

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

NEET

CRASH COURSE

BIOMOLECULE & POLYMER,
CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

SMART ACHIEVERS
JEE | NEET | FOUNDATION

587, Nitikhand-1, Indirapuram, Gzb.

7292077839 / 7292047839 | smartachievers.online

A Unit of SMARTACHIEVERS LEARNING Pvt. Ltd., Delhi

BIOMOLECULE & POLYMER

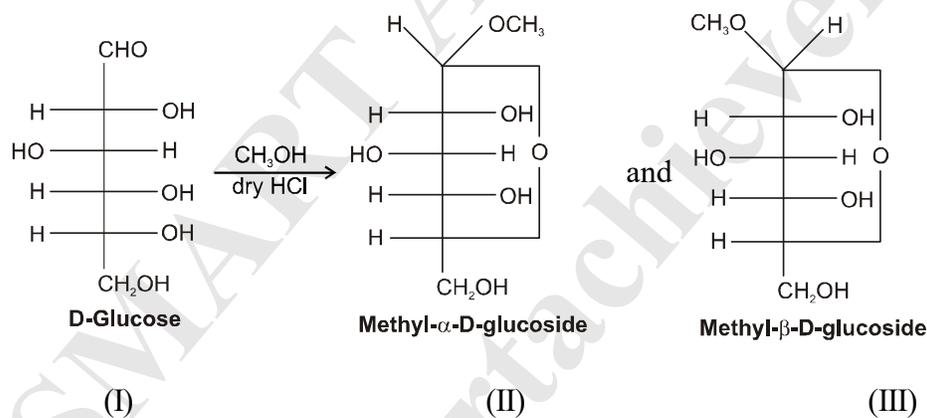
- Q.1 Which of the following diseases is due to the deficiency of vitamin A?
 (1) Scurvy (2) Nightblindness (3) Beri-beri (4) Anemia
- Q.2 Which of the following acts as a biocatalyst?
 (1) Enzyme (2) Amino acid (3) Nitrogen molecule (4) Carbohydrate
- Q.3 Which of the following disaccharides is found in the milk?
 (1) Sucrose (2) Galactose (3) Lactose (4) Maltose
- Q.4 Which of the following is invert sugar?
 (1) Mixture of glucose and galactose (2) Mixture of glucose and fructose in equimolar ratio
 (3) A type of cane sugar (4) Optically inactive form of sugar
- Q.5 Which of the following bases is found in RNA and not in DNA?
 (1) Adenine (2) Guanine (3) Thymine (4) Uracil
- Q.6 What is the name of alanine?
 (1) Aminoacetic acid (2) Glycocol
 (3) α -Aminopropionic acid (4) Aminoethanoic acid
- Q.7 How many peptide bonds will be present in a tripeptide?
 (1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 4
- Q.8 Which of the following bonds is found in proteins and peptides?
 (1) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}- \end{array}$ (2) $-\text{NH}-$ (3) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{O} \\ \parallel \quad \parallel \\ -\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}- \end{array}$ (4) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{C}-\text{NH}- \end{array}$
- Q.9 The bonds joining monosaccharide units in polysaccharides are called:
 (1) Glycosidic bonds (2) Nucleosidic bonds (3) Glycogen bonds (4) Peptide bonds
- Q.10 Which of the following is not a copolymer-
 (1) Plexiglass (2) Buna-S (3) Nylon-66 (4) Dacron
- Q.11 Polymerisation in which two or more chemically different monomers take part is called-
 (1) Addition polymerisation (2) Copolymerisation
 (3) Chain polymerisation (4) Homopolymerisation
- Q.12 Carprolactum is used to prepare which of the polymer-
 (1) Nylon - 66 (2) Melamine (3) Nylon-6 (4) PMMA

- Q.13 The fibre obtained by the condensation of hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid is -
(1) Dacron (2) Nylon 66 (3) Rayon (4) Teflon
- Q.14 Of the following which is a step growth polymer -
(1) Bakelite (2) Polyethylene (3) Teflon (4) PVC
- Q.15 Bekelite is:
(1) Addition polymer (2) Elastomer (3) Thermoplastic (4) Thermosett
- Q.16 Nylon-6, 6 is made by the polycondensation of:
(1) Adipic acid + Hexamethylene diamine (2) Phthalic acid + Glycerol
(3) Phenol + Formaldehyde (4) Urea + Formaldehyde
- Q.17 Natural silk is a -
(1) Polypeptide (2) Polyacrylate (3) Polyester (4) Polysaccharide
- Q.18 Neoprene rubber is obtained by the polymerization of:
(1) 1, 3-Butadiene (2) 2-Methyl -1, 3-butadiene
(3) 2-Chloro -1, 3 butadiene (4) Styrene and butadiene
- Q.19 Which of the following is not a natural polymer
(1) Starch (2) Cellulose (3) Glyptal (4) Glycogen
- Q.20 Which of the following is natural polymer:
(1) Polyisoprene (2) Polybutadiene
(3) Polyethylene terephthalate (4) Polyethylene
- Q.21 The example of thermosetting plastic and thermoplastic polymer respectively is -
(1) Polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (2) Bakelite, polystyrene
(3) Polythene, polyacrylonitrile (4) Polystyrene, urea formaldehyde resin
- Q.22 **Caprolactam** is the monomer of:
(1) Nylon-6 (2) Glyptal (3) P.T.F.E. (4) Melamine
- Q.23 Terylene is a condensation polymer of ethylene glycol and:
(1) Benzoic acid (2) Phthalic acid (3) Salicylic acid (4) Terephthalic acid
- Q.24 Which polymer is formed by chloroethene:
(1) Teflon (2) Polyethene (3) PVC (4) Nylon
- Q.25 In elastomer, intermolecular forces are:
(1) Nil (2) Weak (3) Strong (4) Very strong
- Q.26 Which of the following statement is correct regarding the drawbacks of raw rubber:
(1) It is plastic in nature (2) It has little durability
(3) It has large water-absorption capacity (4) All of these

- Q.27 Formaldehyde is not used in the manufacture of the following polymer -
(1) Bakelite (2) Nylon-6 (3) Urea resin (4) Melamine resin
- Q.28 Monomer of polystyrene is -
(1) Vinyl benzene (2) Divinyl benzene (3) Ethyl benzene (4) Butyl benzene
- Q.29 Teflon is a polymer of:
(1) Tetra-fluoroethylene (2) Tetra-bromoethylene
(3) Tetra-iodoethylene (4) Tetra-chloroethylene
- Q.30 Phenol is used in the manufacture of -
(1) Bakelite (2) Polystyrene (3) Nylon (4) PVC
- Q.31 In vulcanisation of rubber -
(1) Sulphur reacts to form new compound
(2) Sulphur cross-links are introduced
(3) Sulphur forms a very thin protective layer over rubber
(4) All of the statements are correct
- Q.32 Glyptal polymer is obtained from glycol by reacting with -
(1) Malonic acid (2) Phthalic acid (3) Maleic acid (4) Acetic acid
- Q.33 Orlon is a polymer of -
(1) Styrene (2) Tetrafluoroethylene (3) Vinyl chloride (4) Acrylonitrile
- Q.34 $F_2C = CF_2$ is a monomer of -
(1) Teflon (2) Glyptal (3) Nylon-6 (4) Buna-S
- Q.35 P.V.C. is formed by polymerisation of -
(1) 1-Chloroethene (2) Ethene (3) Propene (4) 1-Chloropropene
- Q.36 Which of the following polymers do not involve cross linkages -
(1) Melmac (2) Bakelite (3) Polythene (4) Vulcanised rubber
- Q.37 A carbohydrate which cannot be hydrolysed to simpler compounds is called.
(1) Monosaccharide (2) Disaccharide (3) Polysaccharide (4) Oligosaccharide.
- Q.38 Which of the following carbohydrates is a monosaccharide ?
(1) Sucrose (2) Maltose (3) Fructose (4) Starch
- Q.39 Which one of the following is a pentose sugar ?
(1) Ribose (2) Glucose (3) Fructose (4) All the three

- Q.40 Which of the following reduces Tollen's reagent ?
(1) Glucose (2) Fructose (3) Lactose (4) All
- Q.41 Which of the following form/s osazone with phenylhydrazine ?
(1) Glucose (2) Fructose (3) Maltose (4) All the three above
- Q.42 Glucose and mannose are :
(1) Optical isomers (2) Anomers (3) Epimers (4) Chain isomers
- Q.43 Proteins are condensation polymers of
(1) α -Amino-acids (2) β -Amino-acids (3) α -Hydroxy acids (4) β -Hydroxy acids.
- Q.44 In aqueous solution, amino acids mostly exist as :
(1) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{CHR} - \text{COOH}$ (2) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{CHR} - \text{COO}^-$
(3) $\text{N}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{CHR} - \text{COOH}$ (4) $\text{H}_3\text{N}^+ - \text{CHR} - \text{COO}^-$
- Q.45 Which of the following is a fibrous protein ?
(1) Haemoglobin (2) Albumin (3) Keratin (4) Enzymes
- Q.46 Mark the wrong statement about denaturation of proteins :
(1) The primary structure of the protein does not change.
(2) Globular proteins are converted into fibrous proteins.
(3) Fibrous proteins are converted into globular proteins.
(4) The biological activity of the protein is destroyed.
- Q.47 The pentose sugar in DNA and RNA has the :
(1) Open chain structure (2) Pyranose structure
(3) Furanose structure (4) None of the above
- Q.48 Which of the following statements about DNA is not correct ?
(1) It has a double helix structure
(2) It undergoes replication
(3) The two strands in a DNA molecule are exactly similar
(4) It contains the 2-deoxyribose pentose sugar.
- Q.49 Which of the following is fat soluble vitamin ?
(1) Vitamin A (2) Pyridoxine (3) Riboflavin (4) Thiamine
- Q.50 Beri-beri is caused due to :
(1) vitamin A (2) vitamin B (3) vitamin C (4) vitamin D
- Q.51 Nylon -66 is made by using
(1) Phenol (2) Benzaldehyde (3) Adipic acid (4) Succinic acid

- Q.52 Polymer which has amide linkage is
 (1) Nylon -66 (2) Terylene (3) Teflon (4) Bakelite
- Q.53 Ziegler-Natta catalyst is
 (1) $K[PtCl_3(C_2H_4)]$ (2) $(Ph_3P)_3RhCl$ (3) $Al_2(C_2H_5)_6 + TiCl_4$ (4) $Fe(C_5H_5)_2$
- Q.54 Monomer of given polymer $\left[\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ | \\ -C-CH_2- \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{array} \right]_n$ is :
 (1) 2-Methylpropene (2) Styrene (3) Propylene (4) Ethene
- Q.55 Buna-S is a polymer of :
 (1) Butadiene only (2) Butadiene and nitril
 (3) Styrene only (4) Butadiene and styrene
- Q.56 Condensation product of caprolactum is :
 (1) nylon-6 (2) nylon-6, 6 (3) nylon-60 (4) nylon-6, 10
- Q.57 D-glucose, on treating with methanol in presence of dry HCl gives methyl glucosides according to the following reaction



Mention true (T) and False (F) from the following statements

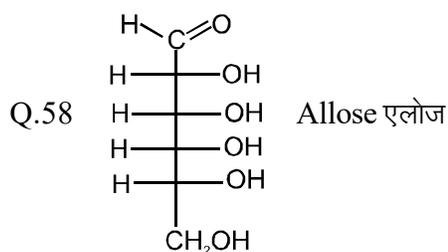
S_1 : The glucosides do not reduce fehling's solution

S_2 : The glucosides do not react with hydrogen cyanide or hydroxylamine

S_3 : Behaviour of glucosides as stated in S_1 and S_2 indicates the absence of free - CHO group.

S_4 : The two forms of glucosides are enantiomers.

- (1) TTFF (2) FTTF (3) TTTF (4) TTF



Given monosacharide is a/an

- (1) Aldopentose (2) Aldohexose (3) Ketopentose (4) Aldoheptose

Q.59 Which of the following pairs is (are) correctly matched

- (1) α -D (+) glucose and β -D (+) glucose \rightarrow C-2 epimers
 (2) Glucose and fructose \rightarrow C - 3 epimers
 (3) Glucose \rightarrow Furanose ring
 (4) Sucrose \rightarrow Glucose + fructose

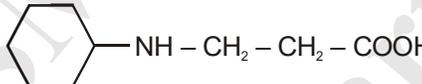
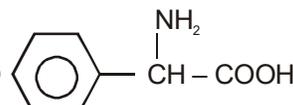
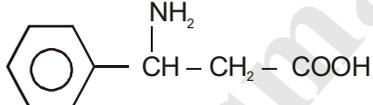
Q.60 Which of the following can exhibit the phenomenon of mutarotation?

- (1) (+) Lactose (2) (+) Maltose (3) (-) Fructose (4) All of these

Q.61 Which of the following is a basic amino acid?

- (1) $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}(\text{NH})=\text{NH}-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{COOH}$ (2) $\text{HOH}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{COOH}$
 (3) $\text{CH}_2(\text{COOH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{COOH}$ (4) $\text{HOOC}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)-\text{COOH}$

Q.62 Which of the following is α -amino acid?

- (1)  (2) 
 (3)  (4) $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}(\text{COOH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$

Q.63 Preparation of nylon from hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid is an example of:

- (1) addition polymerisation (2) homopolymerisation
 (3) condensation polymerisation (4) All of these

Q.64 Biurets test is used for the detection of:

- (1) sugars (2) fats (3) proteins (4) saturated oils

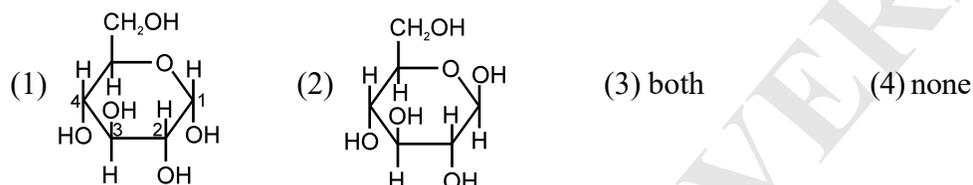
Q.65 The function of enzymes in the living system is to :

- (1) transport oxygen (2) provide immunity
(3) catalyse bio-chemical reactions (4) provide energy

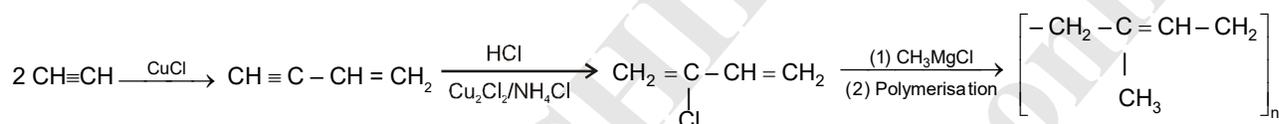
Q.66 Cellulose is a linear polymer of:

- (1) α -glucose (2) β -glucose (3) α -fructose (4) amylose

Q.67 Haworth's projection of α -D glucose is :



Q.68 The polymerisation reaction shown below



would produce :

- (1) PVC (2) neoprene (3) chloroprene (4) Rubber

Q.69 Which of the following contains isoprene unit?

- (1) Natural rubber (2) Polyethylene (3) Nylon - 66 (4) Dacron

Q.70 Isoelectric point is defined as :

- (1) α , carbon of the amino acid
(2) pH at which anionic ion is balanced by cationic forms
(3) Concentration of ions, when no electrophoresis occurs.
(4) Pressure at which amino acid is adsorbed in body.

Q.71 Glucose on prolonged heating with HI gives -

- (1) n-Hexane (2) Gluconic acid (3) Saccharic acid (4) Fructose

Q.72 Glucose on heating with dilute sodium hydroxide undergoes in a reversible isomerisation (known as Lobry de Bruyn-van Eikenstein rearrangement) and gives -

- (1) D-glucose (2) D-mannose (3) D-fructose (4) All of these

Q.73 The spontaneous change in specific rotation of an optically active compound is called -

- (1) Mutarotation (2) Rearrangements (3) Inversion (4) Renaturation

- Q.74 Hydrolysis of sucrose brings about a change in sign of rotation from dextro(+) to Laevo(-) and such a sign change is known as –
- (1) Racemization (2) Inversion (3) Mutarotation (4) None of these
- Q.75 In which of the following properties of an open chain structure of glucose could not be explained by Baeyer –
- (1) Glucose contain aldehyde group, but does not give schiff's test
(2) Glucose does not react with sodium hydrogen sulphite and ammonia
(3) The pentaacetate of glucose does not react with hydroxy amine indicates absence of –CHO group
(4) All of these
- Q.76 Which amino acids are called non essential –
- (1) those which can be synthesized in the body.
(2) those which have more amino groups as compared to carbonyl groups
(3) those which have equal number of amino acid and carbonyl groups
(4) None of these
- Q.77 In which of following amino acid is not optically active –
- (1) Alanine (2) Glycine (3) Lysine (4) All of these
- Q.78 If a native protein is subjected to physical or chemical treatment which may disrupt its conformers without affecting its primary structure, are called –
- (1) Inactive protein (2) Denatured protein (3) Both of these (4) None of these
- Q.79 Which of following statements is incorrect –
- (1) Proteins have a polyamide chain while nucleic acids contains a poly phosphate ester chain
(2) Nucleic acids are long chain polymers of nucleotides
(3) RNA is major source of genetic information which is copied into a DNA molecules
(4) Proteins are synthesized in a process involving translation of RNA.
- Q.80 DNA contains following purines bases –
- (a) Adenine (b) Guanine (c) Thymine (d) Cytosine
(1) a, c (2) a, b (3) a, c, d (4) a, b, c, d

Q.81 RNA contains following pyrimidine bases –

- (a) Thymine (b) Uracil (c) Cytosine (d) Adenine
 (1) b & c (2) a, b, c (3) a, b, d (4) All of these

Q.82 Which of the following statement is/are true –

- (1) DNA has deoxyribose while RNA has ribose sugar
 (2) DNA contains thymine while RNA has uracil
 (3) Both of these
 (4) None of these

Q.83 Which of the following represents peptide bond –

- (1) CONH_2 (2) $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—NH—}$ (3) —CO—O—NH_2 (4) $\text{—}\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}\text{—N=}$

Q.84 Liver cells are rich in fat soluble vitamins such as

- (1) Vitamin A (2) Vitamin D (3) Both of these (4) None of these

Q.85 Which of the following is correct about H-bonding in nucleotide –

- (1) A–T G–C (2) A–G T–C (3) G–T A–C (4) A–A T–T

Q.86 Which is correct statement –

- (1) Starch is polymer of α -glucose
 (2) Amylose is a component of cellulose
 (3) Proteins are composed of only one type of amino acid
 (4) In cyclic structure of fructose, there are four carbons and one oxygen atom

CHEMISTRY IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Q.87 The drug that relieve or decrease pain is called

- (1) Analgesic (2) Antipyretic (3) Tranquillizer (4) Hypnotics

Q.88 Which of the following is a hypnotic drug ?

- (1) Luminal (2) Diclofenac (3) Brufen (4) Phenol

Q.89 Anionic detergents form by :

- (1) Sodium salt of sulphonated long chain alcohols
 (2) Only by quaternary ammonium salt
 (3) Both (1) and (2)
 (4) None

- Q.90 Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate is used as a-
(1) Pesticide (2) Soap (3) Fertilizer (4) Detergent
- Q.91 Which of the following medicine is required for malaria-
(1) Aspirin (2) Penicillin (3) Chloroquine (4) Paracetamol
- Q.92 Streptomycin is an example of
(1) Antibiotic (2) Analgesic (3) Antipyretic (4) Anaesthetic.
- Q.93 Which of the following is an antidepressant-
(1) Chloroxylenol (2) Bithional (3) Cocaine (4) Penicillin -G
- Q.94 Which one is a broad spectrum antibiotic-
(1) Chloremphenicol (2) Penicillin (3) Paracetamol (4) Ampicillin
- Q.95 Penicillin is an
(1) Antibiotic (2) Antipyretic (3) Hormone (4) Vitamin
- Q.96 Aspirin is an
(1) Antipyretic (2) Antiseptic (3) Antimalarial (4) Narcotic.
- Q.97 Vernol, a barbituric drug is used as a-
(1) Anaesthetic (2) Sedative (3) Antiseptic (4) Antipyretic.
- Q.98 Which of the following is a hypnotic drug-
(1) Catechol (2) Luminal (3) Phenol (4) Tincture iodine
- Q.99 Morphine is used then as an
(1) Antipyretic (2) Antiseptic (3) Analgesic (4) Insecticide.
- Q.100 A substance which can act both as an analgesic and antipyretic is
(1) Quinine (2) Aspirin (3) Penicillin (4) Insulin.
- Q.101 Soap is-
(1) Sodium stearate (2) Calcium stearate (3) Sodium acetate (4) Sodium benzoate
- Q.102 The polar head of sodium stearate is-
(1) Na^+ (2) H^+ (3) $-\text{COO}-$ (4) $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{16}$
- Q.103 Detergents.....the surface tension of water-
(1) Reduces (2) Increases (3) Keeps constant (4) Slightly increases
- Q.104 Which of the following is used as an antiseptic ?
(1) Dettol (2) Iodoform (3) Bithional (4) All the above
- Q.105 The drug used as an antidepressant is
(1) Luminal (2) Terfenadine (3) Mescaline (4) Sulphadiazine

- Q.106 Dettol consist of
 (1) Xylenol + Terpeneol (2) Chlroxlyenol + Terpeneol
 (3) Cresol + ethanol (4) None
- Q.107 Match list-I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| List I | List II |
| (i) Iodoform | (A) Antibiotic |
| (ii) Novestrol | (B) Antiseptic |
| (iii) Chloroquine | (C) Antimalarial |
| (iv) Aminoglycosides | (D) Antifertility |
- Codes :**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) I -B, II -D, III - C, IV- A | (2) I -D, II -B, III - A, IV- C |
| (3) I -B, II -D, III - A, IV- C | (4) I -C, II -A, III - D, IV- B |
- Q.108 Amoxycillin is semi-synthetic modification of:
 (1) penicillin (2) streptomycin (3) tetracycline (4) chlremphenicol
- Q.109 Which of the following is an antidiabetic drug-
 (1) insulin (2) penicillin (3) chloroquine (4) aspirin
- Q.110 Use of chemicals for therapeutic effect is called :
 (1) Chemotherapy (2) enzymes (3) medicine (4) None
- Q.111 Drugs can be classified –
 (1) On the basis of pharmacological effect (2) On the basis of drug action
 (3) On the basis of chemical structure and molecular target
 (4) All of these
- Q.112 Proteins which perform the role of biological catalysis in body are called :
 (1) enzymes (2) receptors (3) both (1) and (2) (4) None
- Q.113 Enzyme which are crucial to communication system in the body are called :
 (1) receptors (2) enzymes (3) both (1) and (2) (4) None
- Q.114 What functions are perform by enzymes during catalytic activity
 (1) Enzyme hold the substrate for a chemical reaction
 (2) Enzyme provide functional groups that will attack the substrate and carry out chemical reaction
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- Q.115 Metal hydroxides are better antacids from hydrogen carbonate because :
 (1) These are insoluble (2) These do not increase the pH above neutrality
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- Q.116 Histamines functions are
 (1) It contracts the smooth muscles in the bronchi and gut and relaxes other muscles
 (2) Histamine is a potent vasodilator
 (3) Histamine is also responsible for the nasal congestion associated with common cold and allergic
 (4) All of these

- Q.117 Tranquilizers is/are
 (1) chlordiazepoxide (2) meprobamate (3) equanil (4) All of these
- Q.118 Choose Bactericidal :
 (1) Penicillin (2) Aminoglycosides (3) Ofloxacin (4) All
- Q.119 Choose bacteriostatic :
 (1) Erythromycin (2) Tetracycline (3) Chloramphenicol (4) All
- Q.120 Those Antibiotics which kill or inhibit a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria are said to
 (1) Narrow spectrum antibiotics (2) Broad spectrum antibiotics
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None
- Q.121 Chloramphenicol is use in
 (1) Typhoid (2) Dysentery (3) Pneumonia (4) All of these
- Q.122 Which solution use for eyes as antiseptic :
 (1) Iodoform (2) Iodine (3) Boric acid (4) none
- Q.123 Progesterone derivatives is
 (1) Norethindrone (2) Novestrol (3) Terpeneol (4) None
- Q.124 Estrogen derivative is
 (1) Ethynylestradiol (novestrol) (2) Terpeneol
 (3) Bithionol (4) None
- Q.125 Highly potency sweetener is :
 (1) Aspartame (2) Alitame (3) Sucralose (4) None
- Q.126 How we can prevent water pollution by using
 (1) Branched Hydrocarbon long chain (2) Unbranched hydrocarbon long chain
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) None

ASSERTION AND REASON

Directions : Each of these questions contains an Assertion followed by reason. Read them carefully and answer the question on the basis of following options. You have to select the one that best describes the two statements.

- (1) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (2) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (3) If Assertion is true but reason is false.
- (4) If both assertion and reason are false.

- Q.127 **Assertion :** Treatment of D-glucose with dil alkali affords an equilibrium mixture consisting of D-mannose, D-fructose and the starting material D-glucose.
Reason : The reaction involves the formation of enediol.

- Q.128 **Assertion :** Cellulose is not digested by human beings.
Reason : Cellulose is a branched polysaccharide of high molecular weight.
- Q.129 **Assertion :** Glucose can be converted into its glycoside by its reaction with an alcohol in the presence of an acid.
Reason : Glycoside does not show mutarotation.
- Q.130 **Assertion :** Glucose and mannose give the same osazone.
Reason : Osazone formation results in a loss of the stereocenters at C₂ but does not affect other stereocenters.
- Q.131 **Assertion :** Natural rubber is cis polyisoprene
Reason : Natural rubber and gutta-percha are diastereomers
- Q.132 **Assertion :** Cellulose is a natural polymer.
Reason : The monomer of cellulose is maltose
- Q.133 **Assertion :** Chlorinated rubber contains chlorine atom in the monomeric units
Reason : Chloroprene is chlorinated rubber.
- Q.134 **Assertion :** Insulin is a globular protein
Reason : Gum is polymer of more than one type of monosaccharides :
- Q.135 **Assertion :** Sucrose is a non-reducing sugar.
Reason : It has glycosidic linkage.
- Q.136 **Assertion :** Maltose is a reducing sugar which gives two moles of D-glucose on hydrolysis.
Reason : Maltose has a 1, 4-β-glycosidic linkage.
- Q.137 **Assertion :** Disruption of the natural structure of a protein is called denaturation.
Reason : The change in colour and appearance of egg during cooking is due to denaturation.

ANSWER KEY

Q.1	2	Q.2	1	Q.3	3	Q.4	2	Q.5	4	Q.6	3	Q.7	2
Q.8	4	Q.9	1	Q.10	1	Q.11	2	Q.12	3	Q.13	2	Q.14	1
Q.15	4	Q.16	1	Q.17	1	Q.18	3	Q.19	3	Q.20	1	Q.21	2
Q.22	1	Q.23	4	Q.24	3	Q.25	2	Q.26	4	Q.27	2	Q.28	1
Q.29	1	Q.30	1	Q.31	2	Q.32	2	Q.33	4	Q.34	1	Q.35	1
Q.36	3	Q.37	1	Q.38	3	Q.39	1	Q.40	4	Q.41	4	Q.42	3
Q.43	1	Q.44	4	Q.45	3	Q.46	3	Q.47	3	Q.48	3	Q.49	1
Q.50	2	Q.51	3	Q.52	1	Q.53	3	Q.54	1	Q.55	4	Q.56	1
Q.57	3	Q.58	2	Q.59	4	Q.60	4	Q.61	1	Q.62	2	Q.63	3
Q.64	3	Q.65	3	Q.66	2	Q.67	1	Q.68	4	Q.69	1	Q.70	2
Q.71	1	Q.72	4	Q.73	1	Q.74	2	Q.75	4	Q.76	1	Q.77	2
Q.78	2	Q.79	3	Q.80	2	Q.81	1	Q.82	3	Q.83	2	Q.84	4
Q.85	1	Q.86	1	Q.87	1	Q.88	1	Q.89	1	Q.90	4	Q.91	3
Q.92	1	Q.93	3	Q.94	1	Q.95	1	Q.96	1	Q.97	2	Q.98	2
Q.99	3	Q.100	2	Q.101	1	Q.102	3	Q.103	1	Q.104	4	Q.105	2
Q.106	2	Q.107	1	Q.108	1	Q.109	1	Q.110	1	Q.111	4	Q.112	1
Q.113	1	Q.114	3	Q.115	3	Q.116	4	Q.117	4	Q.118	4	Q.119	4
Q.120	2	Q.121	4	Q.122	3	Q.123	1	Q.124	1	Q.125	1	Q.126	2
Q.127	1	Q.128	3	Q.129	2	Q.130	1	Q.131	2	Q.132	3	Q.133	3
Q.134	2	Q.135	1	Q.136	3	Q.137	2						