



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION CHEMISTRY (KANNADA ENGLISH)

BIOMOLECULES

Multiple Choice Questions Level I

1. Which of the following carbohydrates is not monosaccharide ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Lactose

D. Ribose.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following is a polysaccharide ?

A. Cellulose

B. Sucrose

C. Galactose

D. Maltose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Maltose is hydrolysed in the presence of maltase to :

A. Glucose

B. Glucose and fructose

C. Glucose and galactose

D. Fructose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. The disaccharide present in milk is :

A. Maltose

B. Lactose

C. Sucrose

D. Cellobiose.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following is a ketohexose ?

A. Fructose

B. Glucose

C. Ribose

D. Starch .

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following has maximum sweetness?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Maltose

D. Sucrose.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Which of the following does not give silver mirror with Tollen's reagent ?

A. Sucrose

B. Glucose

C. Fructose

D. Lactose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. Glucose is oxidised to carbon dioxide and water with oxygen in the presence of enzyme :

A. Maltose

B. α -amylase

C. Lactose

D. Oxidose.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

9. The change in optical rotation of a freshly prepared solution of glucose with time is called :

A. Specific rotation

B. Optical inversion

C. Muta rotation

D. Racemisation.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

10. Which of the following carbohydrate is found most abundantly in nature ?

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. Starch

D. Cellulose.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. Hydrolysis of sugar is called :

A. mutarotation

B. saponification

C. inversion

D. deesterification.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

12. Starch is changed into disaccharides in presence of

A. diastase

B. maltase

C. Lactose

D. zymase.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

13. An example of disaccharide is :

A. Glucose

B. ribose

C. cellulose

D. lactose .

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

14. Invert sugar is :

- A. laevo rotatory
- B. dextro rotatory
- C. optically inactive
- D. racemic mixture.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. Milk sugar is commonly known as :

A. Maltose

B. Glucose

C. Lactose

D. Fructose.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

16. α and β -glucose differ in the orientation of OH group around

A. number of OH groups

B. configuration

C. conformation

D. size of hemiacetal ring .

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

17. The monomer units in starch are

A. α -glucose

B. β -glucose

C. pyranose

D. galactose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. Which carbohydrate is an essential constituent of plant cells ?

A. Starch

B. Cellulose

C. Sucrose

D. Vitamins.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. During synthesis of 1 molecule of glucose in photosynthesis, the number ATP molecules consumed are

A. 18

B. 32

C. 52

D. 108

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following is not an α -amino acid ?

A. Serine

B. Aspartic acid

C. Phenylalanine

D. Thymine.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

21. Alanine is :

A. an enzyme

B. purine base of nucleic acid

C. α -amino acid

D. hormone .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

22. Glycine reacts with nitrous acid to give :

- A. Glycine nitrite
- B. Methyl alcohol and methylamine
- C. Glycolic acid
- D. Ethyl glycinate.

Answer: C



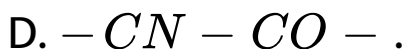
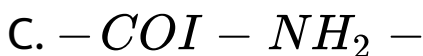
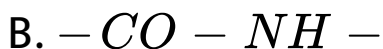
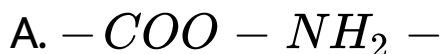
Watch Video Solution

23. Explain what is the meant by the following

:

(i) Peptide linkage .

(ii) Pyranose structure of glucose .



Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Proteins on complete hydrolysis give :

A. α -amino acids

B. lipids

C. peptides

D. nucleic acids.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

25. Enzymes belong to a category of :

A. proteins

B. carbohydrates

C. vitamins

D. harmones

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. The enzyme which converts protein into amino acids during digestion is :

A. proteinases

B. lipases

C. amylases

D. adenine.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Which of the following enzyme breaks up starch readily ?

A. Lactose

B. Amylase

C. Pepsin

D. Maltose.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

28. The non-protein component in enzymes which is necessary for its biological activity is :

A. Lipids

B. Coenzymes

C. Nucleic acid

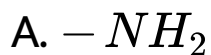
D. Phosphoric acid.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

29. In glycine the basic group is :



Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

30. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid ?

A. Alanine

B. Leucine

C. Valine

D. Lysine.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. An example of fibrous protein is :

A. Albumin

B. Keratin

C. Fibroin

D. Haemoglobin.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

32. An example of a protein which acts as structural material is :

A. haemoglobin

B. Keratin

C. erepsin

D. oxytocin.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. Protein is a polymer of :

A. Glucose

B. Terephthalic acid

C. Amino acid

D. Glycol.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

34. Enzymes in the living systems :

- A. provide energy
- B. transport oxygen
- C. catalyse biochemical reactions
- D. provide immunity.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

35. Which is the nitrogen base present only in RNA but not in DNA ?

A. Uracil

B. Thymine

C. Guanine

D. adenine.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

36. The three dimensional structure of DNA was elucidated by :

A. James Watson

B. Franklin

C. M.Wilkins

D. Dalton.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

37. Which of the following is not present in DNA ?

A. Adenine

B. Guanine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. In nucleic acids, the nucleotides are joined together by

A. peptide linkage

B. phosphate group

C. glycosidic linkage

D. hydrogen bonds.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

39. RNA is :

A. Single helix strand

B. Double helix strand

C. Triple helix strand

D. None of these.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

40. The chemical change in DNA molecule that could lead to synthesis of proteins with an altered amino acid sequence is called :

A. Replication

B. Lipid formation

C. Cellular membrane

D. Mutation .

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

41. The pairs of bases in DNA are held together
by :

A. ionic bonds

B. covalent bonds

C. phosphate group

D. hydrogen bonds.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

42. The sequence in which amino acids are linked to one another in a protein is called its :

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

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

43. The bond that determines the secondary structure of a protein is :

A. Coordinate bond

B. Ionic bond

C. Hydrogen bond

D. Covalent bond.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

44. Structure of a DNA molecule is :

A. Linear

B. Branched

C. Single helix

D. Double helix .

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

45. Eye disease is caused by the deficiency of vitamin :

A. A

B. B

C. E

D. K.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

46. Vitamin C is chemically known as :

A. Tartaric acid

B. Citric acid

C. Ascorbic acid

D. Aspartic acid .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

47. Iodine deficiency in diet causes :

A. goitre

B. rickets

C. beri-beri

D. night blindness.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

48. Which of the following contains cobalt ?

A. Vitamin C

B. Haemoglobin

C. Chlorophyll

D. Vitamin B_{12} .

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. Vitamin A is known as :

A. Axerophytol

B. Thiamine

C. Riboflavin

D. Pyridoxin.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following is a fat soluble vitamin ?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin B_1

C. Vitamin B_2

D. Vitamin B_6 .

Answer: A



51. Deficiency of vitamin D leads to disease :

- A. rickets
- B. beri-beri
- C. scurvy
- D. night blindness.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

52. The chemical passengers produced in ductless glands are called :

A. Lipids

B. cellular membrane

C. hormones

D. antibodies.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

53. Which of the following vitamins is synthesised by sun rays ?

A. A

B. D

C. C

D. D.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

54. The chemical name of vitamin B_1 is :

A. Ascorbic acid

B. Riboflavin

C. Thiamine

D. Pyridoxine.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

55. Cobalamine is :

A. Vitamin B_{12}

B. Vitamin E

C. Vitamin B_2

D. Vitamin K.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

56. Vitamin E is known as :

A. adenine

B. Riboflavin

C. ascorbic acid

D. tocopherol.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

57. Which vitamin gets destroyed on heating ?

A. E

B. C

C. K

D. A

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

58. Deficiency of vitamin E causes :

A. Beri-beri

B. Scurvy

C. Antifertility

D. None.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

59. Which of the following is present in cod liver oil ?

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin B_1

D. Vitamin B_{12} .

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

1. Structurally, cellulose is a linear polymer of :

A. β -glucose molecules

B. sucrose molecules

C. α -glucose molecules

D. glucose and fructose molecules .

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. Insulin is secreted from :

A. Thyroid

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal body

D. Cellular membrane.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

3. Lipases are enzymes that hydrolyse :

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. The component of blood responsible for blood clotting is :

A. Fibrinogen

B. Globulins

C. Albumins

D. Blood platelets.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. White blood cells act :

A. as defence against infection

B. as source of energy

C. for transport of molecular oxygen from
lungs to tissues

D. for blood clotting.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Carbohydrates are stored in the body as :

A. Glucose

B. Fructose

C. glycogen

D. Starch .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

7. Which carbohydrate is an essential constituent of plant cells ?

A. Starch

B. Sucrose

C. Cellulose

D. Maltose.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. Amino acids are least soluble :

A. at p H 7

B. at their isoelectric points

C. at p H around 7

D. None of these.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

9. Which of the following does not refer to the principal forms of carbohydrate present in our food ?

A. Cellulose

B. Starch

C. Sucrose

D. Fructose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. Write the energy currency of the cell.

A. ATP

B. ADP

C. AMP

D. Glycolysis.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. pH of human blood is

A. 2 to 4

B. 5 to 6.5

C. 7.2 to 7.5

D. 10 to 12.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

12. The coenzymes are derived from :

A. Vitamins

B. Lipids

C. hormones

D. Carbohydrates.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

13. Complete hydrolysis of starch gives :

- A. only glucose
- B. only sucrose
- C. glucose and fructose
- D. glucose and sucrose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. Vitamin C is called :

A. antiscorvy

B. antirachitic

C. antisterility

D. antioxidant.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following is vitamin ?

A. Insulin

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Estrone

D. Alanine.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

16. Starch is composed of :

- A. amylose and glycogen
- B. amylose and amylopectin
- C. amylopectin and glycogen
- D. glucose and glycogen.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

17. Oxygen is carried away from lungs by blood mainly because of the presence of :

A. Globulin

B. Collagen

C. Heme

D. Glutathion.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Sucrose

B. Maltose

C. Lactose

D. Starch .

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Belstein's test is used for the detection of :

A. saturated oils

B. sugars

C. Proteins

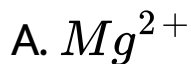
D. fats.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

20. The metal ion present in haemoglobin and is responsible for oxygen uptake is :



Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. The only vitamin with a metal atom in it is :

A. Vitamin A

B. Vitamin C

C. Vitamin D

D. Vitamin B_{12} .

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

22. Which of the following is an example of zwitter ion ?

A. Urea

B. Glycine hydrochloride

C. Ammonium acetate

D. α -alanine.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

23. Reducing sugar can reduce :

- A. aldehydes to alcohols
- B. ferric salts to ferrous salts
- C. chlorates to chlorides
- D. Fehling solution to cuprous oxide.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

24. Which of the following is true about vitamins ?

A. Vitamins are secreted by ductless glands.

B. Vitamins are synthesised in a human body

C. Vitamins of the B group and vitamin C are water soluble while vitamins A, D, E and K are fat soluble.

D. Vitamins in the body are needed in very large amounts.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

25. Guanine is held by three hydrogen bonds with the base :

A. Thymine

B. Adenine

C. Cytosine

D. Uracil.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

26. The number of amino acids in insulin is :

A. 51

B. 61

C. 81

D. 101

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Invert sugar is mixture of

A. Glucose and fructose

B. Glucose and lactose

C. Glucose and maltose

D. Lactose and maltose.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. $\alpha - D(+) \text{ glucose}$ and $\beta - D(+) \text{ glucose}$ are :

- A. enantiomers
- B. geometrical isomers
- C. epimers
- D. anomers.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

29. Which is correct ?

A. Starch is polymer of α -glucose.

B. Amylose is a component of cellulose

C. Proteins are composed of only one type
of amino acids.

D. In cyclic structure of furanose, there are five carbons and one oxygen atom.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

30. Which statement is incorrect about peptide bond ?

A. C-N bond length in proteins is larger than usual bond length of C-N bond.

B. Spectroscopic analysis shows planar structure of $-CO-NH-$ group.

C. $C-N$ bond length in proteins is smaller than usual bond length of C-N bond.

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. Chargoff's rule states that in an organism :

A. amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of thymine (T) and the amount of guanine is equal to that of cytosine (C).

B. Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of guanine (G) and the amount of thymine (T) is equal to that of cytosine (C).

C. Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of guanine (G) and the amount of thymine

(T) is equal to that of guanine (G).

D. Amount of all bases are equal.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

32. Vitamin B_{12} contains:

A. Fe(II)

B. Co(III)

C. Zn(II)

D. Ca(II)

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. A sequence of how many nucleotides in messenger RNA makes a codon for an amino acid ?

A. three

B. four

C. one

D. two

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

34. Which functional group participates in disulphide bond formation in proteins ?

A. Thioester

B. Thioether

C. Thiol

D. Thiolactane.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

35. The cell membranes are mainly composed of :

A. Fats

B. Proteins

C. Phospholipids

D. Carbohydrates.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

36. The human body does not produce :

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Enzymes

D. DNA.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

37. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules, their chirality is due to :

A. Chiral bases

B. Chiral phosphate ester units

C. D-sugar component.

D. L-sugar component.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. Which one of the following has maximum laevorotatory nature ?

A. D-glucose

B. D-fructose

C. Sucrose

D. Invert sugar.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

39. Which of the following statements is not true ?

A. Pheromones are secreted outside the body by the insects.

B. Aspirin is analgesic and antipyretic.

C. Sucrose is a dipeptide commonly known as aspartame.

D. The DNA assists in the synthesis of RNA molecules.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

40. A peptide hormone is :

A. Estrone

B. Testosterone

C. Insulin

D. Corticoid.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

41. Glycogen is a branched chain polymer of α -D-glucose units in which chain is formed by $C_1 - C_4$ glycosidic linkage whereas branching occurs by the formation of $C_1 - C_6$ glycosidic

linkage. Structure of glycogen is similar to _____ .

A. Amylose

B. Amylopectin

C. Cellulose

D. Glucose

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Amylose

B. Cellulose

C. Amylopectin

D. Glycogen

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

43. Sucrose (can 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: C



Watch Video Solution

44. Which of the following acids is a vitamin ?

A. Aspartic acid

B. Ascorbic acid

C. Adipic acid

D. Saccharic acid

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

45. Proteins are formed to have two different types of secondary structures viz, α -helix and β -pleated sheet structure. α -helix structure of protein is stabilized by :

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

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

46. Which of the following reactions of glucose can be explained only by its cyclic structure ?

A. Glucose forms pentaacetate.

B. Glucose reacts with hydroxylamine to form an oxime

C. Pentaacetate of glucose does not react with hydroxylamine.

D. Glucose is oxidised by nitric acid to gluconic acid.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Gene

B. Genetic code

C. Replication

D. Enzymes.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

48. The chemical messengers produced in ductless glands are called :

A. Lipids

B. cellular membrane

C. hormones

D. antibodies.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

49. The hormone which is secreted in the pancreas and controls the metabolism of glucose in the body is

A. thyroxine

B. oxytocin

C. Insulin

D. cortisone.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following is a protein ?

A. Glycogen

B. Amylopectin

C. Keratin

D. Lecithin.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

51. Which amino acid has no asymmetric carbon atom ?

A. Histidine

B. Glycine

C. α -Alanine

D. Threonin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

52. Phospholipids are esters of glycerol with

A. three carboxylic acid residues

B. two carboxylic acid residues and one
phosphate group

C. one carboxylic acid residues and one phosphate group

D. three phosphate group

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

53. Which functional group participates in disulphide bond formation in proteins ?

A. Thioester

B. Thioether

C. Thiol

D. Thiolactone

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cellulose

B. zymase

C. invertase

D. urease.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

55. In alkaline medium, alanine exists predominantly as

A. anion

B. zwitter ion

C. cation

D. covalent form.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

56. Glucose does not react with

A. Br_2 / H_2O

B. H_2NOH

C. HI

D. $NaHSO_3$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

57. Glucose and fructose can be distinguished by

A. Lucas test

B. Ninhydrin test

C. Benedict reagent test

D. All the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

58. Glucose when reduced with HI and red phosphorus gives

A. n-hexane

B. n-heptane

C. n-pentane

D. n-butane

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

59. The segment of DNA which acts as the instrumental manual for the synthesis of the protein is :

A. Ribose

B. Gene

C. Nucleoside

D. Nucleotide.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

60. Which of the following hormones contains iodine ?

A. Testosterone

B. Adrenaline

C. Thyroxine

D. Insulin.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

61. What is amino acid ?

A. $-COOH$

B. $-NH_2$

C. $-CH_3$

D. both (A) and (B).

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

62. The reason for double helical structure of DNA is operation of :

A. electrostatic attractions

B. van der Waals, forces

C. dipole -dipole interactions

D. hydrogen bonding

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

63. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives :

A. L-glucose

B. D-fructose

C. D-ribose

D. D-glucose

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

64. Insulin production and its action in human body are responsible for the level of diabetes. This compound belongs to which of the following categories ?

- A. an enzyme
- B. A hormone
- C. A co-enzyme
- D. An antibiotic.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

65. The base present in DNA, but not in RNA is

- A. Guanine

B. Cytosine

C. Uracil

D. Thymine.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

66. In both DNA and RNA, heterocyclic base and phosphate esters linkages are at :

A. C_5' and C_2' respectively to sugar molecule .

B. C_2' and C_5' respectively to sugar molecule .

C. C_1' and C_5' respectively to sugar molecule .

D. C_5' and C_1' respectively to sugar molecule .

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

67. The two forms of D-Glucopyranose are called

A. Isomer

B. Anomer

C. Epimer

D. Enantiomer.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

68. The pyrimidine bases present in DNA are :

- A. Cytosine and guanine
- B. Cytosine and thymine
- C. Cytosine and uracil
- D. Cytosine and adenine.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

69. The secondary structure of a protein refers to :

A. Hydrophobic interactions

B. Sequence of α -amino acids

C. Fixed configuration of the polypeptide backbone

D. α -helical backbone.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

70. Secondary structure of protein is mainly governed by

- A. Hydrogen bonds
- B. covalent bonds
- C. Ionic bonds
- D. Disulphide bonds

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Multiple Choice Questions Level Iii Questions From Aieee Jee Examinations

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



Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Biuret test is used for the detection of :

A. urea

B. Proteins

C. carbohydrates

D. polypeptide.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. 3rd

B. 4th

C. 1st

D. 2nd

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. The change in optical rotation of a freshly prepared solution of glucose with time is called :

A. racemisation

B. specific rotation

C. mutarotation

D. tautomerism

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Primary alcohols

B. Nitro compounds

C. Sugars

D. Amines.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

6. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. All amino acids except glutamic acid are optically active.

B. All amino acids except lysine are optically active.

C. All amino acids are optically active.

D. All amino acids except glycine are optically active.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. During synthesis of 1 molecule of glucose in photosynthesis, the number ATP molecules consumed are

A. 18 molecules of ATP

B. 10 molecules of ATP

C. 8 molecules of ATP

D. 6 molecules of ATP.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following bases is not present in DNA?

A. Quinoline

B. Adenine

C. Cytosine

D. Thymine.

Answer: A



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

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin E

D. Vitamin K.

Answer: A



Recent Examination Questions

1. A diabetic person carries a packet of glucose with him always, because

A. Glucose increase the blood sugar level slowly

B. Glucose reduces the blood sugar level

C. Glucose increase the blood sugar level almost instantaneously

D. Glucose reduces the blood sugar slowly.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. The letter 'D' in D-glucose signifies :

A. configuration at all chiral carbons

B. dextrorotatory

C. that it is a monosaccharide

D. configuration at a particular chiral carbon.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. Saccharin , an artificial sweetener , is manufactured from

A. Cellulose

B. Toluene

C. Cyclohexane

D. Starch.


Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. Sucrose is not a reducing sugar since

A. It is chemically stable

B. it contains no free aldehyde or keto
group adjacent to a  group

C. it is built up of a fructose unit

D. it is optically active.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Glucose when reduced with HI and red phosphorus gives

A. n-hexane

B. n-heptane

C. n-pentane

D. n-octane.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. The statement that is NOT correct is

A. aldose or ketose sugars in alkaline medium do not isomerise

B. carbohydrates are optically active

C. penta acetate of glucose does not react with hydroxylamine

D. lactose has glycosidic linkage between C_4 of glucose and C_1 of galactose unit.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

7. Adenosine is an example of

A. Pyrimidine base

B. Nucleotide

C. Nucleoside

D. Purine base.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. Glycogen is

A. structurally very much similar to

amylopectin

B. a polymer of β -D glucose units

C. structurally similar to amylopectin but extensively branched.

D. a structural polysaccharide.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

9. One of the following is an essential amino acid.

A. Isoleucine

B. Tyrosine

C. Serine

D. Cysteine.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. The sequence of bases on RNA molecules synthesized on the GCATA strand of DNA is :

A. CGUAU

B. CGTAT

C. TACGC

D. AYCGC.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. α -helix and β -pleated structures of proteins are classified as :

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

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. Which statement is NOT TRUE for describing enzymes.

- A. They are polypeptides
- B. There are glycosidic linkages between the molecules
- C. They are specific for a particular reaction
- D. They catalyze biological reactions.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

13. What are monosaccharides?

A. glucose and maltose

B. glucose and sucrose

C. glucose and ribose

D. none.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution