Biomolecules

1. The sugar present in milk is
(a) Sucrose
(b) Maltose
(c) Glucose
(d) lactose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

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2. α-D (+) glucose and β-D (+) – glucose are
(a) Enantiomers
(b) Geometrical isomers
(c) Anomers
(d) Epimers

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

3. Distinction between glucose and fructose can be done by
(a) Benedict's solution
(b) Tollen's reagent
(c) Selivanoff's reagent
(d) Fehling solution

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

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4. Which does not show mutarotation?
(a) Glucose
(b) Maltose
(c) Fructose
(d) Sucrose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

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5. The reagent used for obtaining osazone derivative of fructose is
(a) NH_2OH
(b) $NH_2 - NH_2$
(c) $NH_2 - NHC_6H_5$
(d) 2, 4-DNP

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

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6. Amylopectin is a polymer of
(a) β-D-glucose
(b) α-D-glucose
(c) β-D-frutose
(d) α-D-fructose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: b

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7. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives
(a) Glucose only
(b) Glucose + fructo

(c) Glucose and galactose
(d) Maltose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: b

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8. The disease resulting from the intake of amino acid deficient diet is
(a) Kwasiorkar
(b) Pernicicres anaemia
(c) PEM
(d) Haemophilio

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a

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9. Kerating present in hair is an example of
(a) Fibrous protein
(b) Globular protein
(c) Conjugated protein
(d) Derived protein

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a

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10. DNA and RNA differ in
(a) Sugar
(b) Purines
(c) Pyrimidines
(d) Both (a) and (c)

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

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11. The vitamin present in oils and fats are
(a) A and D
(b) B and C
(c) A and B
(d) A and C

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a