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Q-1 - 14535250

Hydrolysis of sucrose into (+) glucose and (–) fructose is known as.

- (A) Muta rotation
- (B) Inversion
- (C) Pyrolysis
- (D) None of these

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Hydrolysis of sucrose (dextrorotatory) into (+) glucose

and (—) fructose gives overall levorotatory mixture of products, hence the process is known as "inversion of sugar".

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Q-2 - 19094680

Chiral C-atoms in glucose and fructose are :

- (A) 4 in each
- (B) 3 in each
- (C) 4 in glucose
- (D) 3 in glucose and 4 in fructose

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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The enzyme that converts cane sugar into invert sugar (a mixture of glucose and fructose) is

(A) maltase

(B) diastase

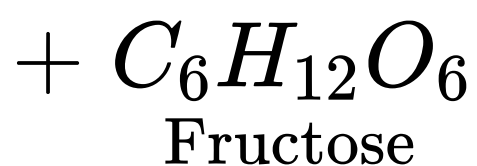
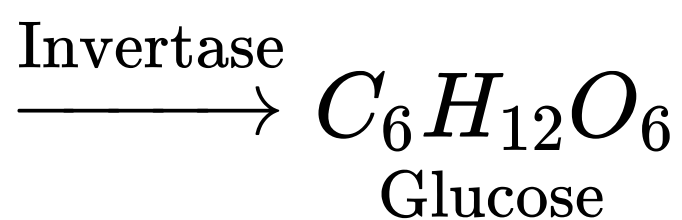
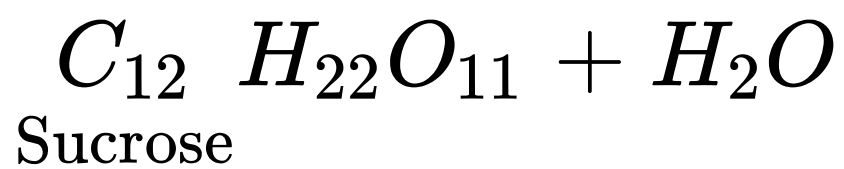
(C) invertase

(D) zymase

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The sugar in mlasses , sugarcane or fruits such as grapes is converted to glucose and fructose (both of which have the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$) in the presence of an enzyme, invertase.



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Q-4 - 19124593

How many of the following are used as artificial sweeteners?

Sucrose, Sucralose, D fructose, D glucose, Aspartame, Alitame

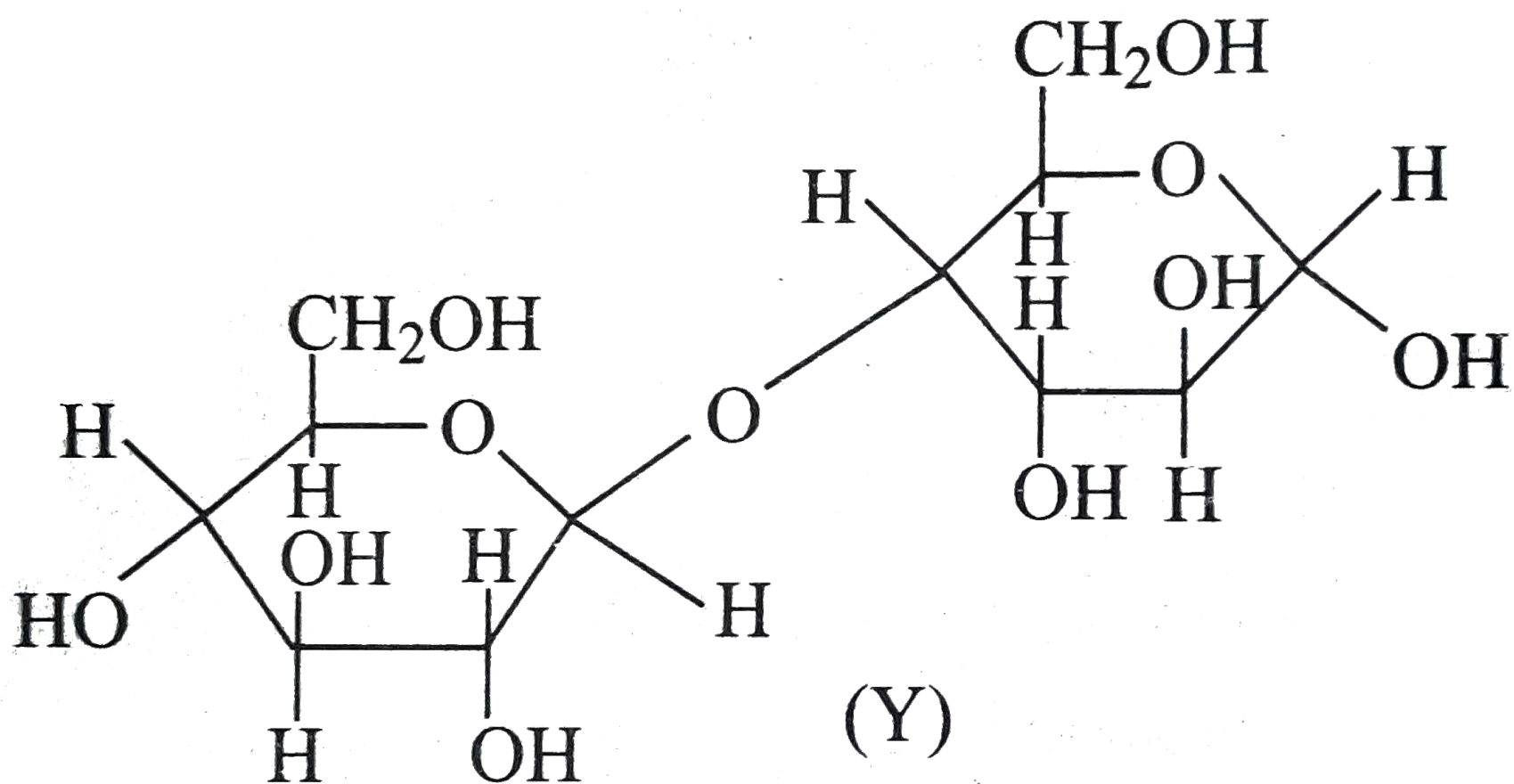
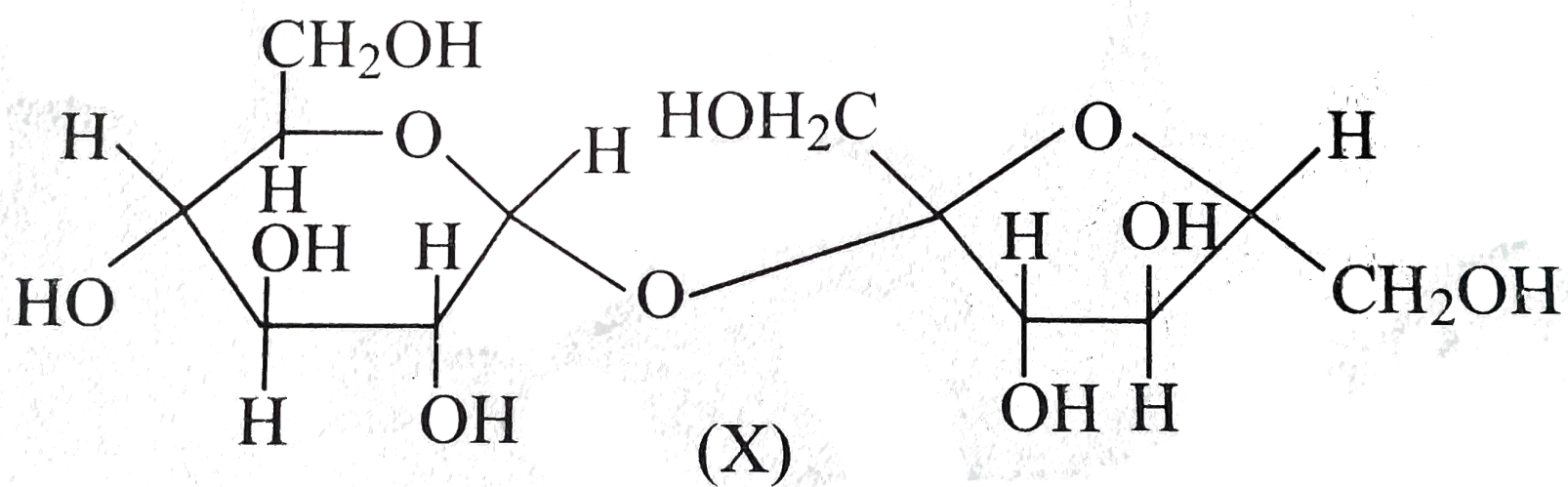
CORRECT ANSWER: 4

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Q-5 - 11486976

The correct statement(s) about the following sugars (X) and

(Y) is / are:



(A) (X) is a reducing sugar and (Y) is a non-reducing sugar.

(B) (X) is a non-reducing sugar and (Y) is a reducing sugar.

(C) The glucosidic linkage in (X) and (Y) are α and β , respectively.

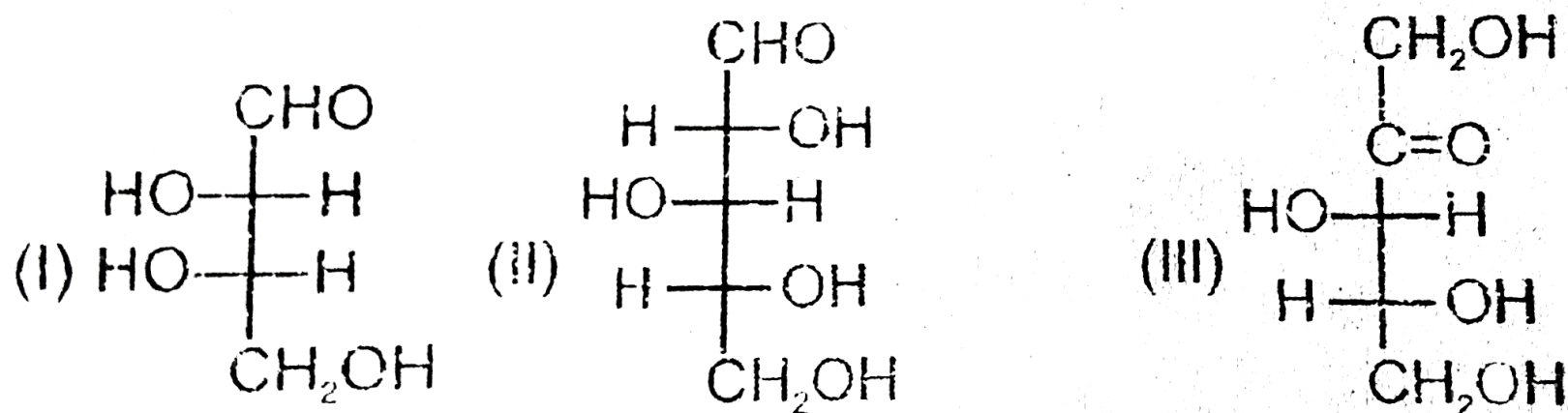
(D) The glucosidic linkages in (X) and (Y) are β and α , respectively.

CORRECT ANSWER: B::C

SOLUTION:

In ' X ' the glycosidic linkage is between two anomeric C atoms, while in Y it is only with one anomeric carbon, the other one is free. So, ' X ' will be non-reducing while ' Y ' will be reducing. Again the glycosidic linkage in X is between α – fructose, in Y , one of the glucose units is α .

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The correct statement about the sugars given above are

- (A) I and II are L-Sugars
- (B) II and III are D-Sugars
- (C) I and II are D-sugars
- (D) I is L-sugar

CORRECT ANSWER: B::D

SOLUTION:

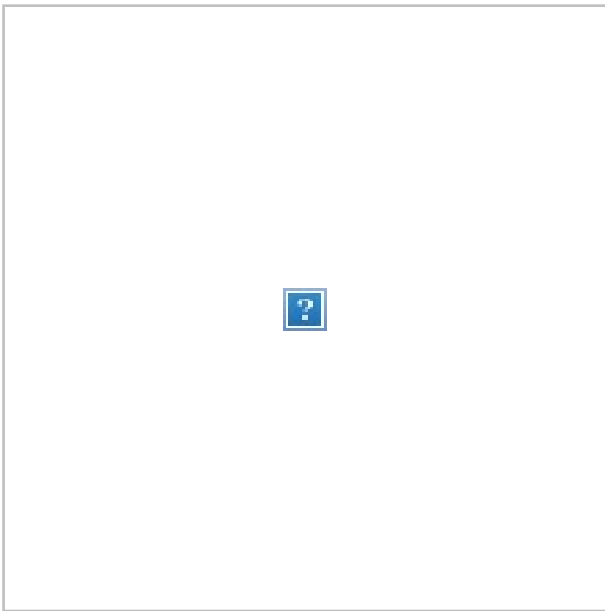
I is L-sugar whereas *II* & *III* is D-sugar.

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Which of the statements are correct about D , L of sugars and amino acids.

(A) In sugars, symbols D and L refer to the relative configuration of the OH groups at the penultimate C atom w.r.t. to glyceraldehyde taken as standard. D refers to ($- OH$) group on R.H.S. and L refers to OH group on L.H.S.

(B) In amino acids, symbols D and L refer to the relative configuration of the (NH_2) group w.r.t. D (+) serine

taken as standard  [D (+) Serine].

(C) D refers to NH_2 group on R.H.S. and L refers to ($- NH_2$) group on L.H.S.

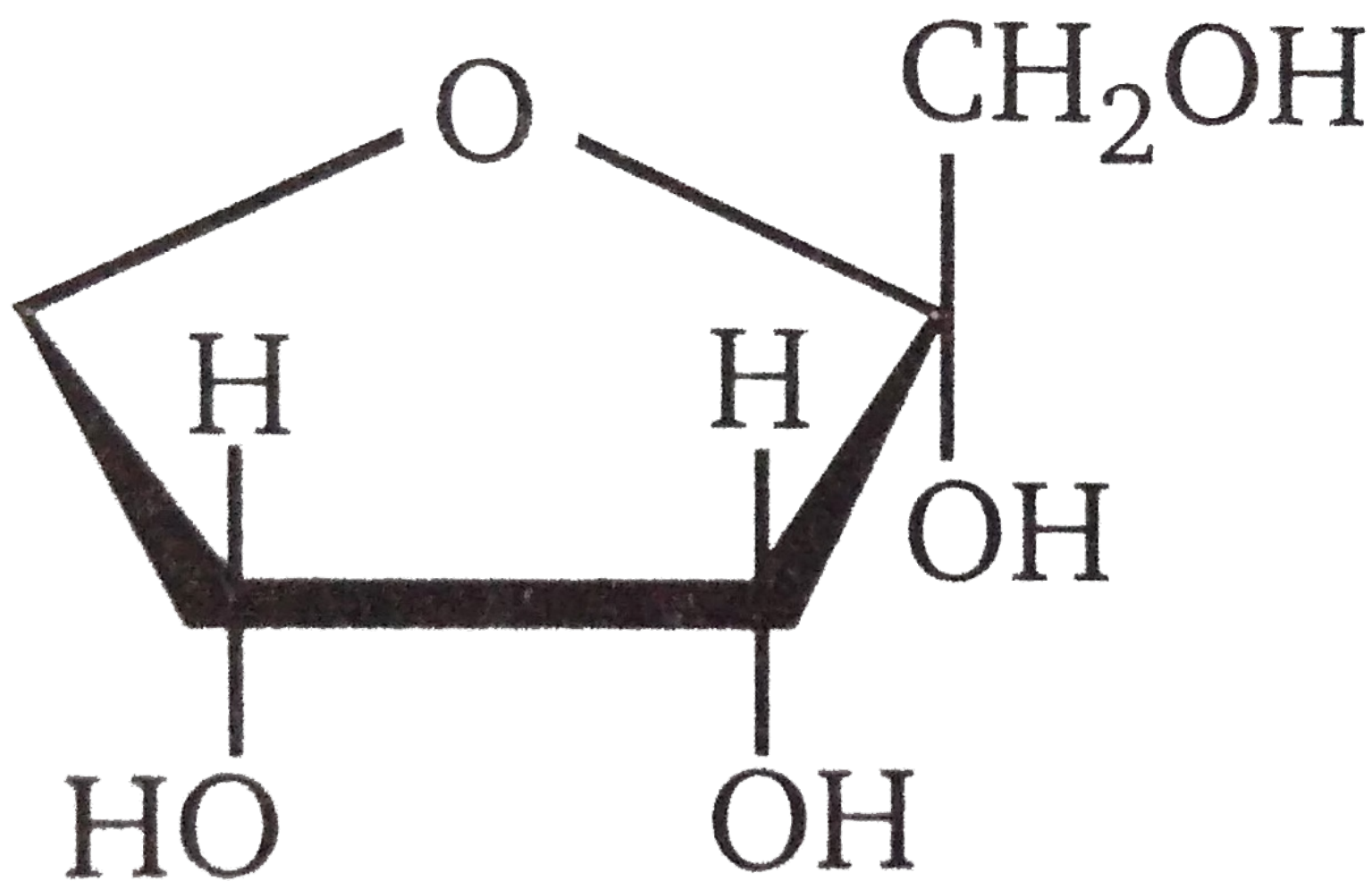
(D) In sugars, d refers to dextrorotatory and L refers to laevorotatory.

CORRECT ANSWER: A::B

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Q-8 - 19103341

Which set of terms correctly identifies the carbohydrate shown ?



(1) Pentose , (2) Pentulose, (3) Hexulose , (4) Hexose

(5) Aldose, (6) Ketose, (7) Pyranose , (8) Furanose

(A) 2,6,8

(B) 2,6,7

(C) 1,5,8

(D) A set of terms other than these

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-9 - 11486877

Which carbohydrate is an essential constituent of plant cells?

(A) Starch

(B) Cellulose

(C) Sucrose

(D) Vitamins

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-10 - 12580727

To become a carbohydrate, a compound must contain at least:

- (A) 6 carbons
 - (B) 3 carbons
 - (C) 4 carbons
 - (D) 2 carbons
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Monosaccharides of 3 to 9 carbon atom are known.

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The two function groups present in a typical carbohydrate are

(A) $-OH$ and $-COOH$

(B) $-CHO$ and $-COOH$

(C) $>C=O$ and $-OH$

(D) $-OH$ and $-CHO$

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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The two forms of D-glucopyranose obtained from solution of D-glucose are known as:

(A) anomers

(B) epimers

(C) enantiomers

(D) geometrical isomers

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

The D-glucose exists as $\alpha - D(+) - \text{glucose}$ and $\beta - D(+) - \text{glucose}$ which differ only at C_1 position of OH and called anomers.

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Q-13 - 12979673

In an aqueous solution of $D - \text{glucose}$ the percentages of α and β anomers at the equilibrium condition are respectively

(A) 64 % and 36 %

(B) 20 % and 80 %

(C) 36 % and 64 %

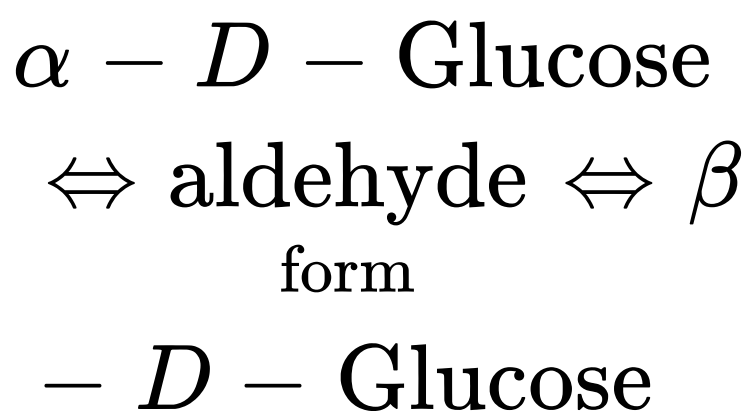
(D) 80 % and 20 %

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The α and $\beta - D -$ glucose have different specific rotations. When either anomer is dissolved in water their rotation change until the same fixed value results. This rotation change is called mutarotation.

The α and $\beta - D -$ glucose are each in equilibrium with the open chain aldehyde form and therefore with each other.



As each anomer begins to establish this equilibrium, its specific rotation changes. When equilibrium is reached, the experimentally determined rotation remains constant.

A base such as $NaOH$ catalyzes the attainment of the equilibrium. Assuming that the concentration of the open-chain form is negligible, one can, by use of the specific rotations, calculate the percentage of the α and β anomers, respectively. Let a and b be the mole fractions of the α — and β — anomers, respectively.

Solving the simultaneous equations

$$a + b = 1$$

$$112a + 18.7b = 52.7$$

gives

$$a \times 100 \% = 36 \%$$

$$b \times 100 \% = 64 \%$$

Note that these percentages, 36 % α anomer and

64 % β — another are in accord with a greater stability

for β - D - (+) - glucopyranose. The preference is (what we might expect) on the basis of its having only equatorial groups.

However the β - anomer of a pyranose is not always the more stable. With D - mannose, the equilibrium favours the α - anomer, and this result is called an anomeric effect.

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Q-14 - 15603091

Which of the following bases is not present in DNA ?

(A) Quinoline

(B) Adenine

(C) Cytosine

(D) Thymine

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-15 - 15603096

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

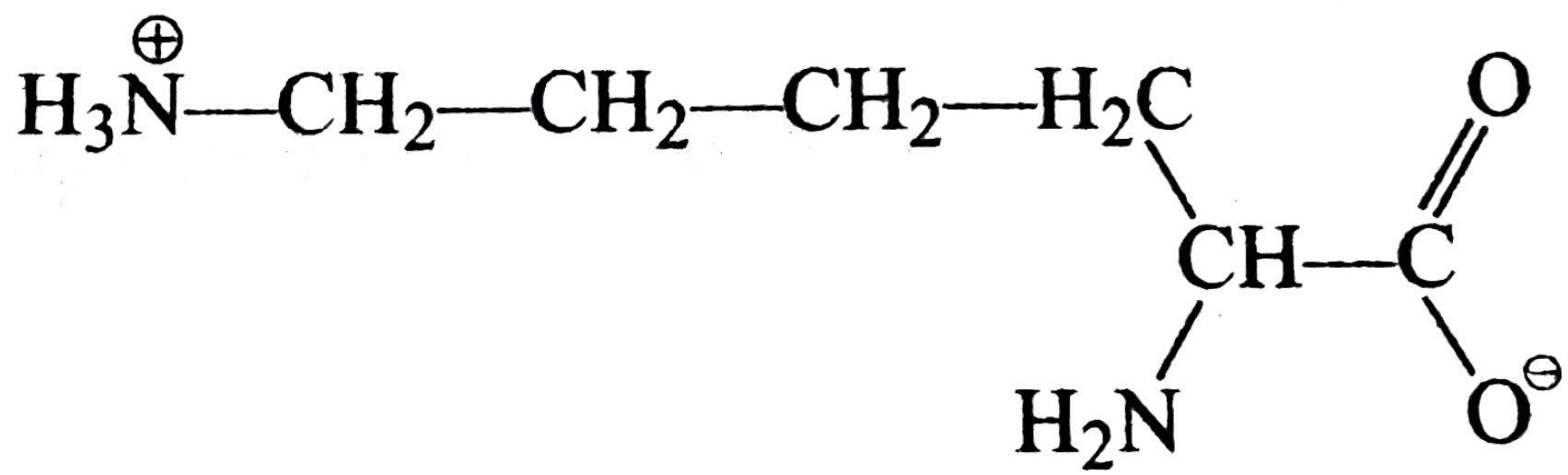
- (A) Glucose, sucrose
 - (B) Glucose, fructose
 - (C) Hexanal, acetophenone
 - (D) Fructose, sucrose
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-16 - 15603105

The total number of basic groups in the following form of lysine is

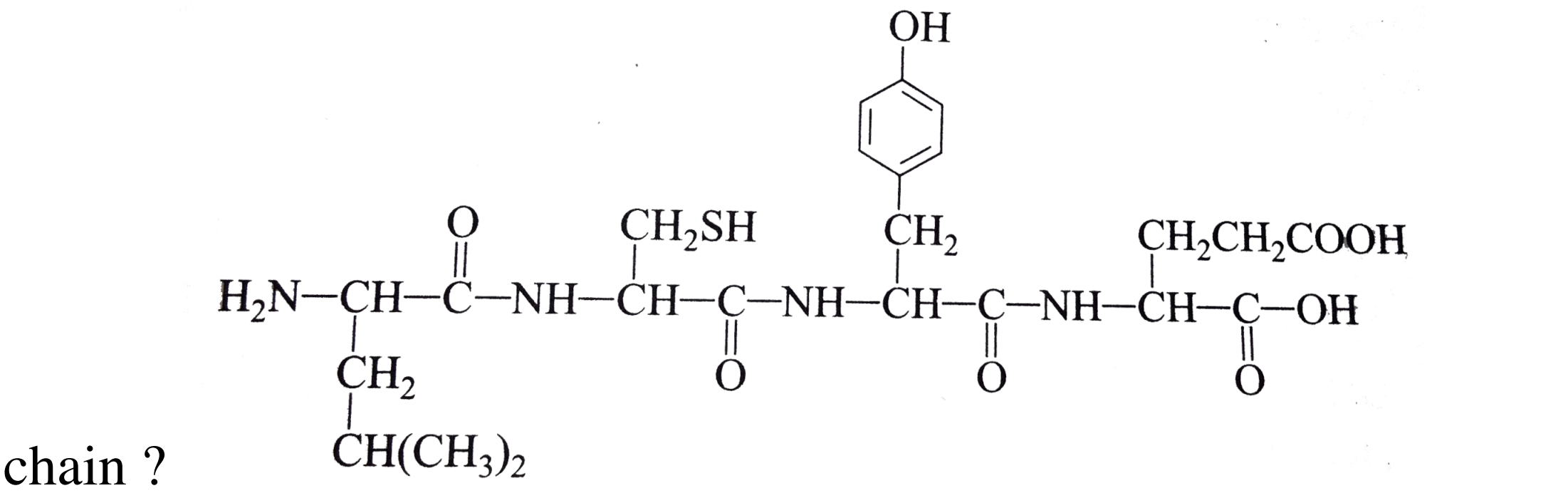


CORRECT ANSWER: 2

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Q-17 - 12581050

How many amino acids are present in the following polypeptide



(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 7

(D) 9

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Leucine, cysteine , tyrosine and glutamic acid total 4 amino acids form the given polypeptide chain.

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Q-18 - 11486897

Among the following the achiral amino acid is:

(A) Ethylalanine

(B) Methylglycine

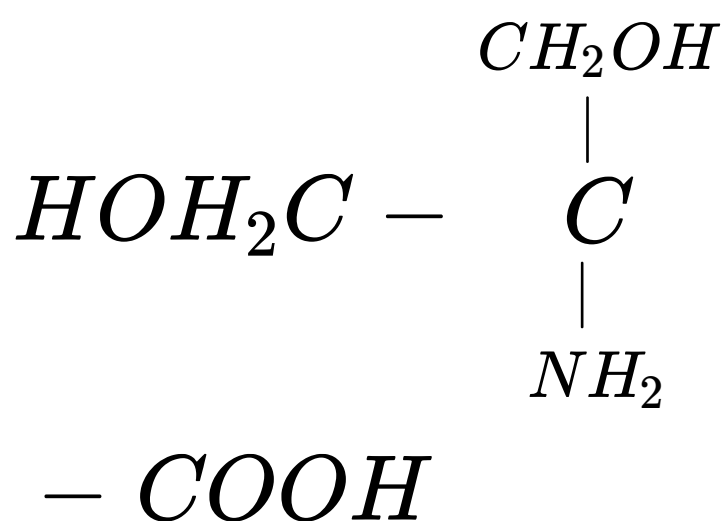
(C) 2-Hydroxymethylserine

(D) Tryptophan

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

It does not contain a chiral centre



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Q-19 - 11486969

Statement I: Thymine occurs in *RNA*.

Statement II: *RNA* controls the synthesis of proteins.

(A) Statement *I* is true, Statement *II* is true, Statements

II is the correct explanation of Statement I .

(B) Statement I is true, Statement II is true, Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I .

(C) Statement I is true, Statement II is false.

(D) Statement I is false, Statement II is true.

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-20 - 12580730

Which of the following α -amino acids is not optically active?

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Glycine $H_2N - CH_2 - COOH$ is optically inactive.

Q-21 - 11486932

One of the different amino acids which can be synthesised in the body is:

- (A) lysine
- (B) Histidine
- (C) Valine
- (D) Alanine

Q-22 - 11486964

Statement I: All enzymes are protiens but all proteins are not enzymes.

Statement II: Enzymes are biocatalysts and have stable configuration having an active site.

- (A) Statement *I* is true, Statement *II* is true, Statements *II* is the correct explanation of Statement *I*.
- (B) Statement *I* is true, Statement *II* is true, Statement *II* is not the correct explanation of Statement *I*.
- (C) Statement *I* is true, Statement *II* is false.
- (D) Statement *I* is false, Statement *II* is true.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Both the statements are correct and statement *II* is the correct explanation of Statement *I*.

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Peptides are formed by the joining of amino acids through amide linkage. Which of the following statement is not true in this respect?

- (A) Amide groups do not contribute in the hydrogen bonding interactions
- (B) $p\pi$ resonance stabilizes the amide linkages
- (C) Amide groups are more resistant to hydrolysis than similar ester groups
- (D) Stable conformations of peptides are restricted to those having planar amide groups

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

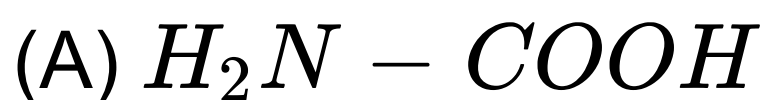
Hydrogen bonding plays an important role in the

secondary structure of proteins. These are formed between amide groups of two chains.

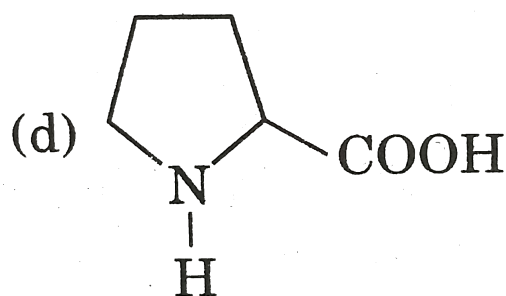
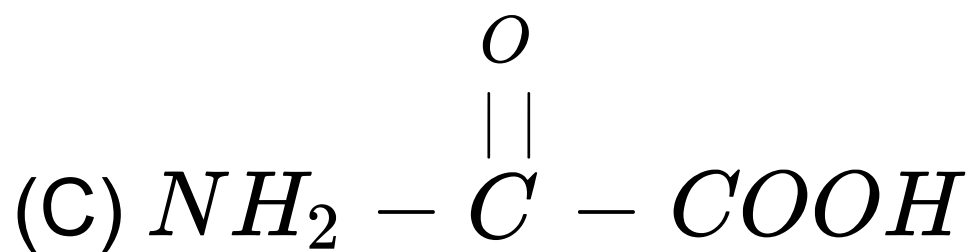
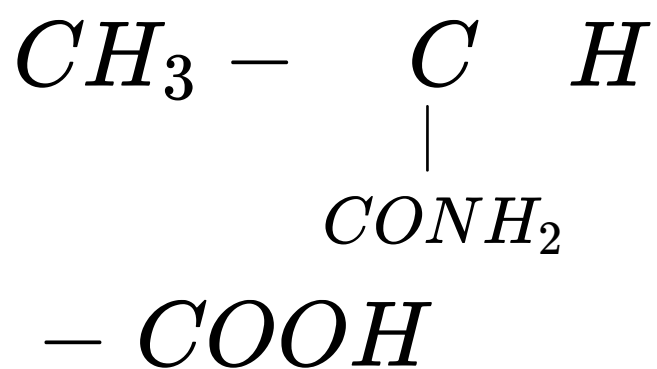
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Q-24 - 19094685

Which of the following is an amino acid?



(B)



(D)

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-25 - 12003319

Isoelectric point is defined as the pH at which:

- (A) an amino acid becomes acidic
- (B) an amino acid becomes basic
- (C) zwitterion has positive charge
- (D) zwitterion has zero charge

CORRECT ANSWER: D

SOLUTION:

Isoelectric point is the condition, where zwitterions or sol particles do not move under the influence of electric

field, i.e., they lose their charge.

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Q-26 - 11486949

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

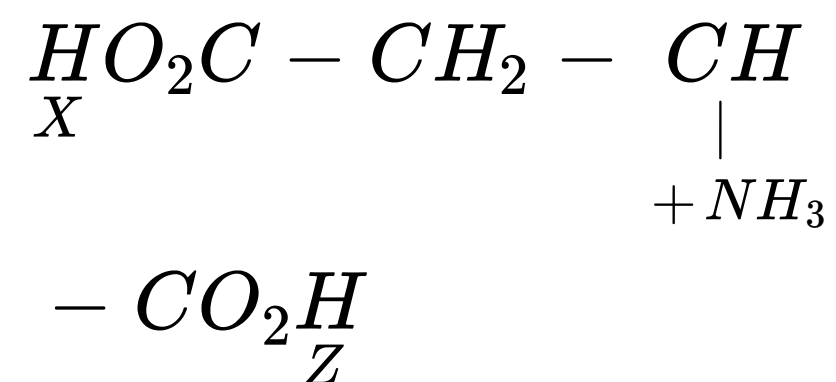
- (A) Eutectic point
- (B) Neutralisation point
- (C) Effusion point
- (D) Isoelectric point

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-27 - 19103315

The pK_a values for the three ionizable groups X, Y and Z of glutamic acid are 4.3, 9.7 and 2.2 respectively



The isoelectric point for the amino acid is :

(A) 7.00

(B) 3.25

(C) 4.95

(D) 5.95

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

In acidic medium $\frac{4.3 + 2.2}{2} = 3.25$

Q-28 - 14535331

The specific rotation of two glucose anomers are $\alpha = +110$ and $\beta = 19$ and for the constant equilibrium mixtures is $+52.7$.

Calculate the percentage compositions of the anomers in the equilibrium mixture.

CORRECT ANSWER: *ALPHA* – ANOMER
 $= 37.2\%$, *BETA* – ANOMER $= 62.8\%$.

SOLUTION:

Suppose % composition of $\alpha = x\%$

Suppose, % composition of $\beta = 100 - x$

$\therefore$ Optical rotation of equimixture

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (x \times 110) \\
 = & \frac{+ (110 - x)19}{100} \\
 = & 52.7
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x = 37.2 \%$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ for } \alpha = 37.2$$

$$\therefore \% \text{ for } \beta = 62.8.$$

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Q-29 - 12580726

The change in optical rotation with time of freshly prepared solution of sugar is known as :

(A) specific rotation

(B) inversion

(C) rotatory motion

(D) mutarotation

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Sugar undergoes hydrolysis, rotation `prop amount of sugar. Thus, rotation decreases with time.

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Q-30 - 19103355

Stereoisomers of aldohexose is (a) and stereoisomers of ketohexose is (b). Ratio of a/b is :

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{2}{1}$

(C) $\frac{4}{1}$

(D) $\frac{1}{4}$

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

$$\frac{2^5}{2^4}$$

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Q-31 - 14535498

Draw fisher projections for the two *D*-aldoheptose whose stereorientation at C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5 is same as that of *D* – glucose at C_2, C_3, C_4 and C_5 .

CORRECT ANSWER:

(#

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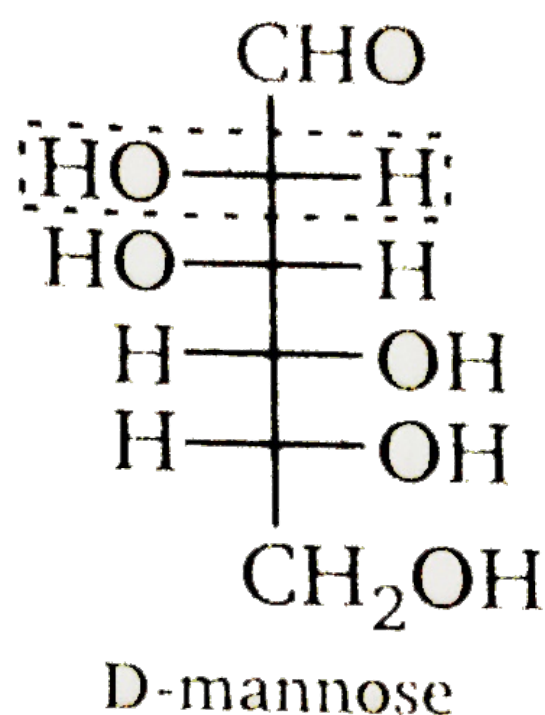
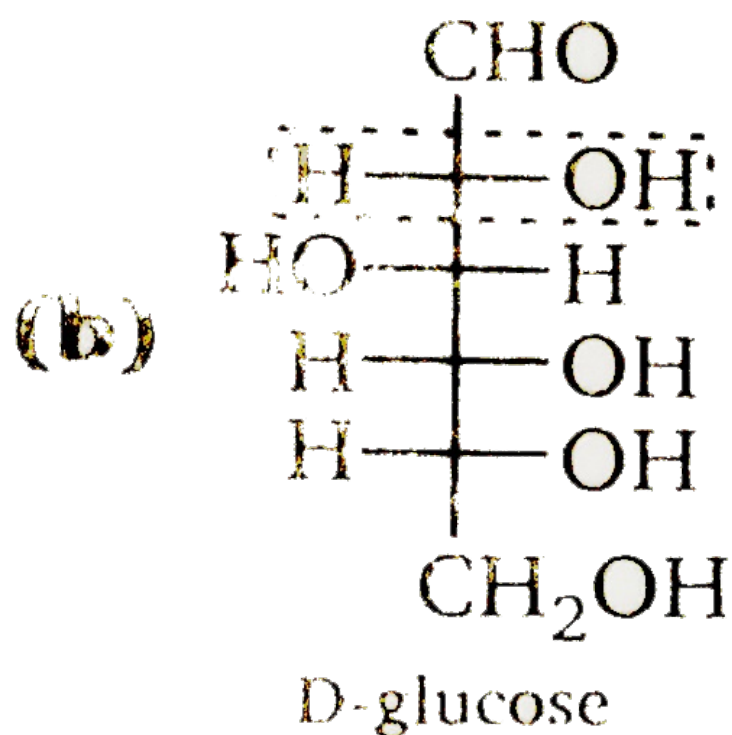
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Which of the following pair is C_2 -epimer?

- (A) D-Glucose, D-Maltose
- (B) D-Glucose, D-Mannose
- (C) D-Allose, D-Ribose
- (D) D-Glucose, D-Arabinose

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:



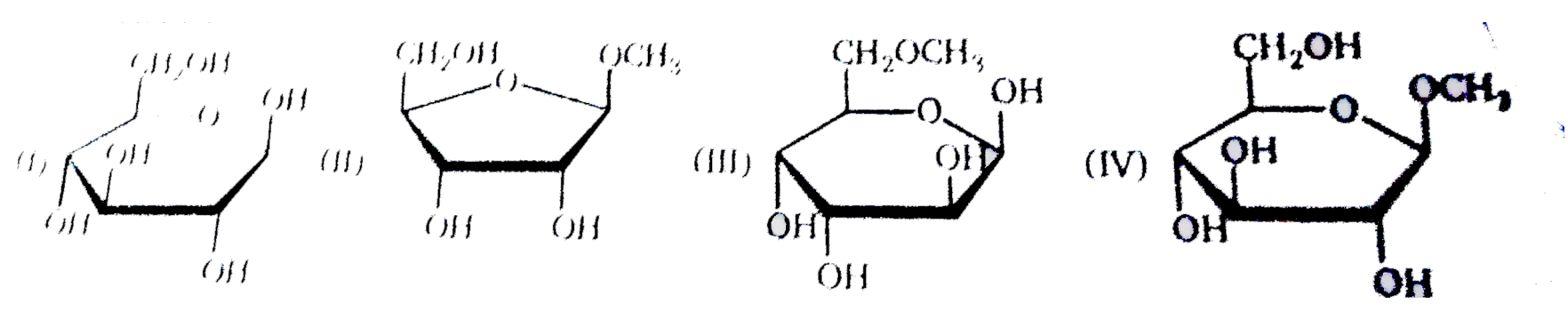
Which statement is incorrect about the peptide bond?

- (A) ($C - N$) bond length in proteins is longer than the 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.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Which of the following carbohydrate (s) would not undergo mutarotation in aqueous solution ?



- (A) II only
- (B) I, III and IV only
- (C) II and IV only
- (D) I and III only

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-35 - 12660162

Which one of the following statements is incorrect about enzyme catalysis?

(A) Enzymes are denatured by ultraviolet rays and at high temperature.

(B) Enzymes are least reactive at optimum temperature.

(C) Enzymes are mostly proteinous in nature.

(D) Enzyme action is specific.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Enzymes are least reactive at optimum temperature.

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Q-36 - 11486894

The reason for double helical structure of *DNA* is the operation of:

(A) Electrostatic attractions

(B) van der Waals forces

(C) Dipole-dipole interactions

(D) Hydrogen bonding

CORRECT ANSWER: D

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Q-37 - 12580758

DNA multiplication is called:

(A) translation

(B) transduction

(C) replication

(D) transcription

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The genetic information of the cell is contained in the sequence of the base, A , T , G and C in DNA molecule.

When a cell divides DNA molecules replicate and make exact copies of themselves so that each daughter cell will have DNA identical to that of the parent cell.

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Q-38 - 11486919

Thymine is:

- (A) 5 — Methyluracil
 - (B) 4 — Methyluracil
 - (C) 3 — Methyluracil
 - (D) 1 — Methyluracil
-

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-39 - 12979765

The number of hydrogen bonds formed between adenine and thymine and that formed between guanine and cytosine are respectively

(A) 3 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 2 and 2

(D) 3 and 3

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

DNA consists of two polynucleotide stands coiled around each other in a helix. The sugar - phosphate backbone is on the outside of the helix, and the amine bases are on the inside, so that a base on one strand points directly in towards a base on the second strand. The two strands run in opposite directions and are held together by hydrogen bond between pairs bases. Adenine (*A*) and thymine (*T*) form two strong hydrogen bonds to each other, but not to G or C while G and C form three strong hydrogen bonds to each other, but not to *A* or *T* . As a result, sample of *DNA* having more *GC* content has higher melting temperature (T_m).

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Q-40 - 12979850

In *DNA*, the complementary bases are:

- (A) Uracil and adenine, cytosine and guanine
 - (B) Adenine and thymine, guanine and cytosine
 - (C) Adenine and thymine, guanine and uracil
 - (D) Adenine and guanine, thymine and cytosine
-

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

DNA is a dimeric polymer, in which two polynucleotide chains are entwined in a double helix. On hydrolysis, it is found that although the ratio of bases vary from one *DNA* to another, the ratios of $C : G$ and $A : T$ are always 1 : 1 (or $C = G$ and $A = T$) because the C and A in one strand always matches the G and T respectively in the other strand. This matching is called base-pairing which occurs by H-bonding with maximum

efficiency between a pyrimidine and a purine base, specifically between A and T and between C and G .

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Q-41 - 11486909

An alteration in the base sequence of nucleic acid molecule is:

- (A) Relication
- (B) Mutation
- (C) Duplication
- (D) Dislocation

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-42 - 11486837

Which of the following statements are correct about α -amino acids.

(A) All the amino acids which constitute proteins have D-configuration.

(B) Isoelectric point of glycine is 6.1.

(C) Valine is an essential amino acid

(D) In α -amino acids, the basic group is $\left(-COO^{\ominus} \right)$ and acidic groups is $\left(-\overset{\oplus}{N}H_3 \right)$.

CORRECT ANSWER: B::C::D

SOLUTION:

All statements are self-explanatory.

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α – amino acids are

(A) acidic due to $-COOH$ group and basic due to

$-NH_2$ group

(B) acidic due to $-NH_3^+$ group and basic due to

$-COO^-$ group.

(C) neither acidic nor basic

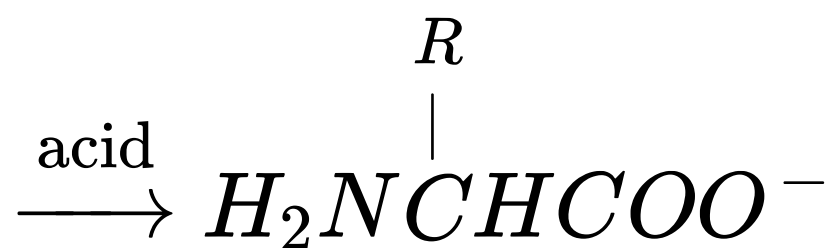
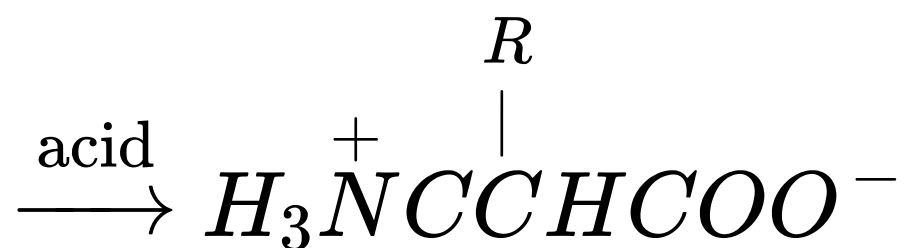
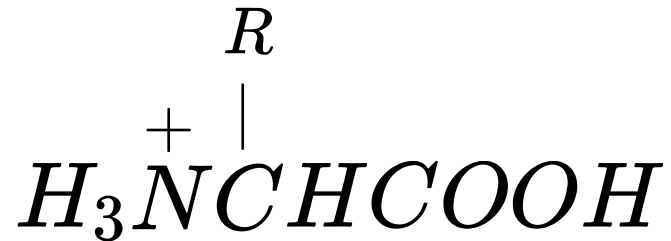
(D) none is true.

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Amino acids exist as Zwitterions in which acidic character

is due to $-NH_3^+$ and basic due to $-COO^-$ group.



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Q-44 - 11486849

Which statements(*s*)*is / are* correct about sucrose?

(A) $(C_1 - \alpha)(OH)$ of glucopyranose is linked with

$(C_2(-\beta)(OH))$ of fructofuranose.

(B) $(C_1 - \alpha)(OH)$ of glucopyranose is linked with

$(C_2 - \beta)(OH)$ of fructopyranose.

(C) It reduces Fehling's solution.

(D) It exhibits mutarotation.

CORRECT ANSWER: A

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Q-45 - 15202390

Glycosidic linkage is present in

(A) sucrose

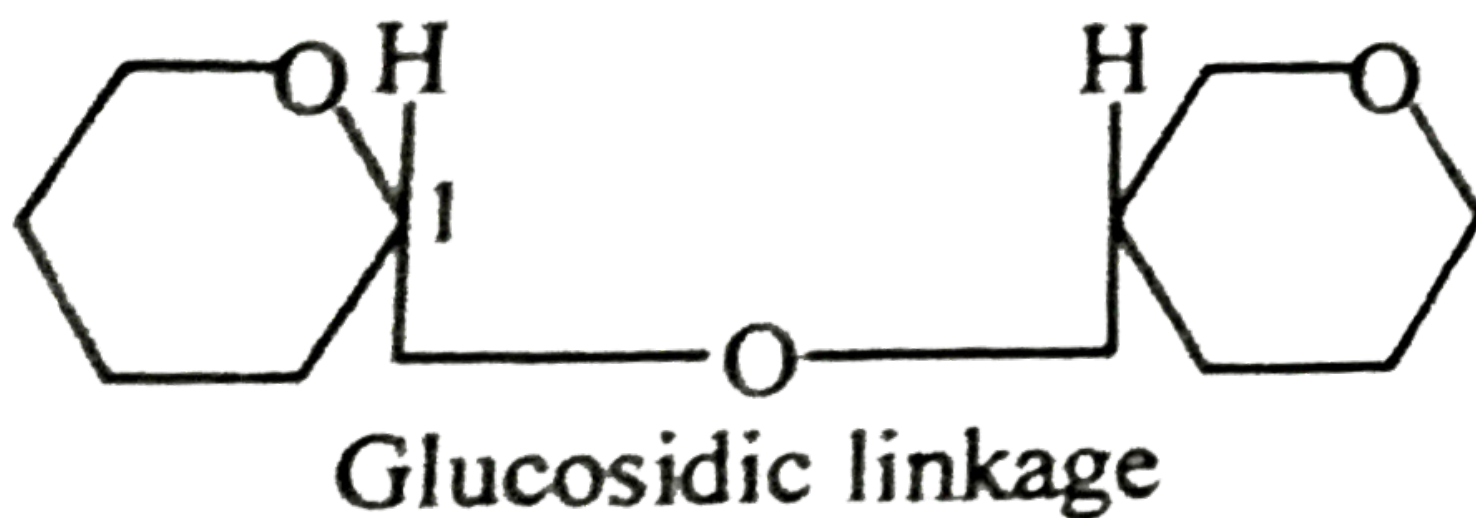
(B) Starch

(C) glucose

(D) fructose

CORRECT ANSWER: A::B

SOLUTION:



Glycosidic linkage is used to connect two monomer unit (monosaccharide) in a linear polymer.

Glucose and fructose are mono saccharide so in which no glysidic linkage is/are present. Sucrose is disaccharide while starch is a linear polymer of glucose so in both glycosidic linkage is present

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Q-46 - 12979838

Which one of the following sets of monosaccharides forms sucrose ?

(A) $\alpha - D -$ Galactopyranose and $\alpha - D -$
Glucopyranose

(B) $\alpha - D -$ Glucopyranose and $\beta - D -$
fructofuranose

(C) $\beta - D -$ Glucopyranose and $\beta - D -$
fructofuranose

(D) $\alpha - D -$ Glucopyranose and $\beta - D -$
fructopyranose

CORRECT ANSWER: B

SOLUTION:

Acid-catalysed hydrolysis of 1 mol of surose

($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) yields 1 mol of D-glucose and 1 mol of an
osazone and does not undergo nonreducing sugar, it
does not form mean that neither the glucose nor the

fructose portion of sucrose has a hemiacetal group.

Thus, two hexoses must have a glycoside linkage that involves $C1$ of glucose and $C2$ of fructose, because only in this way will both carbonyl groups be present as full acetals (i.e., as glycodies).

Sucrose is hydrolysed by an α -glucosidase obtained from yeast but not by β – glycosidase enzymes. This hydrolysis indicates an α configuration at the glycosides portion. Sucrose is also hydrolysed by sucrase, and enzymes known to hydrolyse β -fructofuranosides yields an octamethyl derivative that, on hydrolysis, yields 2,3,4,5,6-tetra – O – methyl-D-fructose. The identities of these two products demonstrate that the glucose portion is a pyranoside and that the fructose portion is a furanoside.

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Sucrose on hydrolysis yields a mixture which is.

(A) optically inactive

(B) dextrorotatory

(C) laevorotatory

(D) racemic

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

(Sucrose, $\rightarrow$, Gulose,
+ , Fructose),
 $\left(+ 65', + 52.5', \right.$
 $\left. - 90^\circ \right)$

the products mixture is overall laevorotatory.

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Q-48 - 15202330

Naturally occurring (+)- sucrose

(A) $\alpha - D -$ glucopyranoside- $\beta - D -$
fructofuranoside

(B) $\alpha - D -$ glucopyranoside- $\alpha - D -$
fructofuranoside

(C) $\beta - D -$ glucopyranoside- $\alpha - D -$
fructofuranoside

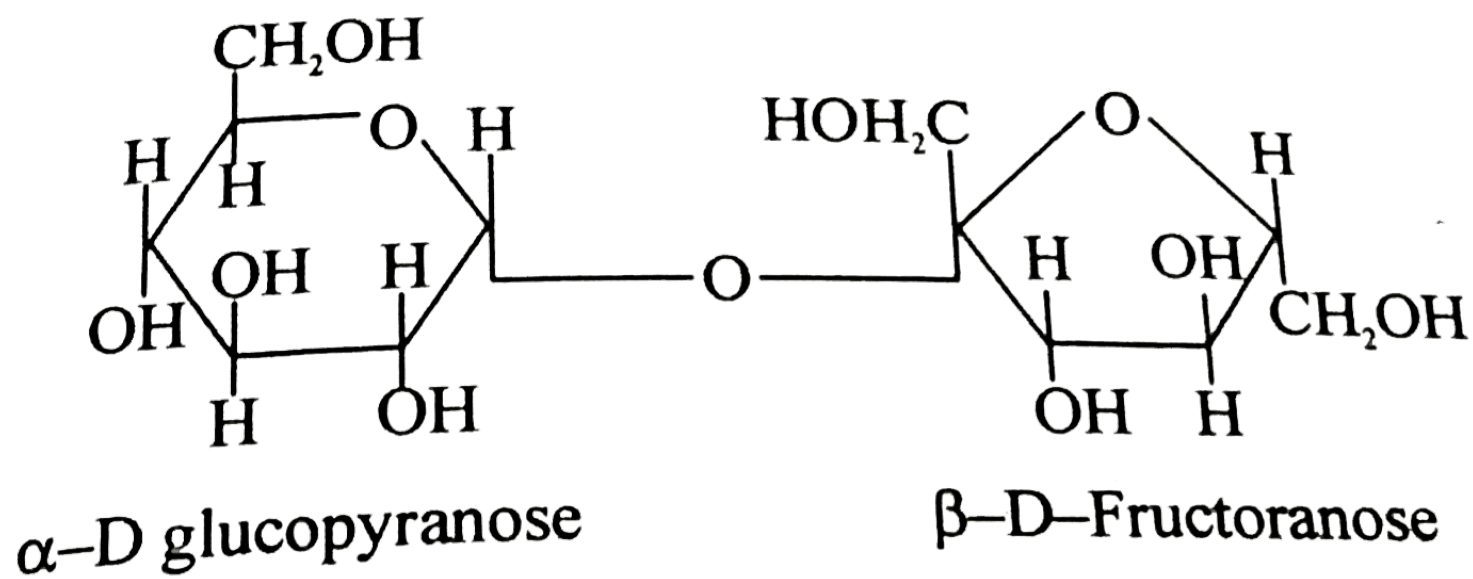
(D) $\beta - D -$ glucopyranoside- $\beta - D -$
fructofuranoside

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

(+) – sucrose is

α – *D* glucopyranoside – β – *D* fructofuranoside



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Q-49 - 11486860

Globular proteins are present in:

- (A) Eggs
- (B) Muscles
- (C) Keratin
- (D) Blood

CORRECT ANSWER: A::D

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Q-50 - 11486870

Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride to form:

- (A) Monoacetate
- (B) Tetra-acetate
- (C) Penta-acetate
- (D) Hexa-acetate

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-51 - 11486876

Vitamin *A* is called:

(A) Ascorbic acid

(B) Retinol

(C) Calciferol

(D) Tocopherol

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-52 - 11486908

Carbohydrates are stored in human body as the polysaccharide:

(A) Starch

(B) Glucose

(C) Glycogen

(D) Galactose

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Q-53 - 11486912

In both *DNA* and *RNA*, the heterocyclic base and phosphate ester linkages are at:

- (A) C_5 and C_2 , respectively, of the sugar molecule.
 - (B) C_2 and C_5 , respectively, of the sugar molecule.
 - (C) C_1 and C_5 , respectively, of the sugar molecule.
 - (D) C_5 and C_1 , respectively, of the sugar molecule.
-

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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The pentose sugar in *DNA* and *RNA* has the :

- (A) Open chain structure
 - (B) Pyranose structure
 - (C) Furanose structure
 - (D) None of the above
-

CORRECT ANSWER: C

SOLUTION:

The pentose sugar in *DNA* and *RNA* has the furanose structure.

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Which of the following statements is true for protein synthesis (translation)?

- (A) Amino acids are directly recognize by $m - RNA$
- (B) The third base of the codon is less specific
- (C) Only one condon codes or an amino acid
- (D) Every $t - RNA$ molecules has more than one amino acid attachment

CORRECT ANSWER: A

SOLUTION:

Protien synthesis or translation is the process by which the genetic message in DNA that has been passed to $m RNA$ is decoded analysed for build proteins (i.e., amino acids)

The pyrimidine bases present in *DNA* are:

- (A) Cytosine and adenine
 - (B) Cytosine and guanine
 - (C) Cytosine and thymine
 - (D) Cytosine and uracil
-

CORRECT ANSWER: C

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Which of the following is a female sex hormone?

- (A) Adrenaline

(B) Esterone

(C) Cortisone

(D) Testosterone

CORRECT ANSWER: B

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Q-58 - 11486939

To separate a mixture of monosacharides, you would use

(A) Centrifuge

(B) Chromatograph

(C) Mass spectrometer

(D) Electrolytic cell

CORRECT ANSWER: B

Q-59 - 11486952

If the sequence of bases in one strand of *DNA* is *ATGACTGTC* then the sequence of bases in its complementary strands is:

- (A) *TACTGACAG*
- (B) *TUCTGUCCUG*
- (C) *GUAGTUAUG*
- (D) None of the above

CORRECT ANSWER: A

Q-60 - 11486925

The efficiency of an enzyme to catalyse a reaction is due to its

capacity to:

- (A) Reduced the activation energy of the reaction.
 - (B) Form strong enzyme-substrate complex.
 - (C) Decrease the bond energies of all the substrate molecules.
 - (D) Increase the free energy of the catalyst-substrate reaction.
-

CORRECT ANSWER: A

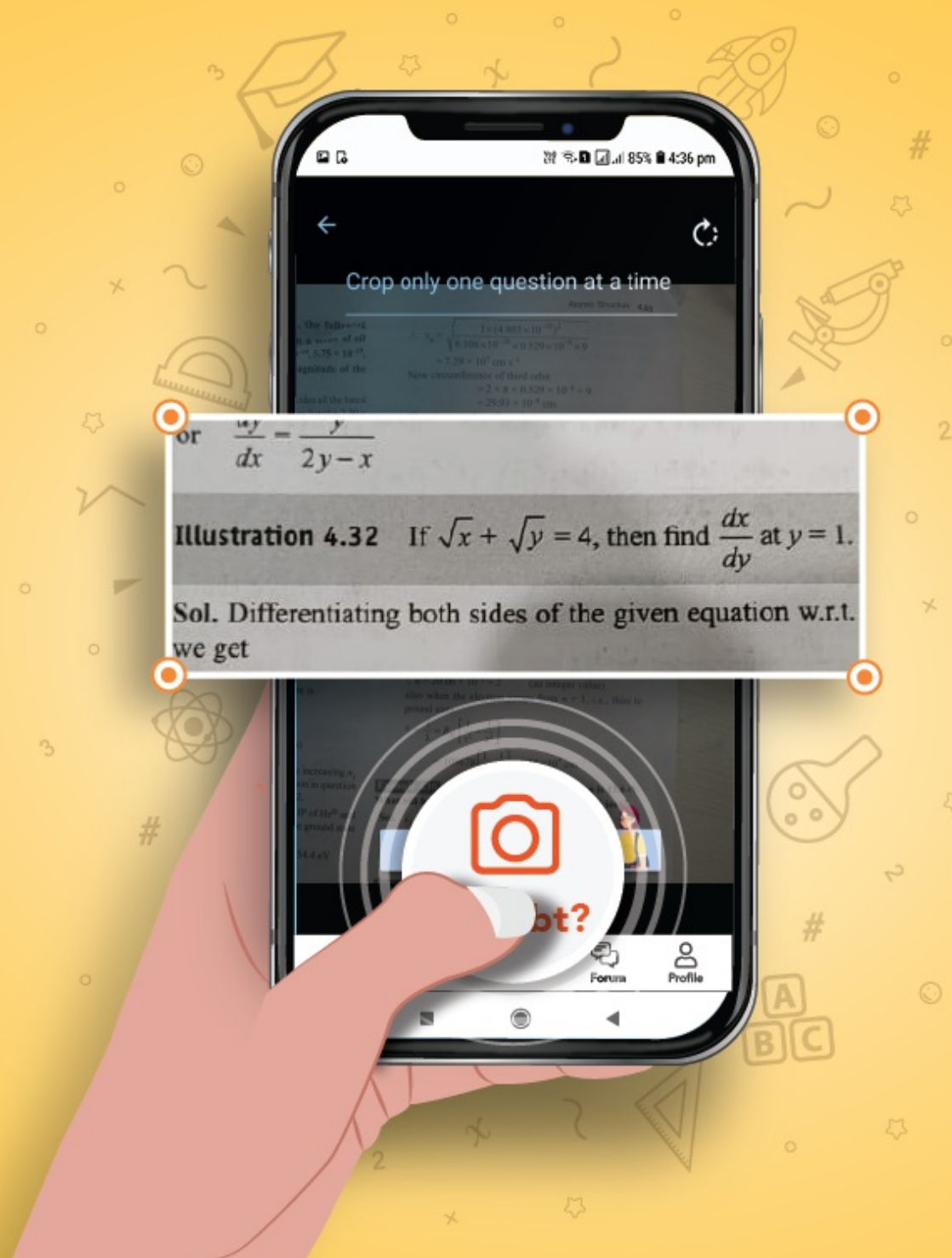
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