



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - JMD CHEMISTRY (PUNJABI ENGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

Example

1. Crystallisation from concentrated solution of glucose at 303 K gives α -glucose.



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2. Crystallisation from concentrated solution of glucose at 303 K gives α -glucose.



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



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4. Sucrose is a non-reducing sugar.



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5. Differentiate between reducing and non-reducing sugars.



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6. Due to the presence of $-CHO$ group, glucose gives 2, 4-DNP test.



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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.



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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.



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11. In zwitter ionic form, amino acids show amphoteric behaviour.



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12. Fibrous proteins are generally soluble in water.



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13. Maltase converts starch into maltose.



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14. Invertase converts sucrose into invert sugar.



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



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16. Deficiency disease of vitamin B_{12} is pernicious anaemia.



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17. Base uracil is not present in DNA.



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18. Base adenine is not present in RNA.



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19. What are Carbohydrates ? Why are these main sources of energy?



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20. Differentiate between reducing and non-reducing sugars.



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



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22. What is muta-rotation ?



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



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24. What is a glycosidic linkage?



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25. Name the enzyme which converts glucose and fructose into ethyl alcohol.



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



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27. Draw the pyranose structure of $\alpha - D - glu\ cosine$.



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28. Name the enzyme which converts maltose into glucose.



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29. Draw the pyranose structure of $\beta - D - glu\ cosine$.



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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.



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



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33. What is peptide linkage?



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



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35. What is denaturation of proteins ?



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36. What are proteins? Give important functions of proteins in living organism.



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37. Explain primary and secondary structure of proteins in brief.



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38. Write two differences between polypeptides and proteins.



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39. What are α -amino acids ?



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40. What are enzymes ? How many enzymes have been identified ?



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41. Describe the important properties of enzymes.



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42. How do enzymes differ from catalysts ?



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43. Write chemical name, deficiency disease and one source of vitamin-C.



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44. Write one disease caused by deficiency of vitamin-D and one source of vitamin-D.





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45. Write one disease caused by deficiency of vitamin-A and one source of vitamin-A.



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46. Write two differences between hormones and vitamins.



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47. What is the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide ?



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48. Write six differences between DNA and RNA.



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49. What is nucleic acid ?



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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.



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54. Fructose is a non-reducing sugar while glucose is a reducing sugar.



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97. Write six differences between DNA and RNA.



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98. What are nucleic acids? Mention their two important functions.



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