugars.







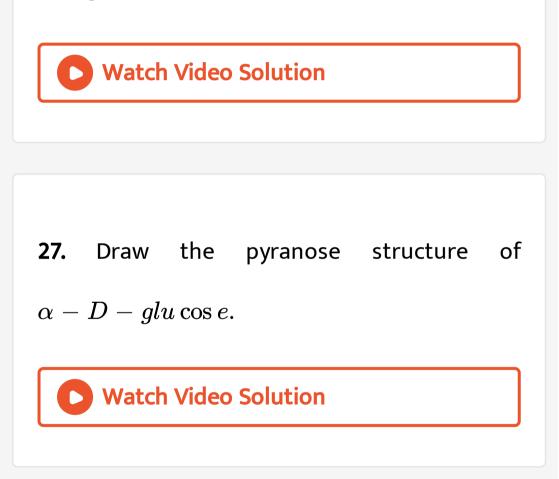
25. Name the enzyme which converts glucose

and fructose into ethyl alcohol.



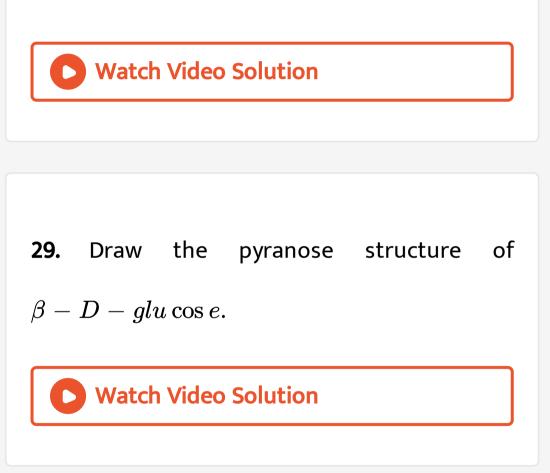
26. Name the enzyme which converts sucrose

into glucose and fructose.



28. Name the enzyme which converts maltose

into glucose.



30. What is the difference between globular

and fibrous protein ?

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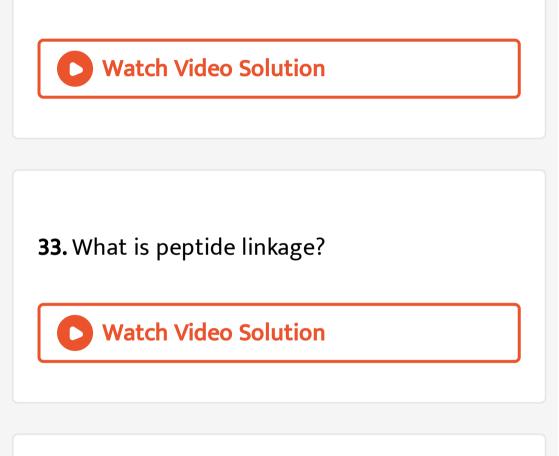
31. What are essential and non essential amino

acids ? Give one example of each.

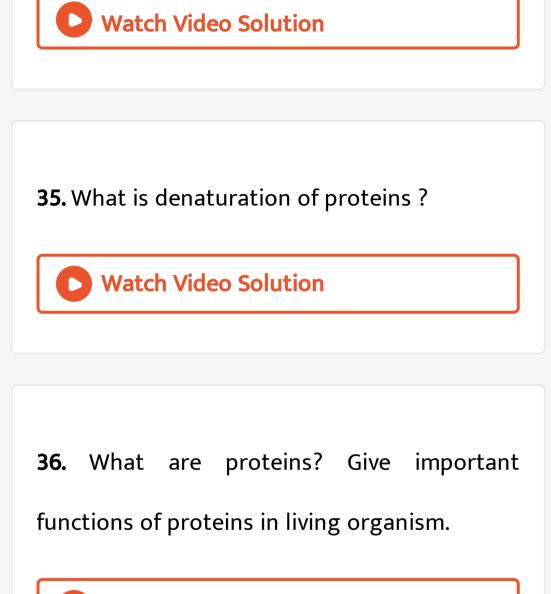


32. What is zwitter ion ? Give the zwitter ion

structure of a-amino acid.



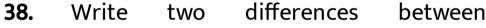
34. Explain briefly amphoteric nature of α -amino acids.



37. Explain primary and secondary structure of

proteins in brief.

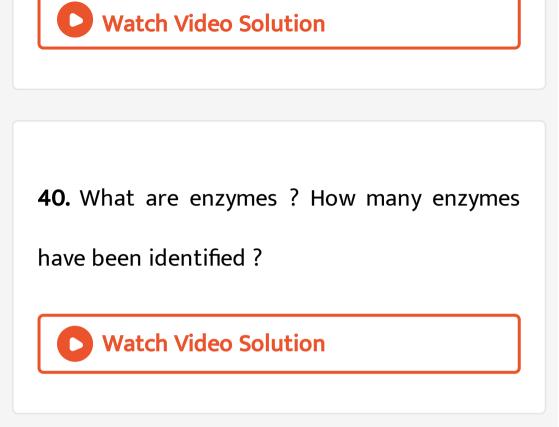
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polypeptides and proteins.

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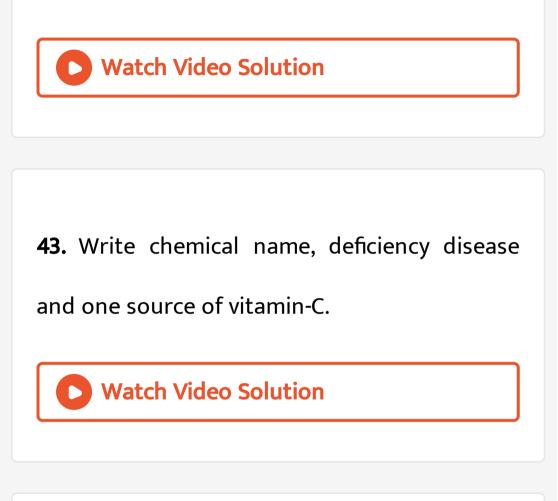
39. What are a-amino acids?



41. Describe the important properties of

enzymes.

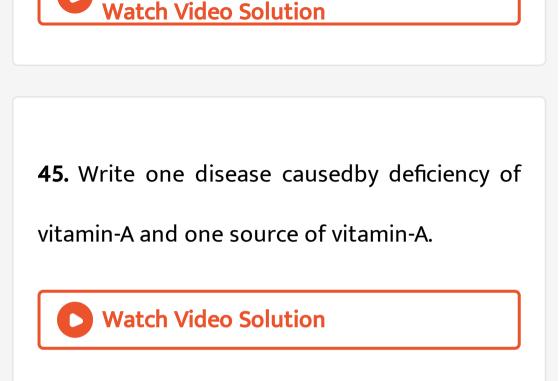
42. How do enzymes differ from catalysts ?



44. Write one disease caused by deficiency of

vitamin-D and one source of vitamin-D.





46. Write two differences between hormones

and vitamins.

47. What is the difference between nucleoside

and nucleotide ?



48. Write six differences between DNA and

RNA.

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49. What is nucleic acid ?

50. Invert sugar as an equimolar mixture of

glucose and fructose.

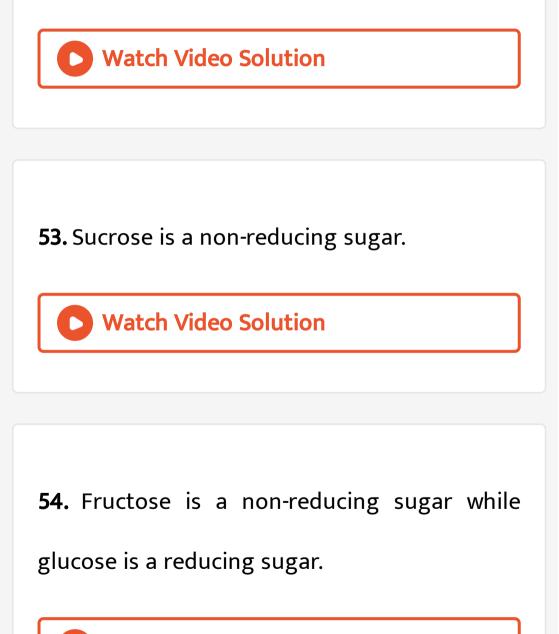


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51. Crystallisation from concentrated solution

of glucose at 303 K gives α -glucose.

52. T/F Maltose is a non-reducing sugar.



55. Due to the present of -CHO group ,

glucose gives 2, 4-DNP test.



56. Due to the present of -CHO group glucose reacts with hydroxylamine to form an

oxime.



57. T/F Oxidation of glucose with Br_2 water

gives saccharic acid.



58. Invert sugar as an equimolar mixture of

glucose and fructose.

59. Except glycine all other naturally occurring

amino acids are optically active.

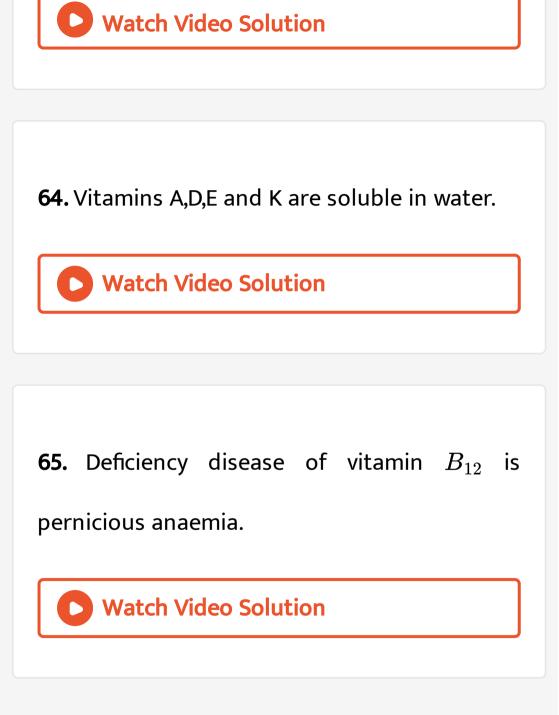
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60. In zwitter ionic form,amino acids show amphoteric behabiour.

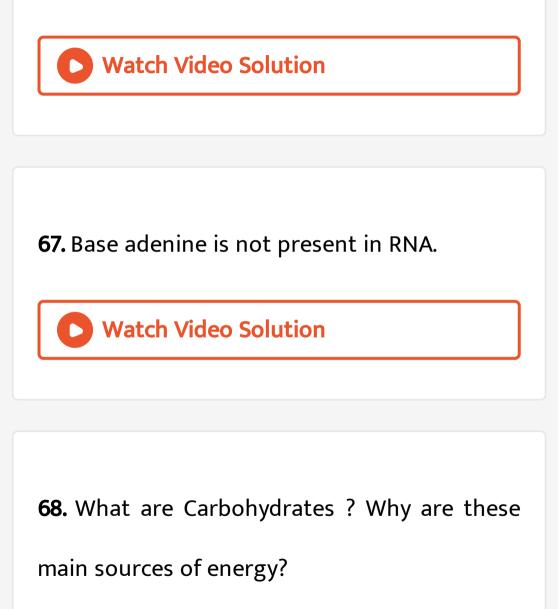
61. T/F Fibrous proteins are generally soluble in water. Watch Video Solution **62.** T/F Maltase converts starch into maltose. Watch Video Solution

63. Invertase converts sucrose into invert

sugar.



66. Base uracil is not present in DNA.



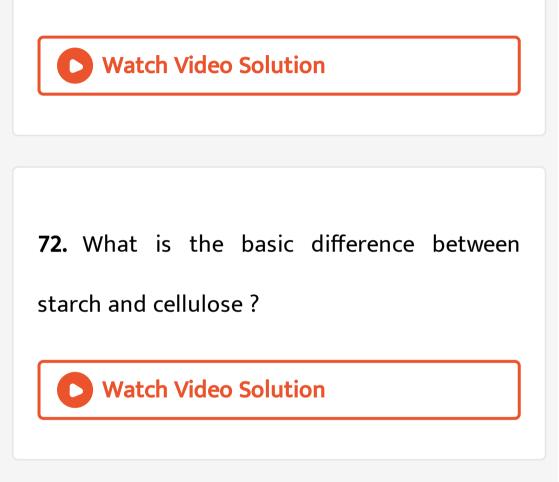
69. Differentiate between reducing and non-

reducing sugars.



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

71. What is muta-rotation ?



73. What is a glycosidic linkage?

74. Name the enzyme which converts glucose

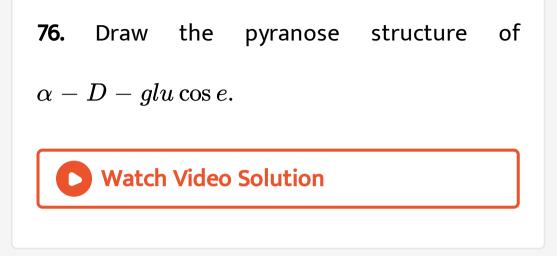
and fructose into ethyl alcohol.



75. Name the enzyme which converts sucrose

into glucose and fructose.





77. Name the enzyme which converts maltose

into glucose.





79. What is the difference between globular

and fibrous protein ?



80. What are essential and non essential amino acids ? Give one example of each.
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81. What is zwitter ion ? Give the zwitter ion

structure of a-amino acid.



82. What is peptide linkage?



83. Explain briefly amphoteric nature of α -amino acids.

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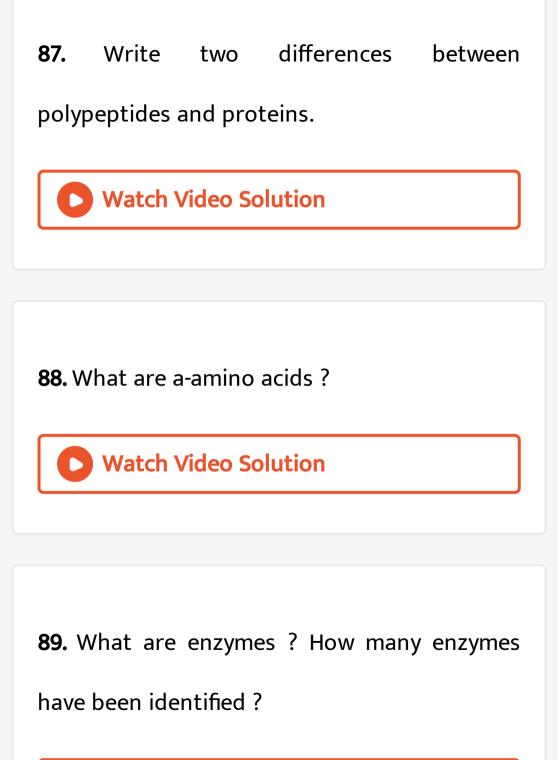
84. What is denaturation of proteins ?

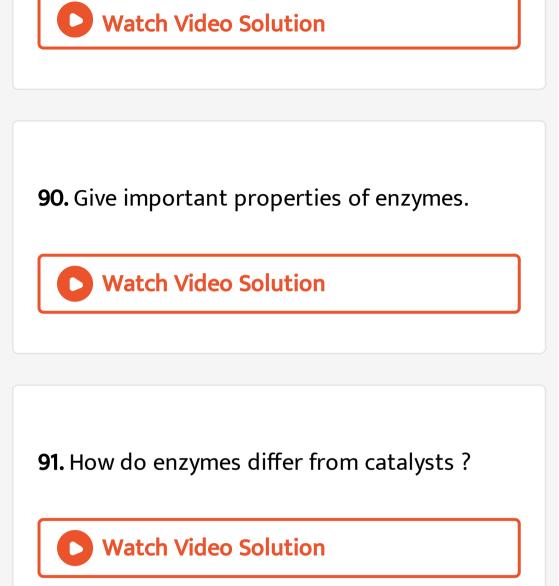
85. What are proteins? Give important functions of proteins in living organism.
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86. Explain primary and secondary structure of

proteins in brief.







92. Write chemical name, deficiency disease

and one source of vitamin-C.

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93. Write one disease caused by deficiency of

vitamin-D and one source of vitamin-D.

94. Write one disease causedby deficiency of

vitamin-A and one source of vitamin-A.

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95. Write two differences between hormones and vitamins.

96. What is the difference between nucleoside

and nucleotide ?

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97. Write six differences between DNA and RNA.



98. What are nucleic acids? Mention their two

important functions.