Biomolecules

1. The sugar present in milk is

- (a) Sucrose
- (b) Maltose
- (c) Glucose
- (d) lactose

▼ Answer

Answer: d

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

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

(d) Sucrose

▼ Answer

Answer: d

5. The reagent used for obtaining osazone derivative of fructose is
(a) NH₂OH
(b) NH₂ - NH₂
(c) NH₂ - NHC₆H₅
(d) 2, 4-DNP

▼ Answer

Answer: c

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

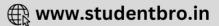
7. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives

(a) Glucose only

(b) Glucose + fructo

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- (c) Glucose and galactose
- (d) Maltose

▼ Answer

Answer: b

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

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

▼ Answer

Answer: a

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

▼ Answer

Answer: d

- 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

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