

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

Single Correct Answer Type

- Identify the correct statement regarding enzymes
 - Enzymes are specific biological catalysts that can normally function at very high temperatures ($T \sim 1000$ K)
 - Enzymes are normally heterogeneous catalysts that are very specific in their action
 - Enzymes are specific biological catalysts that cannot be poisoned
 - Enzymes are specific biological catalysts that possess well defined active sites
- Which statement is not correct for an enzyme?
 - It acts as a biocatalyst
 - Its aqueous solution is colloidal
 - It can catalyse any chemical reaction
 - Its catalytic efficiency is temperature dependent
- The vector for genetic code is called
 - Messenger RNA
 - Transfer RNA
 - Ribosomal RNA
 - Viral DNA
- Vitamin A is also known as:
 - Xerophythol
 - Thiamine
 - Riboflavin
 - Pyridoxine
- Fructose is prepared commercially by...a polysaccharide which occurs in dahlia tubers and Jerusalem arthichokes.
 - Inulin
 - Cellulose
 - Lactose
 - None of these
- Sugars are characterized by the preparation of osazone derivatives. Which sugar have identical osazones?
 - Glucose and lactose
 - Glucose and fructose
 - Glucose and arabinose
 - Glucose and maltose
- Which one of the following is an example of a non-reducing sugar?
 - Sucrose
 - Lactose
 - Maltose
 - Cellobiose
- Epimers are pair of diastereoisomeric aldoses which differ only in configuration at position:
 - C₅
 - C₂
 - C₄
 - C₃
- Which one of the following compounds is not a vitamin?
 - Ascorbic acid
 - Thiamine
 - Testosterone
 - Riboflavin
- The presence or absence of hydroxyl group on which carbon atom of sugar differentiates RNA and DNA?
 - 1st
 - 2nd
 - 3rd
 - 4th
- Turpentine oil is obtained from:
 - Oak tree
 - Pine tree
 - Birch tree
 - Lemon tree
- Protein gives blue colour with
 - Benedict reagent
 - Iodine solution
 - Ninhydrin
 - Biurete
- The red colouring matter of blood which transport oxygen contains an element in a system of rings. The element is:
 - Iron
 - Magnesium
 - Cobalt
 - Calcium
- Proteins are
 - Polypeptides with low molecular weights
 - Polypeptides with high molecular weights
 - Polymers of amides
 - Polymers of secondary amines
- A substance forms Zwitter ion. It can functional groups
 - $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{COOH}$
 - $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these
- A chemical substance acts as the currency of energy metabolism in a cell. It is:

- a) Adenosine triphosphate
 b) Adenosine diphosphate
 c) Adenosine monophosphate
 d) Glucose
17. Artificial sweetner used in soft drinks is:
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Cellulose d) Aspartame
18. DNA multiplication is called
 a) Translation b) Transduction c) Transcription d) Replication
19. Which of the following is the first member of monosaccharides?
 a)
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$$

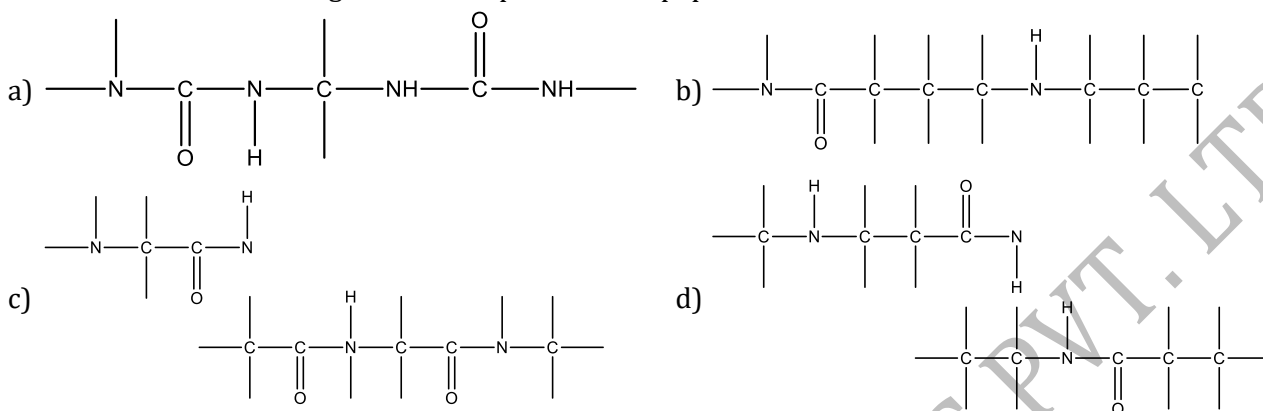
 b) $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHOH}-\text{CHO}$
 c) $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHOH}-\text{CHOH}-\text{CHO}$
 d)
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{CH}_2\text{OH}-\text{CHOH}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array}$$
20. Which is not a reducing sugar?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Mannose d) Sucrose
21. Fats and oils are formed from:
 a) Glycerol and long chain unsaturated acids only
 b) Glycerol and long chain saturated acids only
 c) Glycerol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids
 d) Ethylene glycol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids
22. A solution of D-glucose in water rotates the plane of polarized light
 a) To the left b) To the right c) To either side d) None of these
23. Ordinary soaps are defined as:
 a) Al salts of higher fatty acids
 b) Na salts of lower fatty acids
 c) Na salts of higher fatty acids
 d) Mg salts of lower fatty acids
24. Cellulose is a linear polymer of:
 a) α -glucose b) β -glucose c) α -fructose d) None of these
25. Cofactors (non-proteinic prosthetic groups) used to bond conjugated proteins are:
 a) Carbohydrates b) Phosphoric acid c) Iron pigments d) All are correct
26. Genetic code determines
 a) Sequence of amino acids in a peptide chain b) Sequence of variable amino acids in a protein chain
 c) Structure of human cells d) Morphology of traits
27. Acetone may be obtained from starch by the action of :
 a) Acid b) Bacteria c) Oxidizing agent d) None of these
28. Fat on hydrolysis gives which alcohol?
 a) Glycerol b) Propanol c) Butanol d) Ethanol
29. Which one of the following sets of monosaccharides forms sucrose?
 a) β -D-Glucopyranose and α -D-fructofuranose
 b) α -D-Glucopyranose and β -D-fructopyranose
 c) α -D-Galactopyranose and α -D-Glucopyranose
 d) α -D-Glucopyranose and β -D-fructofuranose
30. Simple proteins bonded with a non-proteinic prosthetic group (acting as cofactor) are called:
 a) Simple proteins b) Conjugated proteins c) Proteonic proteins d) None of these
31. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into
 a) Amino acids b) Alcohol c) Aromatic acids d) Dicarboxylic acid
32. A carbohydrate is treated with α -naphthol and conc. H_2SO_4 . What colour will be formed at the junction of

- two liquids?
 a) Blood-red b) Violet c) Brown d) Orange
33. Which of the following test is not used for testing of proteins?
 a) Millon's test b) Molish's test c) Biuret test d) Ninhydrin test
34. In biological systems, the RNA molecules direct the synthesis of specific proteins which are characteristics of each kinds of organism. This process is known as
 a) Transcription b) Mutation c) Replication d) Translation
35. Galactose is converted into glucose in
 a) Mouth b) Stomach c) Liver d) Intenstine
36. A sequence of how many nucleotides in messenger RNA makes a codon for an amino acid?
 a) Three b) Four c) One d) Two
37. The segment of DNA which acts as the instrumental manual for the synthesis of the protein is:
 a) Nucleoside b) Nucleotide c) Ribose d) Gene
38. Which vitamin contains N?
 a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin B d) Vitamin D
39. All protein are
 a) Simple b) Biocatalysts c) Useful d) Polymers
40. Iodine test is shown by
 a) Glucose b) Starch c) Glycogen d) Polypeptide
41. Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride to form:
 a) Monoacetate b) Tetra acetate c) Penta acetate d) Hexa acetate
42. Fats and oils belong to the class of:
 a) Alcohols b) Acids c) Esters d) Hydrocarbons
43. The function of DNA is:
 a) To synthesize RNA
 b) To synthesize the necessary proteins
 c) To carry the hereditary characteristics from generation to generation
 d) All are correct
44. The enzyme present in saliva is:
 a) Pepsin b) Peptidase c) Lipase d) Ptyalin
45. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 sucrose gives:
 a) CO and CO_2 b) CO and SO_2 c) CO, CO_2 and SO_2 d) None of these
46. DNA has deoxyribose, base and the third compound is:
 a) Phosphoric acid b) Ribose c) Adenine d) Thymine
47. To which of the following classes of organic compounds soap belongs?
 a) Esters b) Amines c) Salts of organic acids d) Aldehydes
48. An organic compound consumes 4 moles of periodic acid to form following compounds, per mole of the starting compounds HCHO, $3HCOOH$ and $CHOCOOH$. The organic compound is
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Gluconic acid d) Sorbitol
49. Which does not contain carbohydrate?
 a) Cellulose b) Wax c) Starch d) Wheat flour
50. Waxes are esters of
 a) Glycerol b) Long chain alcohols
 c) Glycerol and fatty acid d) Long chain alcohols and long chain acids
51. Nucleic acids are:
 a) Polymers of nucleotides
 b) Polymers of nucleosides
 c) Polymers of purine bases through phosphate ester bonds
 d) Phosphate ester bonds
52. Lactose has the same molecular formula as:
 a) Glucose b) Maltose c) Sucrose d) Lactose

53. Which is an amino acid?
 a) Glycine b) Valine c) Lysine d) All of these
54. Glycogen on hydrolysis gives:
 a) Starch b) Amylopectin c) Amylose d) Glucose
55. An enzyme is formed by chemically bonding together
 a) Lipases b) Amino acids
 c) Carbohydrates d) Vitamins of B complex group
56. Glucose with excess of phenyl hydrazine forms:
 a) Fructosazone
 b) Glucose phenyl hydrazone
 c) Glucosazone
 d) Phenyl hydrazone of glucosazone
57. Animal starch is the name given for:
 a) Glycogens b) Lactogens c) Cellulose d) None of these
58. Fructose or ketohexose contains:
 a) 5 -OH groups
 b) 3 secondary alcoholic groups
 c) 2 primary alcoholic gps. And one keto gp.
 d) All of the above
59. A mixture of amylose and amylopectin is called
 a) Lactose b) Starch c) Cellulose d) Sucrose
60. Protein can be most easily removed by:
 a) Alkanes b) Alkenes c) Alkynes d) Benzene
61. Dextrins ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)_n are used in:
 a) Making adhesive b) Confectionary c) Sizing paper d) All of these
62. Aqueous solution of carbohydrate with 2 drops of alcoholic solution of α -naphthol and H_2SO_4 gives a ring at the junction. The colour of the ring is:
 a) Yellow b) Green c) Violet d) Red
63. The catalyst used in the hydrogenation of oils into fats is:
 a) V_2O_5 b) Fe c) Ni d) Pt
64. Which one is absent in protein?
 a) C b) N c) S d) P
65. The energy change produced by the combustion of foods is called the 'calorific value'. The best calorific value is given by:
 a) Proteins b) Fats c) Carbohydrates d) Vitamins
66. Which of the following is not a classification of proteins?
 a) Enzymes b) Antibiotics c) Antigens d) Hormones
67. Commercial detergents contain mainly:
 a) $RONa$ b) $RCOONa$ c) $ROSO_3Na$ d) $ROCH_2CHORCH_2OR$
68. Monosaccharides usually contain:
 a) 3 to 8 carbon atoms b) 5 to 8 carbon atoms c) 2 to 10 carbon atoms d) 6 to 10 carbon atoms
69. In aqueous solution glucose remains as
 a) Only in open chain form b) Only in pyranose form
 c) Only in furanose forms d) In all three forms in equilibrium
70. Glucose forms many derivatives. The derivative which will help to prove the furanose structure is:
 a) Osazone b) Benzoyl c) Acetyl d) Isopropylidene
71. An example of a sulphur containing amino acid is
 a) Lysine b) Serine c) Cysteine d) Tyrosine
72. What happens when drying oils are exposed to light and moist air?
 a) Polymerization b) Fermentation c) Hardening d) Isomerization
73. Which one is not a protein?

- a) Actin b) Collagen c) Albumin d) Haematin
74. Which of the following hormones helps in the conversion of glucose into glycogen in the body?
 a) Insulin b) Cortisone c) Thyroxin d) Oxytocin
75. Formation of amylose ring in glucose is an indication that ring in glucose is at:
 a) C₁ and C₅ b) C₂ and C₅ c) C₃ and C₆ d) C₂ and C₄
76. Oils are:
 a) Phospholipids b) Liquid fats c) Steroids d) All of these
77. Glucose contains in addition to aldehyde group
 a) One secondary OH and four primary OH group
 b) One primary OH and four secondary OH group
 c) Two primary OH and three secondary OH group
 d) Three primary OH and two secondary OH group
78. The total number of C-atoms in β-D fructofuranose are:
 a) 6 b) 5 c) 4 d) 7
79. Bleeding gums are caused by deficiency of:
 a) Thiamine b) Ascorbic acid c) Folic acid d) Vitamin E
80. Which is false
 a) Glucose is a disaccharide b) Starch is a polysaccharide
 c) Glucose and fructose are not anomers d) Invert sugar consists of glucose and fructose
81. Vitamin B₆ is known as
 a) Pyridoxin b) Thiamine c) Tocopherol d) Riboflavin
82. Which is insoluble in water?
 a) Glucose b) Cellulose c) Fructose d) Sucrose
83. The antibodies necessary to protect new born babies from infection are derived from:
 a) Cow's milk b) Pasteurised milk c) Mother's milk d) Honey
84. The element present in traces in insulin is:
 a) Iron b) Cobalt c) Zinc d) Magnesium
85. Adenosine is an example of:
 a) Nucleotide b) Nucleoside c) Purine base d) Pyrimidine base
86. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
 a) Two polynucleotide chains pointing in opposite directions are coiled to form a double helix
 b) Both helices are right handed
 c) The helices have ten nucleotides in each turn
 d) The two chains are not complementary to each other
87. The chemical messengers produced in ductless glands are:
 a) Vitamins b) lipids c) Antibiotics d) Hormones
88. The tripeptide hormone present in most living cells is
 a) Glutathione b) Glutamine c) Oxytocin d) Ptyalin
89. The chemical change in DNA molecule that could lead to synthesis of protein with an altered amino acid sequence is called
 a) Replication b) Lipid formation c) Cellular membrane d) Mutation
90. Calciferol is
 a) Vitamin b) Antibiotic c) Hormone d) Antipyretic
91. Keratin, a structural protein is present in:
 a) Hair b) Skin c) Wool d) All of these
92. The letter 'D' in carbohydrates represents:
 a) Its direct synthesis b) Its dextrorotation c) Its mutarotation d) Its configuration
93. The reason for double helical structure of DNA is operation of
 a) Van der Waals' forces b) Dipole –dipole interaction
 c) Hydrogen bonding d) Electrostatic attractions
94. The two functional group present in a typical carbohydrate are

- a) —OH and —COOH b) —CHO and —COOH c) >C=O and —OH d) —OH and —CHO
95. The compound, which give a positive ninhydrin test and a negative Benedict's solution test, is
 a) A monosaccharide b) A disaccharide c) A lipid d) A protein
96. The change in the optical rotation of freshly prepared solution of glucose is known as
 a) Tautomerism b) Racemization c) Specific rotation d) Mutarotation
97. Which one of the following structure represents the peptide chain?



98. Water insoluble component of starch is
 a) Amylopectin b) Amylose c) Cellulose d) None of these
99. Which one of the given proteins transports oxygen in the blood stream?
 a) Myoglobin b) Insulin c) Albumin d) Haemoglobin
100. Oxygen, necessary for life on earth was formed in atmosphere as a result of:
 a) Eradication of ozone
 b) Photosynthesis
 c) Electric discharge on water
 d) None of the above
101. Which of the following is ketohexose?
 a) Glucose b) Sucrose c) Fructose d) Ribose
102. Which of the following enzymes hydrolysis starch to glucose?
 a) Amylase b) Invertase c) Lactase d) Maltase
103. Which one is a phospholipid?
 a) Lecithin b) Cephalin c) Kephalin d) All of these
104. Hydrolysis of fats and oils yield:
 a) Dihydride alcohol b) Trihydric alcohol c) Esters d) Unsaturated acids
105. RNA contains
 a) Ribose sugar and thymine b) Ribose sugar and uracil
 c) Deoxyribose sugar and uracil d) Deoxyribose sugar and thymine
106. Starch is changed into disaccharides in presence of:
 a) Diastase b) Maltase c) Lactase d) zymase
107. Cane sugar on hydrolysis yields:
 a) Glucose and maltose b) Glucose and lactose c) Glucose and fructose d) Only glucose
108. The colour of the precipitate formed when a reducing sugar is heated with Fehling's solution is:
 a) Brown b) Red c) Blue d) Green
109. Invert sugar is:
 a) Chemically inactive form of sugar
 b) Equimolecular mixture of glucose and fructose
 c) Mixture of glucose and sucrose
 d) A variety of cane sugar
110. Consider the following reagents
 I. Br₂ water II. Tollen's reagent
 III. Fehling's solution

- Which can be used to make distinction between an aldose and a ketose?
- a) I, II and III b) II and III c) I only d) II only
111. Which one of the following vitamins contains a metal atom?
- a) Riboflavin b) Vitamin B₁₂ c) Vitamin A d) Vitamin B₆
112. Carbohydrate contains:
- a) -OH gp. b) -CHO gp c) >CO=O gp. d) All of these
113. Which is used for making rayon (artificial silk)?
- a) Starch b) Cellulose c) Terephthalic acid d) Adipic acid
114. Which carbohydrates is as important as steel and is employed in manufacture of many articles in daily use as well as most abundant in nature?
- a) Cellulose b) Glucose c) Starch d) Sucrose
115. Glucose gives silver mirror with ammoniacal silver nitrate because it has
- a) Aldehyde group b) Ester group c) Ketone group d) Alcoholic silver nitrate
116. Aleurone grains are
- a) Starch b) Glycogen c) Lipid d) Protein
117. The number of disulphide linkage present in insulin are
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
118. Which are not the essential constituents of balanced diet?
- a) Carbohydrates b) Fats c) Proteins d) Hormones
119. Starch can be used as an indicator for the detection of the traces of:
- a) Glucose in aqueous solution
b) Proteins in blood
c) Iodine in aqueous solution
d) Urea in blood
120. The number of milligram of KOH required to neutralise 1 g of the oil or fat is called:
- a) Saponification value b) Iodine value c) Acetyl value d) Acid value
121. The destruction of the biological nature and activity of proteins by heat or chemical agent is called:
- a) Dehydration b) Denaturation c) Denitrogenation d) Deamination
122. Glucose and mannose are
- a) Epimers b) Anomers c) Ketohexoses d) Disaccharides
123. The hormone thyroxine:
- a) Is secreted by pancreas
b) Is secreted by thyroid
c) Decreases blood sugar
d) Does not stimulate metabolism
124. Although D-galactose rotates plane-polarised light, its oxidation product, galactaric acid, due to HNO₃, does not. It is due to
- a) Galactaric acid is racemic mixture of D- and L-isomer b) Galactaric acid is a *meso* compound
c) Both are correct d) None of the above is correct
125. Which of the following vitamins is present in cod-liver oil?
- a) A b) B₁₂ c) B₁ d) C
126. Glucose molecule reacts with 'X' number of molecules of phenyl hydrazine to yield osazone. The value of 'X' is
- a) Four b) One c) Two d) Three
127. Diabetes is detected, using for testing urine of patients.
- a) Fehling's solution b) Tollen's reagent c) Benedict's solution d) Baeyer's reagent
128. A nanopptide contains peptide linkages.
- a) 10 b) 8 c) 9 d) 18

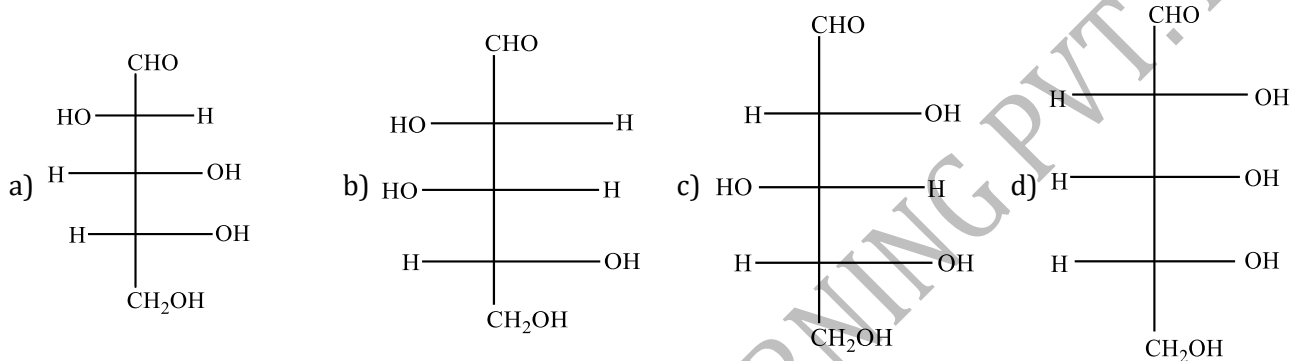
129. The pH value of a solution in which a polar amino acid does not migrate under the influence of electric field is called:
 a) Isoelectronic point b) Isoelectric point c) Neutralization point d) None of these
130. Cellophane is made from:
 a) Cellulose b) Phenol c) Gum d) Petroleum
131. The letter '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
132. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in fructose are:
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
133. Which of the following compounds can be detected by Molisch's test?
 a) Sugars b) Amines c) Primary alcohols d) Nitro compounds
134. Vitamin which is believed to cure common cold is:
 a) A b) C c) K d) E
135. The store house for all biological information is:
 a) RNA b) *m*-RNA c) DNA d) None of these
136. Which of the following compounds is known as the antisterility factor?
 a) α -tocopherol b) Retinol c) Calciferol d) Pyridoxine
137. Which amino acid has imidazole ring?
 a) Alanine b) Leucine c) Tyrosine d) Histidine
138. DNA molecule consists of units of:
 a) Base-sugar
 b) Base-sugar-phosphate
 c) Base-phosphate
 d) None of these
139. On fermentation, glucose yields
 a) Ethanol b) Ethanal c) Acetic acid d) Fructose
140. In DNA, the complementary bases are,
 a) Adenine and thymine; guanine and cytosine
 b) Uracil and adenine; cytosine and guanine
 c) Adenine and guanine; thymine and cytosine
 d) Adenine and thymine; guanine and uracil
141. Iodised salt prevents
 a) TB b) Anaemia c) Goiter d) Beri-beri
142. Nucleotide pairs present in one turn of DNA helix
 a) 4 b) 10 c) 8 d) 9
143. Which of the following is not an amino acid?
 a) Glycine b) Alanine c) Histidine d) Benzidine
144. Proteins mainly contain:
 a) C, H, O and N b) Only C and H c) C, H and O d) N and H
145. The two forms of D-glucopyranose obtained from the solution of D-glucose are called
 a) Isomer b) Anomer c) Epimer d) Enantiomer
146. Raffinose is
 a) Trisaccharide b) Disaccharide c) Monosaccharide d) Polysaccharide
147. A saturated fatty acid found in oils and fats is:
 a) Palmitic acid b) Linolenic acid c) Oleic acid d) Linoleic acid
148. The enzyme that hydrolyses casein of milk into par casein is:
 a) Renoline b) Rennin c) Replication d) Renil
149. Which of the following is a fat soluble vitamin?
 a) Vitamin A b) Riboflavin c) Pyridoxine d) Thiamine
150. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses

- a) Proteins to amino acids
c) Glucose to ethyl alcohol
- b) Fats to fatty acids
d) Polysaccharides to monosaccharides
151. Hydrolysis of fats and oils in the body produces:
a) A fatty acid b) Carbon dioxide c) A lipase d) An ester
152. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a polymer of units called:
a) Sugars b) Ribose c) Amino acids d) Nucleotides
153. Scurvy is caused due to deficiency of :
a) Vitamin B₁ b) Vitamin B₂ c) Ascorbic acid d) Glutamic acid
154. Glycogen and amylopectin have:
a) Same structure
b) Similar structure but differ in branching of glucose chain
c) Similar structure but differ in their solubility in water
d) Same structure but they are stored in different parts of the body
155. Lactose on hydrolysis yields:
a) Two glucose molecules
b) Two galactose molecules
c) A galactose and fructose molecule
d) A galactose and a glucose molecule
156. Glycogen is:
a) Monosaccharide b) Disaccharide c) Trisaccharide d) Polysaccharide
157. Ribose sugar is a component of:
a) DNA b) RNA c) Glucose d) Wax
158. Which one of the following is a non-steroidal hormone?
a) Estradiol b) Prostaglandin c) Progesterone d) Estrone
159. It is best to carry out reactions with sugars in neutral or acid medium not in alkaline medium. This is because in alkaline medium sugar undergoes one of the following changes:
a) Decomposition b) Inversion c) Rearrangement d) Racemization
160. Which is not characteristic of soap?
a) They are colourless when pure
b) They are lighter than water
c) They are immiscible with organic solvents
d) They form emulsions with water
161. Which of the following vitamins contains isoprene unit?
a) A b) C c) B₂ d) D
162. Give the pOH range for the isoelectric point of the amphoteric ion of an amino acid
a) 5.5 to 6.3 b) 2.5 to 5.0 c) 7.7 to 8.5 d) 9.0 to 10.7
163. Wool-wax contains:
a) Fatty acid ester b) Paraffin wax c) Cholesterol ester d) None of these
164. Which one is the complimentary base of adenine in one strand to that in the other strand of DNA?
a) Cytosine b) Guanine c) Uracil d) Thymine
165. The helical structure of protein is stabilized by
a) Dipeptide bonds b) Hydrogen bonds c) Ether bonds d) Peptide bonds
166. The sweetest carbohydrate is
a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) Lactose
167. Cane sugar is made of:
a) 5 membered glucose ring and 5 membered fructose ring
b) 6 membered glucose ring and 6 membered fructose ring
c) 6 membered glucose ring and 5 membered fructose ring
d) 6 membered glucose ring and 6 membered fructose ring
168. Blood protein is:
a) Albumin b) Haemoglobin c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

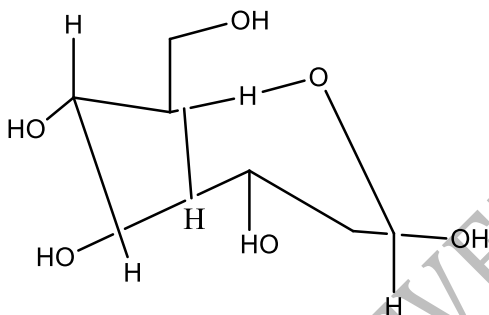
169. Casein contained in milk as a
a) Carbohydrate b) Lipid c) Protein d) Important molecule
170. Which of the following statement (s) is/are true?
(i) All amino acids contain one chiral centre
(ii) Some amino acids contain one, while some contain more chiral centre or even no chiral centre
(iii) All amino acids in protein have L-configuration
(iv) All amino acids found in proteins have 1° amino group
a) (ii), (iii) and (iv) b) (ii) and (iii) c) (i), (iii) and (iv) d) (i) and (iv)
171. Which is not a member of vitamin B complex group?
a) Retinol b) Thiamine c) Riboflavin d) Pyridoxine
172. How many hydrogen bonds are present between pair of thymine and adenine in DNA?
a) 1-hydrogen bond b) 2- hydrogen bond c) 3-hydrogen bond d) No bonds occur
173. The term LABS abbreviates as:
a) Laboratory
b) Lauryl acidic benzene sulphate
c) Linear alkyl benzene sulphonate
d) None of the above
174. Glucose cannot be classified as:
a) A hexose b) A carbohydrate c) An oligosaccharide d) An aldose
175. The organic compounds of high physiological importance which are essential in small amounts for the well being of all human beings are:
a) Proteins b) Vitamins c) Mineral salts d) Enzymes
176. Protein is an important constituent of our diet. It functions mainly as:
a) A sources of energy b) Construction material c) Shock absorber d) Reserve food
177. Which statement about ribose is incorrect?
a) A polyhydroxy compound
b) An aldehyde sugar
c) Has six carbon atoms
d) Exhibits optical activity
178. During hydrogenation of oils, higher melting point 'vegetable ghee' is formed because:
a) Hydrogen is dissolved in the oil
b) Hydrogen combines with oxygen of the oil
c) Esters of unsaturated fatty acids are reduced to those of saturated acids
d) Hydrogen drives off the impurities from the oil
179. Phospholipids are esters of glycerol with
a) One carboxylic acid residue and two phosphate groups
b) Three phosphate groups
c) Three carboxylic acid residues
d) Two carboxylic acid residues and one phosphate groups
180. The structure of RNA molecule consists of:
a) Double helix b) Single helix c) Single strand d) Branched chain
181. One mole of glucose on respiration produces:
a) 36 mole of ATP b) 34 mole of ATP c) 40 mole of ATP d) 38 mole of ATP
182. Number of possible isomers of glucose is:
a) 10 b) 14 c) 16 d) 20
183. When glucose reacts with bromine water, the major product is:
a) Gluconic acid b) Saccharic acid c) Sorbitol d) Galactose
184. Starch is made up of:
a) Glucose and fructose
b) Amylose and amylopectin
c) Amylose and glycogen

- d) Amylopectin and glycogen
185. Glucose gives many reactions of aldehyde because:
- It is hydrolysed to acetaldehyde
 - It is a polyhydroxy ketone
 - It is a cyclic aldehyde
 - It is a hemiacetal in equilibrium with its aldehyde form in solution
186. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid for man?
- Tyrosine
 - Leucine
 - Lysine
 - Valine
187. Which is not essential oil?
- Turpentine oil
 - Clove oil
 - Paraffin oil
 - Khus oil
188. Which of the following is laevorotatory?
- Glucose
 - Fructose
 - Sucrose
 - None of these
189. The number of asymmetric carbon atoms in the glucose molecule is:
- 1
 - 2
 - 4
 - 6
190. Which of the following exists as Zwitter ion?
- p*-aminophenol
 - Salicylic acid
 - Sulphanilic acid
 - Ethanolamine
191. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into:
- Dicarboxylic acid
 - Alcohol
 - Amino acids
 - Aromatic acids
192. Which statement about protein is wrong?
- Proteins occur in all living cells
 - Proteins invariably contain N, O, C and H
 - Proteins are synthesized by plant kingdom only
 - Proteins are also synthesized in laboratory
193. Which of the following compound shows aromatic properties?
- Valine
 - Leucine
 - Serine
 - Tyrosine
194. Bees wax is:
- Tripalmitin
 - Cetyl palmitate
 - Myricyl palmitate
 - Myricyl ceorate
195. Which of the following is a protein?
- Pepsin
 - Adrenaline
 - ATP
 - Glutamine
196. Which vitamin is closely involved in the formation of collagen-a protein present in connective tissues and bones?
- Riboflavin
 - Ascorbic acid
 - Niacin
 - Cyanocobalamine
197. Raffinose on hydrolysis forms:
- Glucose
 - Fructose
 - Galactose
 - All of these
198. Nucleic acid is a polymer of
- Nucleotides
 - α -amino acids
 - Nucleosides
 - Glucose
199. Linseed oil is:
- Used in soap formation
 - Drying oil
 - Acts as carrier for paints
 - All of the above
200. Glucose and cane sugar can be distinguished by:
- Fehling's solution
 - Baeyer's reagent
 - Molisch test
 - Iodine solution
201. Spermaceti is commonly used in:
- Fermentation of cane sugar
 - Preparation of acetic acid
 - Birth control
 - Cosmetics and soaps
202. Metal lauryl sulphate acts as:
- Soap
 - Disinfectant
 - Antiseptic
 - Detergent

203. The process used in conversion of triolein to tristearin is
 a) Hydrolysis b) Hydration c) Hydrogenation d) Dehydrogenation
204. When glucose reacts with bromine water the main product is
 a) Gluconic acid b) Glyceraldehyde
 c) Sorbitol d) Saccharic acid
205. Which of the following carbohydrates is synthesized by nature on the largest scale?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) Cellulose
206. The main structural feature of protein is
 a) Ester linkage b) Ether linkage c) Peptide linkage d) All of these
207. Which of the following hormones contains iodine?
 a) Thyroxine b) Insulin c) Testosterone d) Adrenaline
208. Which of the following is the structure of D-xylose?



209. The following carbohydrate is



- a) A ketohexose b) An aldohexose c) An α –furanose d) An α –pyranose
210. Which molecule possess the general formula of carbohydrates, but is not a carbohydrate?
 a) Glyceraldehyde b) Arabinose c) Acetic acid d) All of these
211. Deficiency of vitamin E causes:
 a) Sterility b) Rickets c) Beri-beri d) Scurvy
212. Which is polysaccharide?
 a) Nylon b) Polyethene c) Glucose d) Cellulose
213. Sanger's method is used to identify
 a) C-terminal amino acid b) N-terminal amino acid
 c) Side chain d) Molecular weight of protein
214. The carbon chain in fructose is identified by converting it into:
 a) α -methyl hexane b) cyclohexane c) *n*-hexane d) α -methyl caproic acid
215. Progesterone is secreted by
 a) Thyroid b) Ovaries c) Adrenal d) Testes
216. Which of the following is a heterocyclic amino acid?
 a) Glycine b) Alanine c) Phenylalanine d) Tryptophan
217. Which one is not a constituent of nucleic acid?
 a) Uracil b) Guanidine c) Phosphoric acid d) Ribose sugar
218. Which is used to identify glucose?
 a) Neutral ferric chloride

- b) $\text{CHCl}_3 + \text{KOH(alc.)}$
- c) Ammoniacal AgNO_3
- d) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$

219. Which of the following is non-reducing sugar?

- a) Ribose
- b) Lactose
- c) Sucrose
- d) Maltose

220. Hexoses and pentoses are

- a) Disaccharides
- b) Monosaccharides
- c) Polysaccharides
- d) Oligosaccharides

221. The sugar present in honey is:

- a) Sucrose
- b) Glucose
- c) Fructose
- d) Maltose

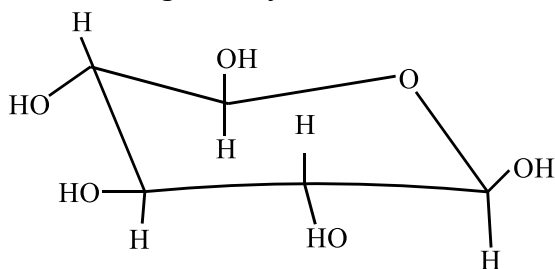
222. Which one of the following is not a protein?

- a) Wool
- b) Nail
- c) Hair
- d) DNA

223. The deficiency of vitamin B_1 causes

- a) Beri-beri
- b) dermatitis
- c) Scurvy
- d) rickets

224. The following carbohydrate is:



- a) A ketohexose
- b) An aldohexose
- c) An α -furanose
- d) An α -pyranose

225. The ultimate products of oxidation of most of hydrogen and carbon in food-stuffs are:

- a) H_2O alone
- b) CO_2 alone
- c) H_2O and CO_2
- d) None of these

226. The sources of fats and oils are:

- a) Milk
- b) Butter
- c) Cheese
- d) All of these

227. The lye is:

- a) 10% solution of NaOH
- b) 10% solution of KOH
- c) 10% solution of NaCl
- d) 10% solution of Na_2CO_3

228. The two forms of D-glucopyranose obtained from the solution of D-glucose are called

- a) Isomer
- b) Anomer
- c) Epimer
- d) Enantiomer

229. Glucose and fructose are:

- a) Chain isomers
- b) Position isomers
- c) Functional isomers
- d) Optical isomers

230. Initiation of polypeptide chain is through

- a) Lysine
- b) Glycine
- c) Lencine
- d) Methionine

231. Nucleic acids contain:

- a) 4 purine bases
- b) 4 pyrimidine bases
- c) 2 purine bases and 3 pyrimidine bases
- d) 4 pyrimidine bases and one purine base

232. Antibiotic inhibiting translation in eukaryotes is

- a) Tetracyclin
- b) Penicillin
- c) Puromycin
- d) Chloromycetin

233. The term anomers of glucose refers to

- a) Isomers of glucose that differ in configurations at carbons one and four (C-1 and C-4)
- b) A mixture of (D)-glucose and (L)-glucose
- c) Enantiomers of glucose
- d) Isomers of glucose that differ in configuration at carbon one (C-1)

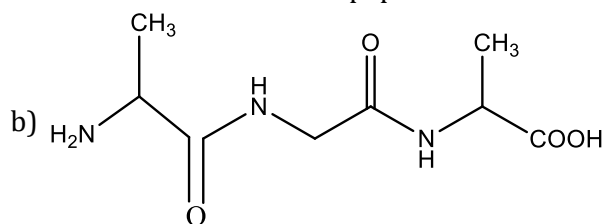
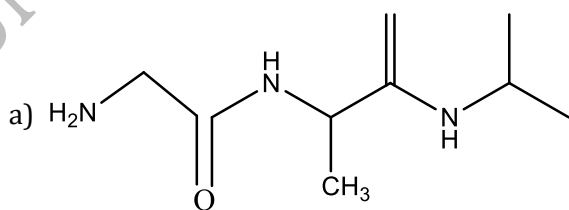
234. Sucrose is made up of:

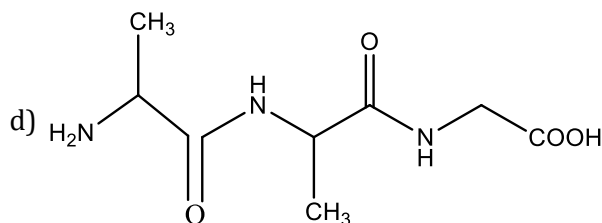
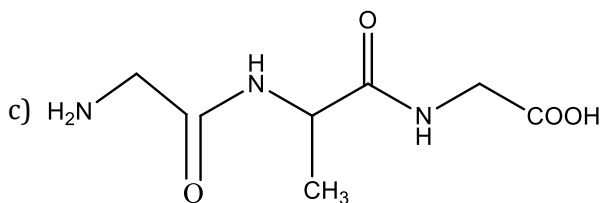
- a) Glucopyranose and fructopyranose

- b) A glucopyranose and a fructofuranose
c) A glycofuranose and a fructofuranose
d) A glucofuranose and fructopyranose
235. Fats, on alkaline hydrolysis, gives
a) Oils b) Soaps c) Detergents d) Glycol+ acid
236. Lipids are
a) Nucleic acids occurring in plants b) Proteins occurring in animals
c) Carbohydrates occurring in plants d) Fats of natural origin
237. Which one of the following statements is correct?
a) All amino acids are optically active.
b) All amino acids except glycine are optically active.
c) All amino acids except glutamic acid are optically active.
d) All amino acids except lysine are optically active.
238. Vitamin D is also known as:
a) Growth vitamin b) Ascorbic acid c) Reproductive vitamin d) Sunshine vitamin
239. Which one of the following statement is not true regarding (+) Lactose?
a) (+) Lactose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ contains 8-OH groups
b) On hydrolysis (+) Lactose gives equal amount of D(+) glucose and D(+) galactose
c) (+) Lactose is a β -glycoside formed by the union of a molecule of D(+) glucose and a molecule of D(+) galactose
d) (+) Lactose is a reducing sugar and does not exhibit mutarotation
240. The α –amino acid which doesn't give purple colour in the ninhydrin test is
a) Proline b) Glycine c) Lysine d) Aspartic acid
241. How can you say that glucose is cyclic compound?
a) Glucose undergoes Tollen's reaction
b) Glucose reacts with phenyl hydrazine
c) Glucose fails to react with sodium hydrogen sulphite
d) Glucose reacts with nitric acid
242. An unsaturated acid found in natural oils and fats is:
a) Palmitic acid b) Myristic acid c) Linoleic acid d) Lauric acid
243. Which of the following elements is responsible for oxidation of water to O_2 in biological processes?
a) Fe b) Mn c) Cu d) Mo
244. A tripeptide is composed equally of L-valine, L-tryosine and L-alanine (one molecule of each). How many isomeric tripeptide of this kind may exist?
a) 3 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
245. Which of the following is an example of conjugated protein?
a) Albumin b) Globulin c) Glutelin d) Glycoprotein
246. Which of the following is used in our body as a fuel for muscles and nerves and to build and repair body tissue?
a) Cane sugar b) Fructose c) Proteins d) Glucose
247. Pick out the one which doesn't belong to the family?
a) Pepsin b) Cellulose c) Ptyalin d) Lipase
248. Cellulose, starch and glycogen are the polysaccharides having.....monosaccharide unit:
a) Glucose b) Ribose c) Fructose d) Pentose
249. Which one is a test for proteins?
a) Beilstein test b) Biuret test c) Benedict's test d) Molisch test
250. Hydrolysis of oils and fats gives glycerol and long chain fatty acids containing:
a) Even number of carbon atoms
b) Odd number of carbon atoms
c) Both (a) and (b)
d) None of the above

251. Cell membranes are mainly composed of :
- a) Phospholipids b) Fats c) Proteins d) Carbohydrates
252. Which one of the following is not present in RNA?
- a) Uracil b) Thymine c) Ribose d) Phosphate
253. In blood, the transport of oxygen from lungs to tissues is carried out by:
- a) White blood cells(leukocytes)
b) Red blood cells (erythrocytes)
c) Fibrinogen
d) Globulins
254. Glycogen is :
- a) A polysaccharide found in both animals and plants
b) A polysaccharide found in plants
c) A polysaccharide found in animals
d) A polysaccharide found in honey
255. Which enzyme hydrolyses triglyceride to fatty acids and glycerol?
- a) Amylase b) Maltase c) Lipase d) Pepsin
256. Citrus fruits are an important source of vitamin:
- a) B b) C c) D d) K
257. Glucose reacts with acetyl chloride to form penta acetyl glucose, it indicates presence of:
- a) Five primary alcoholic groups
b) Five secondary alcoholic groups
c) Aldehyde as well as alcoholic group
d) Five —OH groups
258. Night-blindness may be caused by the deficiency of vitamin
- a) A b) B c) D d) C
259. Zwitter ion is formed by
- a) Aniline b) Acetanilide c) Benzoic acid d) Glycine
260. In human body enzymes hydrolyse protein into:
- a) A ketonic acid like $\text{CH}_3\text{COCO}_2\text{H}$
b) A hydroxy acid like $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOHCO}_2\text{H}$
c) Dicarboxylic acid like $\text{HOOC}-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
d) Amino acid like $\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
261. Starch on hydrolysis by a dilute inorganic mineral acid gives:
- a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) maltose
262. Oleic, stearic and palmitic acids are:
- a) Nucleic acids b) Amino acids c) Fatty acids d) None of these
263. Oils contain a higher percentage of :
- a) Stearin b) Butyrin c) Olein d) Palmitin
264. Which of the following pairs give positive Tollen's test?
- a) Glucose, sucrose b) Glucose, fructose
c) Hexanal, acetophenone d) Fructose, sucrose
265. The total number of basic groups in the following form of lysine is
- $$\text{H}_3\text{N}^{\oplus}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\underset{\text{H}_2\text{N}}{\text{CH}}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}^{\ominus}$$
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4
266. Glucose or aldohexose contains:
- a) One —CHO group
b) Five —OH groups
c) One primary alcoholic group and four secondary alcoholic groups

286. Washing soap can be prepared by saponification with alkali and:
 a) Rose oil b) Paraffin oil c) Groundnut oil d) Kerosene oil
287. Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) consists of the following units:
 a) Peptides b) Glucosides c) Nucleotides d) Deoxyribose
288. Fatty acid is to fat as glucose is to
 a) Cellulose b) Glycogen c) Starch d) All of these
289. Which one of the following statements is true?
 a) Saponification of oil yields a diol
 b) Drying of oil involves hydrolysis
 c) Addition of antioxidant to oil minimizes rancidity
 d) Refining of oil involves hydrogenation
290. In aqueous solution, amino acids mostly exist as
 a) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{CHR} - \text{COOH}$ b) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{CHR} - \text{COO}^-$
 c) $^+ \text{N H}_3 - \text{CHR} - \text{COOH}$ d) $^+ \text{N H}_3 - \text{CHR} - \text{COO}^-$
291. In both DNA and RNA, heterocyclic base and phosphate ester linkages are at
 a) C'_5 and C'_1 respectively of the sugar molecule
 b) C'_1 and C'_5 respectively of the sugar molecule
 c) C'_2 and C'_5 respectively of the sugar molecule
 d) C'_5 and C'_2 respectively of the sugar molecule
292. The chemical name of vitamin C is
 a) Nicotinic acid b) Folic acid c) Tartaric acid d) Ascorbic acid
293. Mutarotation doesn't occur in
 a) Sucrose b) D-glucose c) L-glucose d) None of these
294. Deficiency of vitamin B_1 causes the disease:
 a) Cheilosis b) Sterility c) Convulsions d) Beri-Beri
295. What is not true for carbohydrates?
 a) General formula is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{O}_n$
 b) Glucose is the most common monomer of carbohydrates
 c) Fructose is the sweetest of all sugars
 d) Do not conjugate with lipids
296. Main constituent of plants is
 a) Cellulose b) Starch c) Fructose d) Lipids
297. Paraffin wax is not used:
 a) In making candles
 b) As a coating on paper
 c) In greases
 d) As a stiffening agent in cosmetic creams
298. Pancreatic juice contains the enzyme:
 a) Zymase b) Invertase c) Diastase d) lipase
299. Reverse transcription was discovered by
 a) Watson and Crick b) Khorana c) Temin and Baltimore d) Beadle and Tatum
300. A tripeptide is written as glycine-alanine-glycine. The correct structure of the tripeptide is





301. Glucose and fructose differ in:

- Taste
- Action of heat
- Action of Tollens' reagent
- Direction of optical rotation

302. Digestion of fat in intestine is aided by:

- Diffusion
- Protection
- Peptization
- Emulsification

303. Tributyrin is a fat present in butter. It is formed by combination of butyric acid with:

- Glycerol
- Oleic acid
- Stearic acid
- Chloroform

304. The nucleic acid base having two possible binding sites is

- Thymine
- Cytocine
- Guanine
- Adenine

305. An achiral amino acid

- Alanine
- Valine
- Leucine
- Glycine

306. Insulin regulates the metabolism of

- Minerals
- Amino acids
- Glucose
- Vitamins

307. In glycine, the basic group is

- $-\text{COO}^-$
- $-\text{COOH}$
- $-\text{NH}_2$
- $-\text{NH}_3^+$

308. Rice has deficiency of the essential amino acid:

- Alanine
- Glycine
- Lysine
- Leucine

309. Mammal's fats are hydrolysed to relase fatty acids by

- Amylase
- Lactase
- Lipase
- Insulin

310. Which of the following has an imino (>NH) group instead of amino group ($-\text{NH}_2$)?

- Proline
- Isosleucine
- Tryptophan
- Serine

311. Molecular weight of a protein is:

- 10,000
- 1,000-10,000
- 100-1,000
- $>10,000$

312. Fehling's solution and benedict's solution are reduced by glucose to form:

- CuO
- Cu_2O
- $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$
- Cu

313. The product formed in the reaction of glycine with benzoyl chloride + aq. NaOH is

- $\text{PhCOCH}_2\text{NH}_2$
- PhCH_2NH_2
- PhCONHCH_3
- $\text{PhCONHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

314. Proteins when heated with conc. HNO_3 give a yellow colour. This is

- Hoppe's test
- Acid-base test
- Biuret's test
- Xanthoprotic test

315. Detergents are usually made from products obtained by cracking of petroleum like:

- Chloroalkanes
- Sulphur compounds of benzene
- H_2S
- Polyethylene derivatives

316. Night-blindness may be caused by the deficiency of vitamin

- A
- B
- C
- D

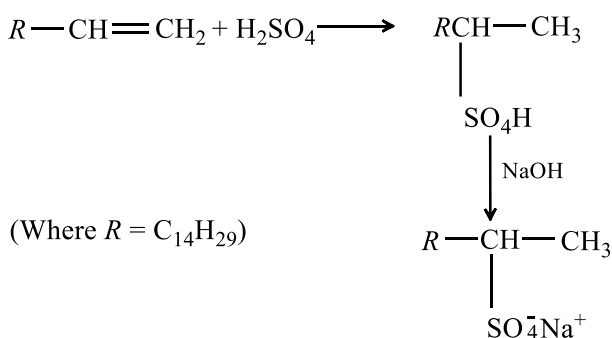
317. Which of the following sugars is present in genetic factor DNA molecule?

- Glucose
- Maltose
- Ribose
- Deoxyribose

318. Point out the wrong statement about proteins.

- They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular mass
- They on hydrolysis by enzymes give amino acids
- Many of them are enzymes

- d) They do not contain polypeptide linkages
319. Gums are:
- Polysaccharides of more than one type of monosaccharides
 - Used as thickening agent
 - Used for improvement of texture in food industry
 - All of the above
320. Which of the following are all disaccharides?
- Maltose, sucrose, lactose
 - Maltose, lactose, glucose
 - Glycogen, lactose, sucrose
 - Starch, maltose, lactose
321. In the following reaction sequence,



The end product would be useful as:

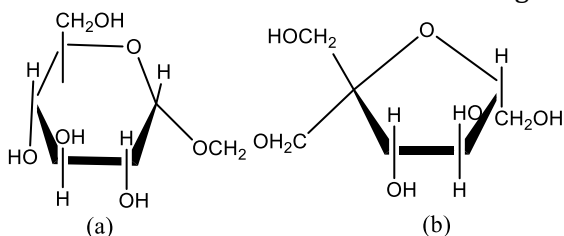
- A soap
 - A fertilizer
 - An explosive
 - A detergent
322. Carbohydrates are:
- Hydrates of carbon
 - Polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones
 - Polyhydroxy acids
 - None of the above
323. A metal present in vitamin B₁₂ is
- Aluminium
 - Zinc
 - Iron
 - Cobalt
324. The general formula of carbohydrate is:
- $C_nH_{2n+1}O$
 - $C_nH_{2n}O$
 - $C_n(H_2O)_n$ or $C_x(H_2O)_y$
 - $C_n(H_2O)_{2n}$
325. Soap molecule has two parts, a polar part and a non-polar part. When soap is added to water:
- Both parts dissolve in water
 - Non-polar part dissolves in water
 - Polar part dissolves in water
 - Both parts remain undissolved in water and form a hydrocarbon layer
326. Proteins are polymers of amino acids. Which of the following is not a protein?
- Wool
 - Nails
 - Hair
 - DNA
327. Metallic soaps are:
- Salts of fatty acids with other metals except Na, K
 - Not used for cleaning purposes
 - Used as lubricant, driers, adhesives, etc
 - Possess all these
328. Glucose and fructose are readily distinguished by using:
- Molisch test
 - Salivanoff test
 - Tollens' reagent
 - None of these
329. With one of the pollutant gases in air haemoglobin of blood undergoes irreversible chemical combination thus, causing death. The gas is:

- a) Carbon monoxide b) Carbon dioxide c) Sulphur dioxide d) Ozone
330. Milk sugar is (a disaccharide) :
 a) Sucrose b) Lactose c) Fructose d) Glucose
331. The carbohydrates are important constituent of our diet; they function as:
 a) Biofuels to provide energy
 b) Shock absorbing pad
 c) Heat insulator
 d) None of the above
332. The number of amino acids in insulin is
 a) 21 b) 574 c) 51 d) 5733
333. Candles contain a mixture of:
 a) Bees wax and paraffin wax
 b) Bees wax and stearic acid
 c) Paraffin wax and stearic acid
 d) Higher fatty acids
334. The prosthetic group haemoglobin is
 a) Porphin b) Globulin c) Haem d) Gelatin
335. To become a carbohydrate, a compound must contain atleast:
 a) 6 carbons b) 3 carbons c) 4 carbons d) 2 carbons
336. Amino acids have peptide linkage which is
 a) —CO—NH— b) —C—NH_2 c) SO—NH— d) —CO—N—
337. Hydrogenation of oils involves:
 a) Saturation of unsaturated fatty acids
 b) Reaction with oxygen
 c) Conversion into fatty acids
 d) Driving of the impurities in oil by hydrogen gas
338. Which of the following hexoses will form the same osazone when treated with excess phenyl hydrazine?
 a) D-glucose , D-fructose and D-galactose b) D-glucose , D-fructose and D-mannose
 c) D-glucose , D-mannose and D-galactose d) D-fructose, D-mannose and D-galactose
339. Energy is stored in our body in the form of
 a) ATP b) ADP c) Fats d) Carbohydrates
340. Which of the following contains the highest percentage of protein?
 a) Groundnut b) Cow's milk c) Egg d) Wheat
341. Lipids are:
 a) Long chain fatty acid esters
 b) Long chain sulphonic acid esters
 c) Polymeric hydrocarbons
 d) Polymeric aldehydes
342. The colorific values of fats, carbohydrates and proteins vary in the order:
 a) Fats > carbohydrates > proteins
 b) Fats > proteins > carbohydrates
 c) Carbohydrates > proteins > fats
 d) Proteins > carbohydrates > fats
343. Nucleotides and nucleosides mainly differ from each other in:
 a) Presence of phosphate units
 b) Presence of base units
 c) Presence of nucleic acids
 d) None of the above
344. Which of the following is an ester?
 a) Coconut oil b) Kerosene c) Soap d) Glycerine
345. Which of the following statements about enzymes is incorrect?

- a) The catalytic action of an enzyme is not specific
 b) An enzymatic reaction is highly sensitive to temperature
 c) The catalytic action of enzymes is due to their capacity to lower the energy of activation of a particular reaction
 d) None of the above
346. Which of the following is not an α -amino acid?
 a) Cysteine b) Proline c) Trypsin d) Serine
347. Which of the following is true?
 a) Nucleoside + phosphoester bond = nucleotide b) DNA's are nucleotide and RNA's are nucleoside
 c) Nucleotide + phosphoester bond = nucleoside d) None of the above
348. The anti-sterility or anti-reproductory vitamin is:
 a) B b) C c) D d) E
349. Which statement about fats and oils is correct?
 a) They may be edible as well as inedible
 b) Vegetable oils are different than essential oils
 c) Soyabean oil, corn oil, olive oil, etc., are edible oils
 d) All of the above
350. The hormone used as an oral contraceptive is:
 a) Aldosterone b) Cortisone c) Progesterone d) Testosterone
351. If α -D-glucopyranose is reacted with acetic anhydride at 373 K, the major products is the β - isomer of the pentaacetate. It is attributed to
 a) Isomerisation of α -D into β -D-glucose at 373 K b) Opening of glucopyranose ring
 c) Both the statements are correct d) None of the statement is correct
352. A decapeptide (mol. wt. 796) on complete hydrolysis gives glycine (mol. wt. 75), alanine and phenylalanine. Glycine contributes 47% to the total weight of the hydrolysed products. The number of glycine units present in the decapeptide is
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
353. Vegetable oils are:
 a) Essential oils obtained from plants
 b) Unsaturated acids
 c) Glycerides of saturated fatty acids
 d) Glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids
354. Which of the following compounds is found abundantly in nature?
 a) Fructose b) Starch c) Glucose d) Cellulose
355. Which one is the correct representation of peptide bond?
 a) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{N}- \\ | \quad | \end{array}$ b) $\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ -\text{C}-\text{N}- \\ | \quad | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ c) $\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{H}-\text{C}-\text{N}- \\ | \quad | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ d) None of these
356. The proteins are hydrolysed with acids, alkalies or enzymes finally to:
 a) Amino acids b) Ethers c) Esters d) Cycloparaffins
357. Which of the following is protein?
 a) Terry cotton b) Natural silk c) Nylon d) Rayon
358. Which of the following indicates open chain structure of glucose?
 a) Pentaacetyl derivative of glucose b) Cyanohydrins formation with HCN
 c) Reaction with Fehling solution d) Reaction with Tollen's reagent
359. A distinctive and characteristics functional group of fats is
 a) A peptide group b) An ester group c) An alcoholic group d) A ketonic group
360. In an amino acid, the carboxyl group ionizes at $\text{p}K_{a_1} = 2.34$ and ammonium ion at $\text{p}K_{a_2} = 9.6$. The isoelectric point of the amino acid is at pH

- a) 5.97 b) 2.34 c) 9.60 d) 6.97
361. The primary structure of protein is based upon the
 a) Hydrogen bonding b) Van der Waals' attraction
 c) Ionic bonding d) Covalent bonding
362. A good example of an unsaturated acid got by the hydrolysis of an oil is:
 a) Palmitic acid b) Stearic acid c) Oleic acid d) Lauric acid
363. The epimer of glucose is:
 a) Galactose b) Fructose c) Mannose d) Arabinose
364. Enzymes, in the living systems
 a) Provide energy b) Provide immunity
 c) Transport oxygen d) Catalyse biochemical processes
365. Antibodies are:
 a) Carbohydrates b) proteins c) phospholipids d) lipids
366. Point out the correct statement about proteins?
 a) They are nitrogenous organic compounds of high molecular weights
 b) They on hydrolysis by enzyme give amino acids
 c) Many of them are enzymes
 d) All of the above

367. The correct statement about the following disaccharide is



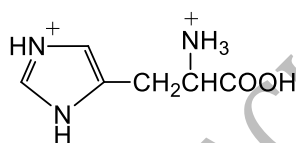
- a) Ring (a) is pyranose with α –glycosidic link b) Ring (a) is furanose with α –glycosidic link
 c) Ring (b) is furanose with α –glycosidic link d) Ring (b) is pyranose with α –glycosidic link
368. There are 20 naturally occurring amino acids. The maximum number of tripeptides that can be obtained is
 a) 8000 b) 6470 c) 7465 d) 5360
369. Number of chiral carbon atoms in β –D-(+)- glucose is
 a) Five b) Six c) Three d) Four
370. Glucose on oxidation gives the acid containing the C-chiral atoms equal to
 a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
371. The synthesis of carbohydrates in plants is mainly due to:
 a) Double decomposition
 b) Photosynthesis
 c) Hydrolysis of ingredients taken from soil
 d) Nitrifying bacteria
372. The correct statement in respect of protein haemoglobin is that it
 a) Functions as a catalyst for biological reactions
 b) Maintains blood sugar level
 c) Act as an oxygen carrier in the blood
 d) Forms antibodies and offers resistance to diseases
373. From the following statements
 (A) Albumin is a simple protein
 (B) Amino acid alanine contains an acidic side chain
 (C) Insulin is a hormone
 (D) Muscles contain the protein keratin
 Choose the wrong statements
 a) A, B b) C, D c) A, C d) B, D

374. The reagent used in Ruff degradation is:
 a) Baeyer's reagent b) Tollens' reagent c) Fenton's reagent d) Benedict's reagent
375. Glucose when treated with CH_3OH in presence of dry HCl gas, gives α - and β -methylglucosides because it contains
 a) An aldehydic group b) a $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ group c) A ring structure d) Five $-\text{OH}$ group
376. Iodine value related to
 a) Fats and oils b) Alcohols c) Esters d) Hydrocarbons
377. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives
 a) D-fructose b) D-ribose c) D-glucose d) L-glucose
378. Dihydroxy acetone ($\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$) has the general formula of carbohydrate but not included in this class because:
 a) It does not contain polyhydroxy gp.
 b) It does not contain aldehyde gp.
 c) It is not optically active
 d) All of the above
379. Fats contain higher percentage of :
 a) Unsaturated fatty acids
 b) Saturated fatty acids
 c) Free fatty acids
 d) Glycerol
380. All monosaccharides Tollen's reagent.
 a) Oxidises
 b) Condense with
 c) Reduces
 d) Add to
381. Which one of the following is a conjugated protein?
 a) Phosphoprotein
 b) Glycoprotein
 c) Chromoprotein
 d) All of these
382. Glucose reacts with methyl alcohol to give:
 a) α -methyl glucoside b) β -methyl glucoside c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
383. Proteins give a white precipitate with Million's reagent, which is:
 a) Mercurous and mercuric nitrate in HNO_3
 b) Mercurous and mercuric chloride in HCl
 c) Mercurous and mercuric chloride in HNO_3
 d) None of the above
384. In fermentation by zymase, alcohol and CO_2 , are obtained from:
 a) Glucose b) Invert sugar c) Fructose d) All of these
385. A certain compound gives negative test with ninhydrin and positive test with Benedict's solution. The compound is
 a) A protein b) A monosaccharide c) A lipid d) An amino acid
386. The function of fat in the body is to act:
 a) As reserve food
 b) As thermal insulator and to protect the body from loss of heat
 c) To absorb and carrying vitamin A and D in the body
 d) All of the above
387. The hormone which maintains blood sugar level is:
 a) Oxytocin b) Haemoglobin c) Insulin d) ptylin
388. Which one of the following is not a protein?
 a) Wool b) Nail c) Hair d) DNA

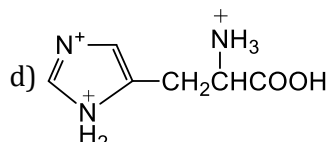
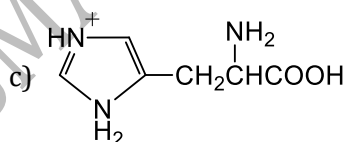
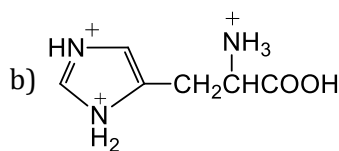
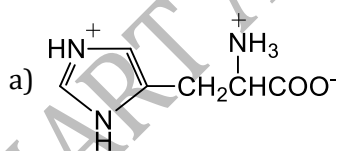
389. Osazone formation involves only 2 carbon atoms of glucose because of:
 a) Chelation b) Oxidation c) Reduction d) Hydrolysis
390. Protein which acts as hormone is:
 a) Casein b) Oxytocin c) Trypsin d) Keratin
391. The only vitamin with metal atom in it
 a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin K c) Vitamin B₁₂ d) Vitamin E
392. If two moles of glucose are oxidized in the body through respiration, the number of moles of ATP produced are
 a) 19 b) 38 c) 57 d) 76
393. Which is not a poison for enzymes?
 a) CN⁻ b) Fe³⁺ c) Pb²⁺ d) AsO₄³⁻
394. Which of the following is the sweetest sugar?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) Sucrose
395. Kwashiorkor is caused by the deficiency of:
 a) Vitamins b) hormones c) Amino acids d) Essential amino acids
396. The main role of oils and fats as constituents in our food is to:
 a) Act as stored source of energy
 b) To meet immediate energy needs of the body
 c) To catalyse biochemical process
 d) Form the structural material of tissues
397. Acrolein test is positive for
 a) Polysaccharides b) Proteins c) Oils and fats d) Reducing sugars
398. An electric current is passed through an aqueous solution of a mixture of alanine (isoelectric point 6.0) glutamic acid (3.2) and arginine (10.7) buffered at pH6. What is the fate of the three acids?
 a) Glutamic acid migrates of anode at pH6. Arginine present as a cation and migrates to the cathode. Alanine in a dipolar ion remains uniformly distributed in solution.
 b) Glutamic acid migrates to cathode and others remain uniformly distributed in solution.
 c) All three remain uniformly distributed in solution.
 d) All three move to cathode.
399. The non-proteinous substances which certain enzymes require for their activity are called:
 a) Catalysts b) Inhibitors c) Co-enzymes d) Epimers
400. Soaps do not form froths easily from hard water because:
 a) Of formation of insoluble salts
 b) Of formation of complex salts
 c) Of lower solubility of soaps in hard water
 d) None of the above
401. Human digestive system does not hydrolyse:
 a) Starch b) Maltose c) Glycogen d) Cellulose
402. Soft soaps are:
 a) Sodium salts of fatty acids
 b) Potassium salts of fatty acids containing excess of free alkali
 c) Potassium salts of fatty acids containing no free alkali
 d) Calcium salts of fatty acids
403. A protein that controls the metabolism of glucose is:
 a) Oxytocin b) Insulin c) Haemoglobin d) keratin
404. Biological catalyst (enzymes) belong to:
 a) Polysaccharides
 b) Synthetic polymers
 c) Polypeptides
 d) Poly nitrogen heterocycles

405. Fibrous proteins are present in:
 a) Wool b) Silk c) Nails d) All of these
406. Which one of the following is an amine hormone?
 a) Oxypurin
 b) Insulin
 c) Progesterone
 d) Thyroxine
407. Gene is a segment of
 a) DNA b) Protein c) *m*-RNA d) *t*-RNA
408. When glucose is heated with nitric acid, the product is:
 a) Gluconic acid b) Glucaric acid c) Glycolic acid d) Oxalic acid
409. Pick out the unsaturated fatty acid from the following
 a) Stearic acid b) Lauric acid c) Oleic acid d) Palmitic acid
410. An organic compound answers Molisch's test as well as Benedict's test. But it doesn't answer Sclivanoff's test. Most probably, it is
 a) Sucrose b) Protein c) Fructose d) Maltose
411. Rice is deficient in
 a) Lysine b) Alanine c) Glycine d) Leucine
412. *Escherichia coli* with completely radioactive DNA was allowed to replicate in non-radioactive medium for two generations. Percentage of bacteria with radioactive DNA is
 a) 100% b) 12.55% c) 50% d) 25%
413. Which one of the following does not exhibit the phenomenon of mutarotation?
 a) (+) Sucrose b) (+) Lactose c) (+) Maltose d) (-) Fructose
414. Redness of blood is because of the presence of:
 a) Iron in haeme pigment
 b) Haemoglobin
 c) Copper in haeme pigment
 d) All of the above
415. Which of the following is not a pyrimidine base?
 a) Thymine b) Guanine c) Cytosine d) Uracil

416. Histidine, a heterocyclic amino acid has following structure at pH < 1.82



At pH > 1.82, it should have which structure?



417. Fats are ester of
 a) Sugar b) Glycerol c) Tributyrine d) Polypeptide
418. Amylose is a polymer of :
 a) α -D glucopyranose b) Fructose c) β -fructose d) β -D fructose
419. Which one of the following vitamin deficiency causes rickets?
 a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D

420. Hydrolysis of sucrose with dilute aqueous sulphuric acid yields
- a) 1 : 1D-(+)-glucose; D-(-)-fructose b) 1 : 2D-(+)-glucose; D-(-)-fructose
 c) 1 : 1D-(-)-glucose; D-(+)-fructose d) 1 : 2D-(-)-glucose ; D-(+)-fructose
421. Which is fat soluble vitamin?
- a) Vitamin A b) Pyridoxin c) Riboflavin d) Thiamine
422. Denaturation of proteins leads to loss of its biological activity by
- a) Formation of amino acids b) Loss of primary structure
 c) Loss of both primary and secondary structures d) Loss of both secondary and tertiary structures
423. The simple prokaryotic cells evolved when life began on earth. Which of the following nutrients used for evolving more complex eukaryotes cells?
- a) CO₂ b) N₂ c) CO₂ and N₂ d) O₂
424. An aldose is converted into its next higher homologue by:
- a) Ruff 's method
 b) Amadori rearrangement
 c) Kiliani's synthesis
 d) None of the above
425. When fat is heated with NaOH the substances formed are:
- a) Oil and Na₂CO₃
 b) Soap and glycerol
 c) Soap and oil
 d) Soapless detergent and water
426. Paraffin waxes are:
- a) Higher alkanes b) Higher alkenes c) Higher alkynes d) None of these
427. The enzymes which have control site in addition to active site are called
- a) Holozymes b) Coenzymes c) Apoenzymes d) Allosteric enzymes
428. The intermediate compound in the conversion of starch to glucose is:
- a) Lactose b) Maltose c) Fructose d) Sucrose
429. Lactose gives on hydrolysis
- a) Glucose b) Glucose and galactose c) Fructose d) Glucose and fructose
430. When glucose reacts with bromine water the main product is
- a) Acetic acid b) Saccharic acid c) Glyceraldehydes d) Gluconic acid
431. The vitamin that is most readily manufactured in our bodies is:
- a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
432. Maximum amount of RNA is found in
- a) Nucleolus b) Chloroplast c) Ribosomes d) Cytoplasm
433. The function(s) of DNA is/are:
- a) Protein synthesis
 b) Self replication
 c) Store of hereditary information
 d) All of the above
434. Drying oils are used:
- a) In the manufacture of paints
 b) In the manufacture of varnishes
 c) In the manufacture of linoleum products
 d) All of the above
435. An example of disaccharide made up of two units of the same monosaccharides is:
- a) maltose b) Maltose c) Sucrose d) Lactose
436. Glucose molecules reacts with X number of molecules of phenylhydrazine to yield osazone. The value of X is
- a) Three b) Two c) One d) Four
437. A solution of D-glucose in water rotates the plane polarised light:

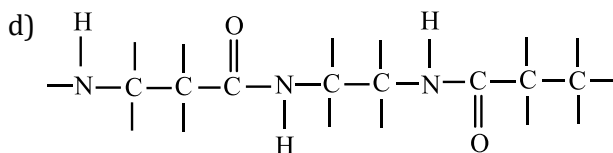
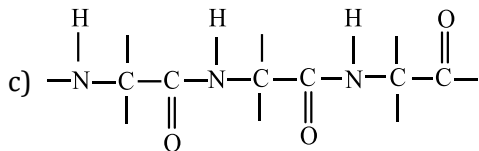
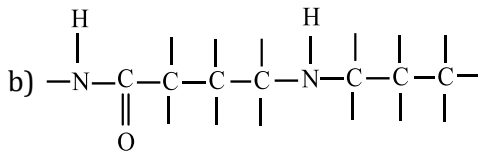
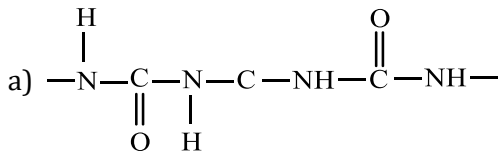
- a) To the right b) To the left c) To either side d) None of these
438. Which is not an unsaturated acid?
 a) Oleic acid b) Linoleic acid c) Linolenic acid d) Myristic acid
439.
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{C}-\text{H} \\ | \\ \text{R} \end{array}$$
 is acylated using Ac_2O
 a) Its configuration is retained b) Its configuration is inverted
 c) It becomes unstable d) No reaction takes place
440. Increased blood pressure may be caused by excess secretion of:
 a) Thyroxin b) Testosterone c) Estradiol d) Adrenaline
441. Essential oils are:
 a) Mixture of various hydrocarbons
 b) Pleasant smelling liquids occurring in plants
 c) Mixture of higher fatty acids
 d) None of the above
442. Insulin, a protein acts as:
 a) An antibody b) A hormone c) An enzyme d) A transport agent
443. The change in optical rotation with time of freshly prepared solution of reducing sugar is known as
 a) Inversion b) Specific rotation c) Rotatory motion d) Mutarotation
444. The number of atoms in the ring structure of pyranoses are:
 Carbon Oxygen
 a) 5 1 b) 4 2 c) 4 1 d) 3 2
445. Which of the following compounds, when heated at 483 K turns to caramel?
 a) Glucose b) Sucrose c) Fructose d) Lactose
446. If one strand of DNA has the sequence ATCGTATG, the sequence in the complementary strand would be
 a) TAGCTTAC b) TCACATAC c) TAGCATAC d) TACGATAC
447. The detergency of a substance can be increased by addition of :
 a) Another detergent
 b) Builders like sodium tripoly phosphate
 c) Presence of other additive
 d) All of the above
448. Purity of butter is determined in terms of:
 a) Saponification value b) Iodine value c) Acetyl value d) Reichert-Meissl value
449. Which of the following is protein hormones?
 a) Insulin b) Oxytocin c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
450. Which amino acid has pyhenyl —OH group?
 a) Lysine b) Arginine c) Proline d) Tyrosine
451. Hydrolytic reaction of fats with caustic soda is known as:
 a) Esterification b) Saponification c) Acetylation d) Carboxylation
452. The enzyme that is used to dissolve blood clot is
 a) Trypsin b) Renin c) Streptokinase d) Tyrosinase
453. Secondary structure of proteins refers to:
 a) Mainly denaturated proteins and structure of prosthetic group
 b) Three dimensional structure specially the bond between amino acid residues that are distant from each other in polypeptide chain
 c) Linear sequence of amino acid residue in the polypeptide chain
 d) Regular folding patterns of continuous portion of the polypeptide chain
454. Hard soaps are:
 a) Sodium salts of higher fatty acids
 b) Potassium salts of higher fatty acids

- c) Calcium salts of higher fatty acids
d) Magnesium salts of higher fatty acids
455. Which of the following body parts is not composed of structural proteins?
a) Muscle b) Nails c) Bones d) Skin and bone matrix
456. In an alkaline medium, Glycine predominantly exists as/in a/an
a) Cation b) Anion c) Zwitter ion d) Covalent form
457. An antigen develops antibodies which protect the body from their harmful effects. The antibodies are:
a) Immunoglobulins b) Phospholipids c) Albumins d) Lymphocytes
458. The process of respiration in absence of oxygen is called:
a) Metabolic b) Aerobic c) Anaerobic d) Glycolysis
459. Globular proteins are present in:
a) Blood b) Eggs c) Milk d) All of these
460. Polypeptides having, molecular weights, above 10000 are known as
a) Amino acids b) Hormones c) Proteins d) Terminal amino acids
461. At intermediate pH values of about 6.0, an amino acid behaves as a dipolar ion or Zwitter ion. On decreasing and increasing the pH values, the amino acid becomes
a) Basic and acidic respectively
b) Acidic and basic respectively
c) Remains in the state of a neutral molecule
d) Loses its optical activity with the exception of glycine
462. Fructose reduces Tollens' reagent due to:
a) Asymmetric carbons
b) Primary alcoholic group
c) Secondary alcoholic group
d) Enolisation of fructose followed by conversion to aldehyde by base
463. Glucose on reduction with Na/Hg and water gives:
a) Sorbitol b) Fructose c) Saccharic acid d) Gluconic acid
464. The hormone insulin is a secretion of the organ:
a) Ovary b) Testes c) Adrenal cortex d) Pancreas
465. Vitamin C is:
a) Alcohol b) Amide c) Amine d) Lactose
466. In an electric field, if an amino acid migrates towards cathode, the pH of the solution is said to be
a) Less than pI b) More than pI
c) Equal to pI d) 7
467. When sucrose is heated with concentrated nitric acid the product is:
a) Saccharic acid b) Oxalic acid c) Formic acid d) Invert sugar
468. Which enzyme convert glucose into alcohol?
a) Invertase b) Zymase c) Maltase d) Diastase
469. Waxes are along chain compounds belonging to the class of:
a) Acids b) Alcohols c) Esters d) Ethers
470. Proteins give:
a) A violet colour with alkaline CuSO_4 solution
b) Form a purple colour on boiling with dilute ninhydrin solution
c) Yellow colour on boiling with HNO_3
d) All of the above
471. Which compounds is obtained, when glucose reacts with excess $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{—NH} \cdot \text{NH}_2$?
a) Glucosazone b) Gluconic acid
c) Glucose phenyl hydrazone d) Saccharic acid
472. Carbohydrates are used by body mainly
a) For obtaining vitamins b) As source of energy
c) For all its developmental needs d) For building muscles

473. The enzyme carbonic anhydrase catalyses the change:
- Carbonic acid to H_2O and CO_2
 - Lactose to glucose and galactose
 - Maltose to glucose
 - None of the above
474. Which of the following pairs give positive Tollen's test?
- Glucose, sucrose
 - Glucose, fructose
 - Hexanal, acetophenone
 - Fructose, sucrose
475. The end product of protein digestion is:
- Amino acid
 - Glucose
 - Glycerol
 - Oxalic acid
476. Glucose is a/an
- Polyhydroxy ketone
 - Alcohol
 - Hydrate of carbon
 - Pentahydroxy aldehyde
477. Experimental material in the study of DNA replication has been
- Escherichia coli*
 - Drosophila melanogaster*
 - Pneumococcus*
 - Neurospora crassa*
478. Enzymes are made up of
- Edible proteins
 - Proteins with specific structure
 - Nitrogen containing carbohydrates
 - Carbohydrates
479. Which are called biomolecules?
- Carbohydrate
 - Protein
 - Lipids
 - All of these
480. The metal present in vitamin B_{12} is
- Iron
 - Manganese
 - Cobalt
 - Mercury
481. When adenine is attached to ribose sugar, it is called adenosine. To make a nucleotide from it, it would require
- Oxygenation
 - Addition of a base
 - Addition of phosphate
 - Hydrogenation
482. Complete hydrolysis of cellulose gives
- D-fructose
 - D-ribose
 - D-glucose
 - L-glucose
483. Drying oils are so called because they:
- Are volatile and so evaporate rapidly
 - Are hygroscopic and so absorb moisture from the surroundings
 - Are easily hydrolysed by atmospheric moisture to give solid products
 - Are highly unsaturated and so undergo atmospheric oxidation to yield resinous residue and becomes hard solid
484. Cellulose is a:
- Monosaccharide
 - Disaccharide
 - Polysaccharide
 - None of these
485. An essential constituent of plant is:
- Cellulose
 - Glucose
 - Sugar
 - Raffinose
486. Maltose is made up of:
- α -D glucose
 - α and β -D glucose
 - Glucose and fructose
 - Fructose only
487. Which one of the following sets forms the biodegradable polymer?
- $CH_2=CH-CN$ and $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$
 - H_2N-CH_2-COOH and $H_2N-(CH_2)_5-COOH$
 - $HO-CH_2-CH_2-OH$ and $HOOC-C_6H_4-COOH$
 - $C_6H_5-CH=CH_2$ and $CH_2=CH-CH=CH_2$
488. The chemical name of vitamin B_1 is

- a) Ascorbic acid b) Riboflavin c) Pyridoxine d) Thiamine

489. Which of the following structure represents the peptide chain?



490. Pyranose structure of glucose is:

- a) Hexagonal b) Pentagonal c) Linear d) Tetrahedral

491. Oils and fats in our food not only provide us energy but also act as carriers of certain vitamins such as:

- a) A and B b) A and C c) B and C d) A and D

492. The aqueous solution of which vitamin is dark pink in colour:

- a) B₁ b) B₂ c) B₆ d) B₁₂

493. Glucose gives the silver mirror test with ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate because it contains:

- a) Aldehydes gp. b) Ester gp. c) Ketone gp. d) Amide gp.

494. Which of the following statements is not true?

- a) Fats and oils are stored source of energy
b) They provide more energy than proteins or carbohydrates
c) They help in absorbing the vitamins A and D
d) Fats are soluble in water

495. Direct conversion of starch into glucose may be carried out by:

- a) Fermentation with diastase
b) Fermentation with zymase
c) Heating it with dil. HCl
d) Fermentation with maltase

496. In alkaline medium, alanine exists predominantly as

- a) Anion b) Zwitter ion c) Cation d) Covalent form

497. Double stranded DNA virus with 20,000 base pairs has nucleotides

- a) 20,000 b) 10,000 c) 666 d) 40,000

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

- a) Glucose reduces the blood sugar level slowly
b) Glucose increases the blood sugar level slowly
c) Glucose reduces the blood sugar level
d) Glucose increases the blood sugar level almost-instantaneously.

499. Ascorbic acid is:

- a) Vitamin C b) Enzyme c) Protein d) Lipid

500. Which one is the complimentary base in RNA strand to the adenine base in DNA during protein synthesis?

- a) Adenine b) Guanine c) Uracil d) Cytosine

501. The purine base present in RNA is

- a) Guanine b) Thymine c) Cytosine d) Uracil
502. Which of the following is proteolytic enzyme?
 a) Insulin b) Diastase c) Pepsin d) Adenine
503. The polymer formed with more than two monosaccharides units is known as:
 a) Disaccharide b) Polysaccharide c) Both (a) and (B) d) None of these
504. Which lipid is not obtained by the hydrolysis of simple lipid and compound lipid from the following?
 a) Cholesterols b) Neutral fats c) Carotenoid d) Terpenes
505. A soap can be obtained by the saponification of:
 a) Liquid paraffin b) Coconut oil c) Lemongrass oil d) Sandal wood
506. Ribose is an example of
 a) Ketohexose b) disaccharide c) Pentose d) Polysaccharide
507. Which of the following reagent used to identify fructose?
 a) Neutral FeCl_3 b) CHCl_3 / alc KOH c) Ammoniacal AgNO_3 d) Iodine
508. Which of the following set consists only of essential amino acids?
 a) Alanine, tyrosine, cystine b) Leucine, lysine, tryptophane
 c) Alanine, glutamine, lycine d) Leucine, proline, glycine
509. Which of the following is present in animals like cow, buffaloes etc. to digest compound like paper, cloth etc.?
 a) Urease b) Cellulose c) Silicones d) Sucrose
510. Enzyme trypsin converts:
 a) Amino acids into proteins
 b) Glucose into glycogens
 c) Starch into sugar
 d) Proteins into amino acids
511. Many of the carbohydrates are sweet in taste because:
 a) They give sugars on hydrolysis
 b) Of covalent bonding
 c) Of electrovalent bonding
 d) Of coordinate bonding
512. The highest calorific value is found in
 a) Proteins b) Fats c) Vitamins d) Carbohydrates
513. Successive nucleotides are covalently linked through
 a) Hydrogen bonds b) Phosphodiester bonds
 c) Sulphide bonds d) Any type of bonds
514. Which differs from the rest?
 a) Glucose b) Maltose c) Sucrose d) Lactose
515. Milk changes after digestion into
 a) Cellulose b) Fructose c) Glucose d) Lactose
516. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Arabinose d) Galactose
517. The hydrogen bonding for the bases pairs of DNA are between
 a) Amide carbonyl and $-\text{NH}_2$ only b) Amide N – H and cyclic amine nitrogen only
 c) Alcohols and carbonyls only d) Both (a) and (b)
518. Which of the following is involved in formation of heme?
 a) Lysine b) Glycine c) Tyrosin d) Arginine
519. Cellulose trinitrate is used in preparation of:
 a) Food b) Explosives c) Rayon d) None of these
520. Sucrose molecule is made up of
 a) A gluco pyranose and a fructo pyranose b) A gluco pyranose and a fructo furanose
 c) A gluco furanose and a fructo pyranose d) A gluco furanose and a fructo furanose

521. Wax used in gramophone records is :
 a) Paraffin wax b) Bees wax c) Carnauba wax d) None of these
522. If one strand of DNA has the sequences T A T G A C T G , the sequence in the complimentary strand would be
 a) A T A C A C T C b) A C G T T G A C c) A T A C T G A C d) A T A C T G C A
523. Which of the following compounds is not of the lipid series?
 a) Fat b) Soap c) Oil d) Lard
524. Peptides are formed from
 a) Aliphatic amines b) Carbohydrates c) α –amino acids d) Aromatic amines
525. Which of the following biomolecules acts as specific catalysts in biological reaction?
 a) Carbohydrates b) Lipids c) Vitamins d) Enzymes
526. Wax is
 a) Alcohol b) Ester c) Ketone d) Acid
527. Amylopectin is a polymer of
 a) α -D glucose b) α -D fructose c) Lactose d) Amylose
528. After digestion, starch is converted into:
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) sucrose
529. Which one of the following is a peptide hormone?
 a) Thyroxine b) Adrenaline c) Glucogen d) Testosterone
530. Which one of the following hormones contains iodine?
 a) Adrenalin b) Testosterone c) Thyroxine d) Insulin
531. α -D(+)- glucose and β –D-(+) – glucose are
 a) Conformers b) Epimers c) Anomers d) Enantiomers
532. The process of formation of RNA from DNA is known as:
 a) Translation b) Transcription c) Replication d) Mutation
533. α -glucose and β -glucose are:
 a) Isomers b) Anomers c) Epimers d) Tautomers
534. One gram of fat gives:
 a) Same amount of energy as one gram of carbohydrate
 b) Same amount of energy as one gram of protein
 c) More than twice the energy as one gram of carbohydrate or protein
 d) None of the above
535. 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) A co-enzyme b) A hormone c) An enzyme d) An antibiotic
536. Cellulose is a polymer of
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Ribose d) Sucrose
537. Common table sugar is more formally described as:
 a) Glucose b) Lactose c) Maltose d) Sucrose
538. Glucose is used in:
 a) Manufacture of vitamin C
 b) As preservative
 c) In the manufacture of alcohol
 d) All of the above
539. Methyl α –D-glucoside and methyl- β –D-glucoside are
 a) Epimers b) Anomers
 c) Enantiomers d) Conformational diastereomers
540. Ring structure of glucose is due to formation of hemiacetal and ring formation between:
 a) C_1 and C_5 b) C_1 and C_4 c) C_1 and C_3 d) C_3 and C_4
541. Monomer of nucleic acid is
 a) Nucleotides b) Nucleoxides c) Aminoacids d) Carboxylic acid

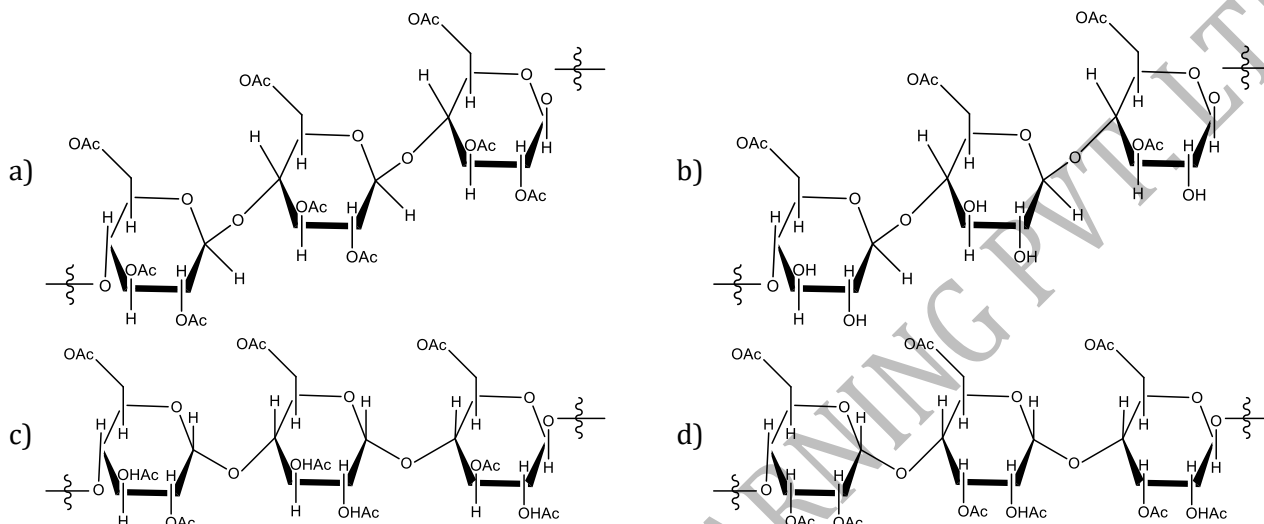
542. An example of a protein which acts as a hormone is
 a) Casein b) Oxytocin c) Trypsin d) Keratin
543. An example for a saturated fatty acid, presents in nature is
 a) Oleic acid b) Linoleic acid c) Linolenic acid d) Palmitic acid
544. Charagaff's rule states that in an organism
 a) Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of thymine (T) and amount of guanine (G) 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 guanine (G)
 c) Amount of adenine (A) is equal to that of cytosine (C) and the amount of thymine (T) is equal to that of guanine (G)
 d) Amount of all bases are equal
545. Which of the following gives reddish brown precipitate with dilute solution of resorcinol in dilute HCl?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) Maltose
546. Washing soaps are potassium and sodium salts of:
 a) Formic, acetic, and maleic acid
 b) Oleic, palmitic and stearic acid
 c) Sulphur, chlorine and fluorine
 d) Acetone, ketone and quinones
547. Which of the following elements are necessary for maintaining fluid balance in the body?
 a) Calcium and magnesium
 b) Potassium and sodium
 c) Iron and magnesium
 d) None of the above
548. Vitamin A is present in:
 a) Liver b) Milk c) Green vegetables d) All of these
549. Molisch test is made for the detection of :
 a) Alkyl halide b) Carbohydrate c) Alkaloid d) Fat
550. The disease 'diabetes mellitus' is caused by the deficiency of:
 a) Iodine
 b) Insulin
 c) Phenyl alanine hydroxylase
 d) lysine
551. Starch is a polymer of
 a) Sucrose b) Maltose c) Glucose d) Hexose
552. Bases common to DNA and RNA are:
 a) Adenine, cytosine, uracil
 b) Guanine, adenine, cytosine
 c) Guanine, uracil, thymine
 d) Adenine, thymine, guanine
553. The correct statement in respect of protein haemoglobin is that it
 a) Acts as an oxygen carrier in the blood b) Forms antibodies and offers resistance to diseases
 c) Function as a catalyst for biological reactions d) Maintains blood sugar level
554. A compound of non-sugar and glucose which yields glucose on hydrolysis found in plants, is called:
 a) Alkoxide b) Glucoside c) Glycoside d) None of these
555. The enzyme which facilitates internal rearrangement in 3-phosphoglyceric acid to form 2-phosphoglyceric acid is
 a) Aldolase b) Triose phosphate isomerase
 c) Phosphoglycero mutase d) Pyruvate kinase
556. An example of protein is
 a) Narvon b) Lecithin c) Cellulose d) Insulin

557. Pick out the one which does not belong to the family
 a) Pepsin b) Cellulose c) Ptyalin d) lipase
558. The hormone that helps in the conversion of glucose to glycogen is
 a) Cortisone b) Bile acids c) Adrenaline d) Insulin
559. The sugar present in fruits is:
 a) Fructose b) Glucose c) Sucrose d) Galactose
560. Which one is a fibrous protein?
 a) Globulin b) Collagen c) Hordein d) Glutin
561. Deficiency of which vitamin can cause night blindness an eye disease?
 a) Vitamin B₆ b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin B₁₂ d) Vitamin A
562. Which of the following base is linked, as one strand of DNA to cytosine of the other strand by hydrogen bonds?
 a) Guanine b) Adenine c) Thymine d) Uracil
563. A nucleoside on hydrolysis gives
 a) A heterocyclic base and orthophosphoric acid
 b) An aldopentose, a heterocyclic base and orthophosphoric acid
 c) An aldopentose and a heterocyclic base
 d) An aldopentose and orthophosphoric acid
564. Number of chiral carbons in β-D-(+) glucose is:
 a) 5 b) 6 c) 3 d) 4
565. Colour of osazone of glucose is
 a) Red b) Brown c) Yellow d) Orange
566. Rancidity of butter is due to the formation of:
 a) Butyric acid b) Formaldehyde c) Acetic acid d) Benzoic acid
567. The enzyme which hydrolysis triglycerides to fatty acids and glycerol is called
 a) Maltase b) Lipase c) Zymase d) Pepsin
568. A DNA nucleotide chain has AGCTTCGA sequence. The nucleotide sequence of other chain would be
 a) TCGAAGCT b) GCTAAGCT c) TAGCATAT d) GATCCTAG
569. Blood sugar is the same as:
 a) Fructose b) Galactose c) Glucose d) Glycogen
570. Rancidity of oils and fats is due to:
 a) Partial hydrolysis by the action of atmospheric moisture and oxidation of fatty acids to foul smelling products
 b) Absorption of foul smelling ingredients from the air
 c) Fermentation caused by microorganisms
 d) Slow decomposition of fatty acids
571. Who pointed out peptide linkage in proteins?
 a) Kekule b) Hofmann c) Fisher d) Cannizzaro
572. The charring of sugar when it is treated with conc. H₂SO₄ is due to
 a) Oxidation b) Reduction c) Dehydration d) Hydrolysis
573. The vitamin which is water soluble:
 a) Vitamin E b) Vitamin D c) Vitamin K d) Vitamin B
574. A compound gives negative test with ninhydrin and positive test with Benedict's solution. The compound is
 a) A protein b) An amino acid c) A lipid d) A mono saccharide
575. Proteins are composed of:
 a) Nucleotides b) Nucleosides c) Dipeptides d) Amino acids
576. Glucose will show mutarotation when solvent is :
 a) Acidic b) Basic c) Neutral d) Amphiprotic
577. Which of the following enzymes are used to convert starch into alcohol?
 a) Maltase, diastase

- b) Invertase, zymase
 c) Diastase, maltase, zymase
 d) Invertase, diastase, zymase
578. Which of the following is not simple protein?
 a) Albumin b) Globulin c) Glutinin d) All of these
579. The enzyme pepsin hydrolyses:
 a) Proteins to amino acids
 b) Fats to fatty acids
 c) Glucose to ethyl alcohol
 d) Polysaccharides to monosaccharides
580. Which of the following is an amphoteric acid?
 a) Glycine b) Salicylic acid c) Benzoic acid d) Citric acid
581. Iso-electric is a
 a) Specific temperature
 b) Suitable concentration of amino acid
 c) Hydrogen ion concentration that does not allow migration of amino acid under electric field
 d) Melting point of an amino acid under the influence of electric field
582. Which enzyme is present in salivae?
 a) Urease b) Maltase c) Lactase d) Amylase
583. α -maltose consists of
 a) One α -D-glucopyranose unit and one β -D-glucopyranose unit with 1-2 glycosidic linkage
 b) Two α -D-glucopyranose units with 1-2 glycosidic linkage.
 c) Two β -D-glucopyranose units with 1-4 glycosidic linkage
 d) Two α -D-glucopyranose units with 1-4 glycosidic linkage
584. An alkali salt of palmitic acid is known as:
 a) An alkoxide b) An ester c) A soap d) An epoxide
585. A compound which catalyses a chemical reaction in a living organism is called a/an:
 a) Carbohydrate b) Enzyme c) Lipid d) Vitamin
586. The carbohydrate that will yield glucose and fructose on homogeneous catalytic hydrolysis in presence of dilute sulphuric acid is
 a) Cellulose b) Maltose c) Starch d) Sucrose
587. All drying oils contain a large amount of:
 a) Linoleic acid b) Linolenic acid c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
588. Which is capable to self replication?
 a) Enzymes b) DNA polymerase c) DNA ligase d) DNA
589. Which destroy antigens?
 a) Insulin b) Antibodies c) Chromoprotein d) Phosphoprotein
590. Aqueous solution of soap is:
 a) Acidic b) Basic c) Neutral d) Amphoteric
591. A detergent is a:
 a) Cleansing agent b) Drug c) Catalyst d) Soap
592. Which one is not a glyceride?
 a) Fat b) Oil c) Phospholipid d) Soap
593. Which carbohydrate is used in silvering of mirrors?
 a) Sucrose b) Starch c) Glucose d) Fructose
594. Biuret test is not given by
 a) Carbohydrates b) Polypeptides c) Urea d) Proteins
595. Structurally a biodegradable detergent should contain a:
 a) Normal alkyl chain b) Branched alkyl chain c) Hexyl side chain d) Cyclohexyl side chain
596. Starch is polymer of:
 a) Fructose b) Glucose c) Lactose d) None of these

597. The one which has least iodine value is
 a) Sunflower oil b) Ginger oil c) Ghee d) Groundnut oil
598. A vitamin which plays a vital role in the coagulating property of blood is:
 a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin D c) Vitamin E d) Vitamin K
599. Oligosaccharides contain.... Simple sugar units:
 a) 2 to 10 b) 4 to 8 c) 6 to 12 d) 6 to 10
600. Dalda is prepared from oils by
 a) Oxidation b) Reduction c) Hydrolysis d) Distillation
601. The anomeric carbon in D(+) glucose is
 a) C-1 carbon b) C-2 carbon c) C-5 carbon d) C-6 carbon
602. DNA template sequence of CTGATAGC is transcribed over *m*-RNA as
 a) GUCTUTCG b) GACUAUCG c) GAUTATUG d) UACTATCU
603. Ascorbic acid is also known as
 a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin B c) Vitamin C d) Vitamin D
604. The main point of difference between DNA and RNA is:
 a) Presence of thymine in DNA and RNA
 b) Presence of deoxyribose and thymine in DNA, ribose and uracil in RNA
 c) Presence of ribose and thymine in DNA, deoxyribose and uracil in RNA
 d) Presence of deoxyribose in DNA and ribose in RNA
605. The substance constituting more than 80% of cell contents is:
 a) Protein b) Mineral c) Fat d) Water
606. Helical structure of protein is stabilised by
 a) Peptide bond b) Hydrogen bond c) Van der Waal's force d) Dipole association
607. Which is sweetest among known sugars?
 a) Sucrose b) Fructose c) Glucose d) Lactose
608. Saccharin is :
 a) Hexose b) Reducing sugar c) Glucoside d) None of these
609. Which one is involved in the formation of nicotinamide and indole -3-acetic acid?
 a) Lysine b) Tryptophan c) Tyrosine d) Glutamic acid
610. The polysaccharide used in the manufacture of paper is:
 a) Cellulose b) Starch c) Glucose d) Sucrose
611. Acetyl derivative of which carbohydrate is used in sizing of paper industry?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Lactose d) Starch
612. Nucleic acid are polymers of
 a) Nucleosides b) Globulins c) Nucleons d) Nucleotides
613. Which of the following doesn't form an oxime?
 a) Glucose b) Glucose pentaacetate c) Arabinose d) Galactose
614. Emil Fischer was awarded Nobel Prize for his work on:
 a) Sugars and purines synthesis
 b) Ammonia discovery
 c) Optical activity
 d) Alkaloid synthesis
615. A source of oleic acid is:
 a) Animal fat b) Corn oil c) Linseed oil d) None of these
616. A Zwitter ion is
 a) Negatively charged ion without metal atom
 b) A heavy ion with a small charge on it.
 c) An ion with positive and negative charge at different points on it.
 d) A positively charged ion without a metal atom.
617. Milk changes after digestion into
 a) Glucose b) Lactose c) Fructose d) Glucogen

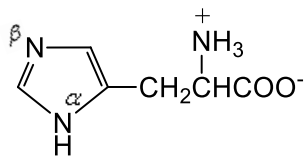
618. Glycogen is a branched polymer of:
 a) α -glucose b) β -glucose c) α -fructose d) None of these
619. The sequence in the structure of nucleic acid is:
 a) Base + phosphate group + pentose
 b) Phosphate group + pentose + base
 c) Pentose + base + phosphate group
 d) All of the above
620. Cellulose upon acetylation with excess acetic anhydride/ H_2SO_4 (catalytic) gives cellulose triacetate whose structure is



621. Which one of the following statements about amino acids is not true?
 a) They are constituents of all protein.
 b) They are all high melting solids.
 c) Most naturally occurring amino acids have D-configurations
 d) They are characterized by isoelectric point.
622. Which amino acid has no asymmetric carbon?
 a) Histidine b) Glycine c) α -alanine d) Threonine
623. The best source of vitamin A is
 a) Wheat b) Beans c) Carrots d) Oranges
624. Which set is the correct pairing set (or contains complementary pairs) responsible for the structure of DNA?
 (A = adenine, G = guanine, C = cytosine, T = thymine, U = uracil)
 a) A—T, G—C b) A—C, G—T c) A—G, C—T d) A—U, G—C
625. The pyrimidine bases presents in DNA are
 a) Cytosine and adenine b) Cytosine and guanine c) Cytosine and thymine d) Cytosine and uracil
626. Identify the product 'C' in the following series of reactions

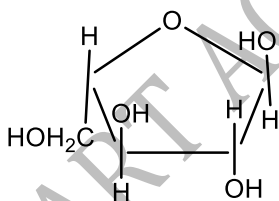
$$\text{Glucose} \xrightarrow{\text{HCN}} A \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} B \xrightarrow{\text{HI}} C$$

 a) Heptanoic acid b) Hexanoic acid c) α -methyl caproic acid d) None of these
627. Toilet soap is:
 a) A mixture of calcium and sodium salts of higher fatty acids
 b) A mixture of potassium stearate and glycerol
 c) A mixture of sodium salts of higher fatty acids
 d) A mixture of potassium salts of higher fatty acids
628. Degree of unsaturation in oils and fats is measured in terms of:
 a) Saponification value b) Iodine value c) R/M value d) Acetyl value
629. Which of the nitrogen of histidine is first protonated?



- a) α b) β c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these
630. Carbohydrates containing more than 10 simple units of sugar are called:
a) Monosaccharides b) Disaccharides c) Trisaccharides d) Polysaccharides
631. An optically active compound *A*, gave an $[\alpha]_D^{25} = 30^\circ$, while a mixture of *A* and its enantiomer *B*, gave $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +15^\circ$. The ratio of *A* and *B* in the mixture is
a) 1 to 3 b) 3 to 1 c) 1 to 2 d) 2 to 1
632. Which of the following is a disaccharide?
a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) Starch
633. Insulin has 51 amino acids in two polypeptide chains which are linked by:
a) One sulphide bond
b) One disulphide bond
c) Two disulphide bonds
d) Three disulphide bonds
634. DNA and RNA are chiral molecule due to the presence of:
a) Chiral bases b) Phosphate ester unit c) D-sugar component d) L-sugar component
635. A glyceride is:
a) A compound of glycerol with a metal
b) A molecular compound of glycerol with a metal salt
c) An ether formed by glycerol
d) An ester of glycerol with fatty acids
636. 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) A coenzyme b) A hormone c) An enzyme d) An antibiotic
637. Which one of the following does not correctly match with each other?
a) Silk-polyamide b) Lipase-enzyme c) Butter-fat d) Oxytocin-enzyme
638. When vegetable oils react with hydrogen in presence of finely divided nickel catalyst we get:
a) Saturated fat b) CO_2 and H_2O c) Washing soap d) None of these
639. The main structural feature of protein is:
a) The ester linkage b) The ether linkage c) The peptide linkage d) All of these
640. Which is a protein?
a) Gelatin b) Casein c) Plasma protein d) All of these
641. Which of the following hormones is excreted from adrenal cortex?
a) Cortisone b) Estrogen c) Progesterone d) Testosterone
642. What is not true for enzymes?
a) They are powerful biocatalysts
b) They are all proteins
c) They are highly specific in their action
d) They do not lose activity on heating
643. One of the essential alpha amino acid is:
a) Lysine b) Glycine c) Serine d) Proline
644. The amino acid which is not optically active is
a) Lactic acid b) Serine c) Alanine d) Glycine
645. How glucose is related with fructose?
a) Functional group isomerism b) Rotamers
c) Position isomerism d) Geometrical isomerism
646. The chemical messenger produced in the endocrine (ductless) glands are grouped as:

- a) Polypeptides b) Hormones c) Bile salts d) Purines
647. The ultimate product of the hydrolysis of starch is:
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Sucrose d) None of these
648. Which of the following is not correct?
 a) Chlorophyll is responsible for the synthesis of carbohydrates in plants
 b) The compound formed in the addition of oxygen to haemoglobin is called oxyhaemoglobin
 c) Acetyl salicylic acid is known as aspirin
 d) The metal ion present in vitamin B₁₂ is Mg²⁺
649. Hormones function as:
 a) Chemical messengers b) Co-enzymes c) Provitamins d) All of these
650. Hardening of fat (lipid) is due to
 a) Hydrogenation b) Dehydrogenation
 c) Halogenation d) Dehydrohalogenation
651. Which of the following monosaccharide is pentose?
 a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Arabinose d) Galactose
652. The function of DNA in an organism is
 a) To assist in the synthesis of RNA molecule.
 b) To store information of heredity characteristics
 c) To assist in the synthesis of proteins and polypeptides
 d) All of the above
653. Which of the following biomolecules contain non-transition metal ion?
 a) Vitamin B₁₂ b) Chlorophyll c) Haemoglobin d) Insulin
654. The secondary structure of a protein refers to
 a) α –helical backbone
 b) Hydrophobic interaction
 c) Sequence of α –amino acids
 d) Fixed configuration of the polypeptide backbone
655. Raw linseed oil is present in a paint as:
 a) Drier b) Vehicle c) Lacquer d) Thinner
656. Which of the following contains vitamin D?
 a) Calciferol b) Keratin c) Tocopherol d) None of these
657. Which protein is main constituent of milk?
 a) Keratin b) Casein c) Myosin d) Insulin
658. Which set of terms correctly identifies the carbohydrate shown?



1. Pentose 2. Hexose
 3. Aldose 4. Ketose
 5. Pyranose
- a) 1, 3 and 6 b) 1, 3 and 5 c) 2, 3 and 5 d) 2, 3 and 6
659. Which of the following is not a function of proteins?
 a) Nail formation b) Skin formation
 c) Muscle formation d) Providing energy for metabolism
660. α – and β – glucose differ in the orientation of -OH group around
 a) C₁ b) C₂ c) C₃ d) C₄
661. Which one of the following is an ester?
 a) Coconut oil b) Kerosene oil c) Soap d) Glycerine

662. The carbohydrate which serves as reserve glucose in body is:

- a) Sucrose b) Starch c) Glycogen d) fructose

663. Which of the following compounds is responsible for the transmission of heredity characters?

- a) RNA b) DNA c) Glucose d) Haemoglobin

SMART ACHIEVERS LEARNING PVT. LTD.

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

: ANSWER KEY :

1)	d	2)	c	3)	b	4)	a	177)	c	178)	c	179)	d	180)	b
5)	d	6)	b	7)	a	8)	b	181)	d	182)	c	183)	a	184)	b
9)	c	10)	b	11)	b	12)	c	185)	d	186)	a	187)	c	188)	b
13)	a	14)	b	15)	c	16)	a	189)	c	190)	c	191)	b	192)	d
17)	d	18)	d	19)	b	20)	d	193)	d	194)	c	195)	a	196)	b
21)	c	22)	b	23)	c	24)	b	197)	d	198)	a	199)	d	200)	a
25)	d	26)	a	27)	b	28)	a	201)	d	202)	d	203)	c	204)	a
29)	d	30)	b	31)	b	32)	b	205)	d	206)	c	207)	a	208)	a
33)	b	34)	d	35)	c	36)	a	209)	d	210)	c	211)	a	212)	d
37)	d	38)	c	39)	d	40)	b	213)	d	214)	c	215)	b	216)	d
41)	c	42)	c	43)	a	44)	d	217)	b	218)	c	219)	c	220)	b
45)	d	46)	a	47)	c	48)	c	221)	c	222)	d	223)	a	224)	b
49)	b	50)	d	51)	a	52)	b	225)	c	226)	d	227)	a	228)	b
53)	d	54)	d	55)	b	56)	c	229)	c	230)	d	231)	c	232)	c
57)	a	58)	d	59)	b	60)	d	233)	d	234)	b	235)	b	236)	d
61)	d	62)	c	63)	c	64)	d	237)	b	238)	d	239)	d	240)	a
65)	b	66)	b	67)	c	68)	a	241)	c	242)	c	243)	a	244)	c
69)	d	70)	d	71)	c	72)	c	245)	d	246)	c	247)	b	248)	a
73)	d	74)	a	75)	a	76)	b	249)	b	250)	c	251)	a	252)	b
77)	b	78)	a	79)	b	80)	a	253)	b	254)	c	255)	c	256)	b
81)	a	82)	b	83)	c	84)	c	257)	d	258)	a	259)	d	260)	d
85)	b	86)	d	87)	d	88)	a	261)	d	262)	c	263)	c	264)	b
89)	d	90)	a	91)	d	92)	d	265)	b	266)	d	267)	b	268)	c
93)	c	94)	c	95)	d	96)	d	269)	c	270)	c	271)	c	272)	b
97)	c	98)	a	99)	d	100)	b	273)	a	274)	c	275)	c	276)	a
101)	c	102)	a	103)	d	104)	b	277)	c	278)	b	279)	d	280)	d
105)	b	106)	a	107)	c	108)	b	281)	c	282)	d	283)	a	284)	b
109)	b	110)	c	111)	b	112)	d	285)	b	286)	c	287)	c	288)	d
113)	b	114)	a	115)	a	116)	d	289)	c	290)	d	291)	a	292)	d
117)	b	118)	d	119)	c	120)	a	293)	a	294)	d	295)	b	296)	a
121)	b	122)	a	123)	b	124)	b	297)	c	298)	d	299)	c	300)	c
125)	a	126)	d	127)	c	128)	b	301)	d	302)	d	303)	a	304)	c
129)	b	130)	a	131)	d	132)	b	305)	d	306)	c	307)	c	308)	c
133)	a	134)	b	135)	c	136)	a	309)	c	310)	a	311)	d	312)	b
137)	d	138)	b	139)	a	140)	a	313)	d	314)	d	315)	b	316)	a
141)	c	142)	b	143)	d	144)	a	317)	d	318)	d	319)	d	320)	a
145)	b	146)	a	147)	a	148)	b	321)	d	322)	b	323)	d	324)	c
149)	a	150)	a	151)	a	152)	d	325)	c	326)	d	327)	d	328)	b
153)	c	154)	b	155)	d	156)	d	329)	a	330)	b	331)	a	332)	c
157)	b	158)	b	159)	c	160)	c	333)	c	334)	c	335)	b	336)	a
161)	a	162)	c	163)	c	164)	d	337)	a	338)	b	339)	a	340)	a
165)	b	166)	c	167)	c	168)	c	341)	a	342)	a	343)	a	344)	a
169)	c	170)	b	171)	a	172)	b	345)	a	346)	c	347)	a	348)	d
173)	c	174)	c	175)	b	176)	b	349)	d	350)	c	351)	a	352)	d

353) d	354) d	355) b	356) a	557) b	558) d	559) a	560) b
357) b	358) a	359) b	360) a	561) d	562) c	563) c	564) d
361) d	362) c	363) b	364) d	565) c	566) a	567) b	568) a
365) b	366) d	367) a	368) a	569) c	570) a	571) c	572) c
369) a	370) c	371) b	372) c	573) c	574) d	575) d	576) d
373) d	374) c	375) c	376) a	577) c	578) d	579) a	580) a
377) c	378) c	379) b	380) c	581) c	582) d	583) d	584) c
381) d	382) c	383) a	384) a	585) b	586) d	587) c	588) d
385) b	386) d	387) c	388) d	589) b	590) b	591) a	592) d
389) b	390) b	391) c	392) d	593) c	594) a	595) a	596) b
393) b	394) b	395) c	396) b	597) c	598) d	599) a	600) b
397) c	398) a	399) c	400) a	601) a	602) b	603) c	604) b
401) d	402) b	403) b	404) c	605) d	606) b	607) b	608) d
405) d	406) d	407) a	408) b	609) b	610) a	611) d	612) d
409) c	410) d	411) a	412) c	613) b	614) a	615) b	616) c
413) a	414) a	415) b	416) a	617) a	618) a	619) c	620) a
417) b	418) a	419) d	420) a	621) c	622) b	623) c	624) a
421) a	422) d	423) c	424) c	625) c	626) a	627) d	628) b
425) b	426) a	427) d	428) b	629) b	630) d	631) b	632) a
429) b	430) d	431) d	432) a	633) c	634) c	635) d	636) b
433) d	434) d	435) a	436) a	637) d	638) a	639) c	640) d
437) a	438) d	439) a	440) d	641) a	642) d	643) a	644) d
441) b	442) b	443) d	444) a	645) a	646) b	647) a	648) d
445) b	446) c	447) d	448) d	649) a	650) a	651) c	652) d
449) c	450) d	451) b	452) c	653) b	654) a	655) b	656) a
453) d	454) a	455) b	456) b	657) b	658) a	659) d	660) a
457) a	458) c	459) d	460) c	661) a	662) c	663) b	
461) b	462) d	463) a	464) d				
465) a	466) a	467) b	468) b				
469) c	470) d	471) a	472) b				
473) a	474) b	475) a	476) d				
477) a	478) b	479) d	480) c				
481) c	482) c	483) d	484) c				
485) a	486) a	487) b	488) d				
489) c	490) a	491) d	492) d				
493) a	494) d	495) c	496) a				
497) d	498) d	499) a	500) d				
501) a	502) c	503) b	504) b				
505) b	506) c	507) c	508) b				
509) b	510) d	511) a	512) b				
513) b	514) a	515) c	516) c				
517) d	518) b	519) b	520) b				
521) c	522) c	523) b	524) c				
525) d	526) b	527) a	528) a				
529) a	530) c	531) c	532) a				
533) b	534) c	535) b	536) a				
537) d	538) d	539) b	540) a				
541) a	542) b	543) d	544) a				
545) b	546) b	547) b	548) d				
549) b	550) b	551) c	552) b				
553) a	554) b	555) c	556) d				

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

: HINTS AND SOLUTIONS :

1 (d)

Enzymes have well defined active sites and their action are specific in nature. They are called biological catalysts and work at optimum temperature between 25°C to 40°C

2 (c)

Enzyme catalysed reactions are highly specific in nature.

4 (a)

Vitamin A is also called xerophyhol or retinol.

5 (d)

Inulin is a polysaccharide made up of fructose units.

6 (b)

The reaction with phenyl hydrazone gives same osazone because glucose and fructose differ only on carbon atoms 1 and 2 which are involved in osazone formation.

7 (a)

The sugar which cannot reduce Fehling solution and Tollen's reagent are called non-reducing sugars *e.g.*, sucrose and all polysaccharides.

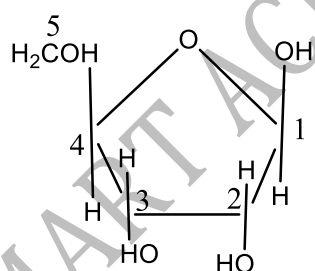
8 (b)

Glucose and mannose are epimers of each other.

9 (c)

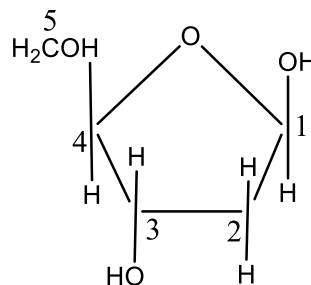
Testosterone is an hormone.

10 (b)



β -D-ribose used in RNA;

At 2nd carbon-OH group is present



β -D-deoxyribose used in DNA

At 2nd carbon-OH group is missing.

11 (b)

Commercially it is obtained from pine trees.

12 (c)

When protein is boiled with a dilute solution of ninhydrin (triketo hydrindin), a blue colour is produced.

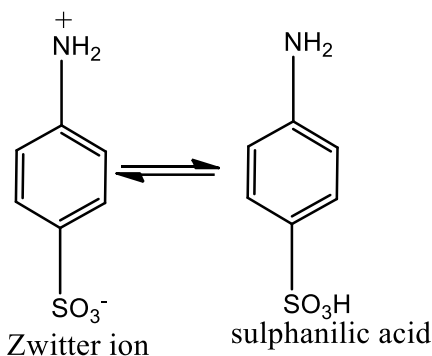
Protein + Ninhydrin solution $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ Blue colour

13 (a)

Haemoglobin containing iron is a transport protein found in RBC of most of the animals. It is responsible for the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the cells and for removal of waste CO_2 from the cells which it returns to lungs.

15 (c)

The compounds having $-\text{NH}_2$ and $-\text{COOH}$ or $-\text{NH}_2$ and $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ groups exist as Zwitter ion *e.g.*,



16 (a)

ATP provides energy during metabolic changes.

17 (d)

It is 160 times sweeter than sucrose.

18 (d)

The formation of DNA from older one is called replication. It requires a DNA template, a primer deoxyribonucleoside triphosphates (dATP, dGTP,

- dTTP, dCTP). Mg^{2+} , DNA unwinding protein
 supper halix releasing protein. It is also called as
 DNA multiplication.
- 19 (b)
 Glyceraldehyde ($CH_2OH - CHOH - CHO$) is the
 first member of monosaccharide.
- 20 (d)
 The sugars which doesn't reduce Tollen's reagent,
 Fehling solution and Benedict solution are known
 non-reducing sugars. Sucrose is a non-reducing
 sugar.
- 21 (c)
 Follow text.
- 22 (b)
 Natural glucose is dextrorotatory and thus
 glucose is also known as dextrose
- 23 (c)
 Soaps are salts of higher fatty acids.
- 24 (b)
 Cellulose is a linear polymer of β -glucose.
- 25 (d)
 All are conjugated proteins.
Conjugated proteins are composed of simple
 proteins and non-protein material. The non-
 protein material is called **prosthetic group** or
cofactor. These proteins on hydrolysis yield amino
 acids and non-protein material. Examples are:
 mucin in saliva (Prosthetic group, carbohydrate),
 casein in milk (Prosthetic group, phosphoric
 acid), haemoglobin in blood (Prosthetic group,
 iron pigment).
- 27 (b)
 Starch on bacterial action produces acetone as
 one product.
- 28 (a)
- $$\begin{array}{c} CH_2OH \\ | \\ Fat + NaOH \text{ or } KOH \rightarrow CHO\text{H sodium or} \\ | \\ CH_2OH \\ \text{potassium} \\ | \\ CH_2OH \\ \text{Glycerol} \end{array}$$
- Salt of fatty acid.
 \therefore Glycerol is alcohol, formed by hydrolysis of fats.
- 29 (d)
 Sucrose formation involves α -D Glucopyranose
 and β -D fructo- furanose.
- 30 (b)
 All are conjugated proteins.
Conjugated proteins are composed of simple

proteins and non-protein material. The non-
 protein material is called **prosthetic group** or
cofactor. These proteins on hydrolysis yield amino
 acids and non-protein material. Examples are:
 mucin in saliva (Prosthetic group, carbohydrate),
 casein in milk (Prosthetic group, phosphoric
 acid), haemoglobin in blood (Prosthetic group,
 iron pigment).

- 31 (b)

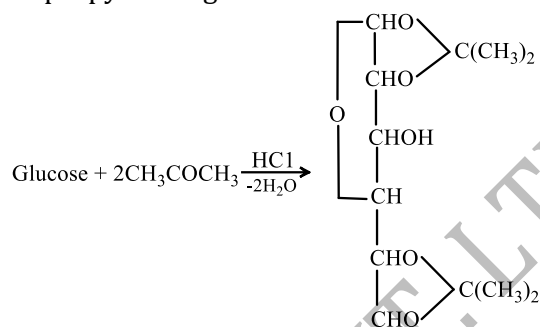
$$C_6H_{12}O_6 \xrightarrow{\text{Zymase}} 2C_2H_5OH + 2CO_2$$
 Glucose alcohol
- 32 (b)
 This is Molisch's test of carbohydrates. In this
 experiment, violet ring is formed at the junction of
 two liquids.
- 33 (b)
 Molisch's test is used in testing of carbohydrate
 and is not used in testing of protein.
- 36 (a)
 A sequence of three nucleotides in messenger
 RNA makes a codon for an amino acid because
 four bases in messenger RNA adenine, cytosine,
 guanine and uracil have been shown to act in the
 form of triplet.
- 37 (d)
 Genes are responsible for synthesis of protein.
- 38 (c)
 N is present in all vitamins B, (i.e.,
 $B_1, B_2, B_3, B_5, B_6, B_{12}$).
- 40 (b)
 Starch + iodine \rightarrow blue colour
 $\xrightarrow{\Delta}$ blue colour disappears
 $\xrightarrow{\text{Cool}}$ blue colour reappears
 So, iodine test is given by starch.
- 41 (c)
 Glucose has five $-OH$ gp. and thus, acylation
 occurs at all $-OH$ units.
- 42 (c)
 It is a fact.
- 43 (a)
 All are functions of DNA.
- 44 (d)
 Ptyalin enzyme is found in saliva.
- 46 (a)
 DNA has nucleotide unit, i.e., sugar + base +
 H_3PO_4 .
- 49 (b)
 Wax is ester.
- 50 (d)

Waxes are the esters of higher fatty acids with higher monohydric alcohols such as mericyl and cetyl alcohols.

- 51 (a) Nucleic acids (RNA and DNA) are polymers of nucleotides.
- 52 (b) Both have molecular formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.
- 53 (d) All these are amino acids.
- 54 (d) Glycogen is polysaccharide with monomeric units of glucose.
- 56 (c) One molecule of glucose reacts with 3 molecules of phenyl hydrazine to form glucosazone.
- $$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{CH}=\text{NNHC}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 \text{C}=\text{NNHC}_6\text{H}_5 \\
 | \\
 (\text{CHOH})_3 \\
 | \\
 \text{CH}_2\text{OH}
 \end{array}$$
- 57 (a) Animal starch is glycogen, a polysaccharide having glucose units and is synthesized in liver.
- 58 (d) Fructose is $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot (\text{CHOH})_3 \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.
- 59 (b) A mixture of amylase and amylopectin is called starch. Amylase is a water soluble fraction while amylopectin is water insoluble fraction.
- 60 (d) Proteins are soluble in benzene.
- 61 (d) All are uses of dextrans.
- 62 (c) This is Molisch test for carbohydrate.
- 65 (b) The calorific value is the energy released by combustion of 1 g of a substance. The order is:
Fat > Carbohydrate > Protein.
- 66 (b) Antibiotics are synthesized drugs, not proteins; rest all are proteins.
- 67 (c) Sodium alkyl sulphate. These contain $-\text{SO}_4$ gp.
- 68 (a) Simplest carbohydrate is glyceraldehyde with 3 C atom.
- 69 (d)

β - D - glucose D-glucose α - D - glucose
($\approx 64\%$) (open chain $\approx 0.02\%$) ($\approx 34\%$)

- 70 (d) Glucose reacts with acetone to form 1,2,5,6-di-isopropylidene glucose.



This proves furanose structure.

- 71 (c) Structure of cysteine is
- $$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{NH}_2 \\
 | \\
 \text{HSCH}_2\text{CH} \\
 | \\
 \text{COOH}
 \end{array}$$
- 72 (c) These are oils which on exposure to air changes into hard solids, e.g, linseed oil. All drying oils contain a large proportion of the unsaturated acids i.e., linoleic $C_{17}H_{31}COOH$ and linolenic acid $C_{17}H_{29}COOH$. This property is used in paint industry as vehicle for paints.
- 74 (a) Insulin, an hormonal protein secreted by pancreas controls the metabolism of glucose.
- 76 (b) Oils are unsaturated esters (liquid); fats are saturated esters.
- 79 (b) A deficiency of vitamin C causes bleeding gums.
- 80 (a) Glucose is a monosaccharide. The chemical composition of glucose is $C_6H_{12}O_6$.
- 81 (a) Vitamin B_6 is called pyridoxin. It is found in fruits, green-vegetables, milk etc. Due to its deficiency, anaemia disease is caused.
- 82 (b) Cellulose is a polysaccharide and is insoluble in water.
- 83 (c) Mother's milk is capable of producing antibodies.
- 84 (c) Traces of Zn are present in insulin.
- 85 (b) A nucleoside made up of sugar ribose + base

adenine is called adenosine.

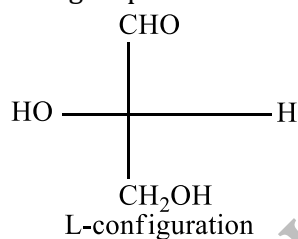
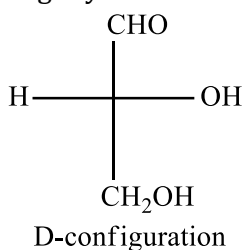
86 (d) The two chains are complimentary to each other.

87 (d) Hormones are either proteins or steroids or simple organic compounds produced by the endocrine glands and are secreted to blood which are carried to all parts of body where they regulate many metabolic functions of the organisms.

88 (a)

92 (d)

The D, L notations signify for the configuration of groups on last but one carbon atom.



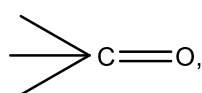
93 (c)

Hydrogen bonding is involved molecular force in the DNA molecule.

Watson and Crick observed the purine-pyrimidine type of hydrogen bonding (instead of purine-purine and pyrimidine-pyrimidine).

94 (c)

Carbohydrates are optically active polyhydroxy aldehyde or polyhydroxy ketones.



OH Functional groups of typical

ketose

OH Functional groups of typing aldose

95 (d)

Only proteins give positive ninhydrin test. They give blue colour with ninhydrin.

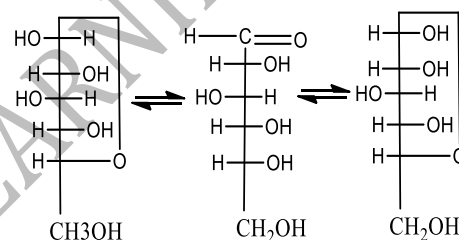
96 (d)

A spontaneous change in the specific rotation of a solution of an optically active compound is called mutarotation. Hemiacetal forms of α and β -D-glucose are stable in solid state but in aqueous solution, there is opening of the cyclic structure which gives solution of constant specific rotation.

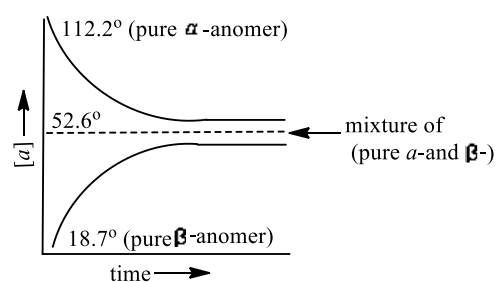
The tripeptide hormone present in most living cell is glutathione. It is made up of 3 amino-acids viz. glycine, glutamic acid and cysteine. It also acts as coenzyme in various cells.

90 (a)

Calciferol is the chemical name of vitamin D.

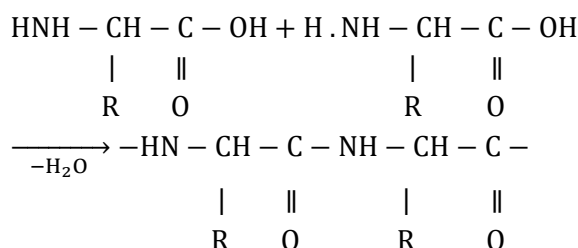


β -	D-glucose	α -
Specific rotation	+ 52.6°	+ 112.2°
$[\alpha]$	+ 18.7°	+ 112.2°

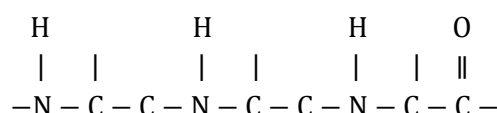


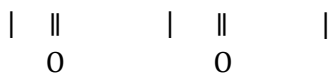
97 (c)

The peptide linkage ($-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-$) is formed by the condensation of amino acids molecules.



Hence, following structure represents the peptide chain.

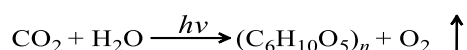




98 (a) Amylopectin consists of D-glucose units from 300 to 600. So it is insoluble in H₂O.

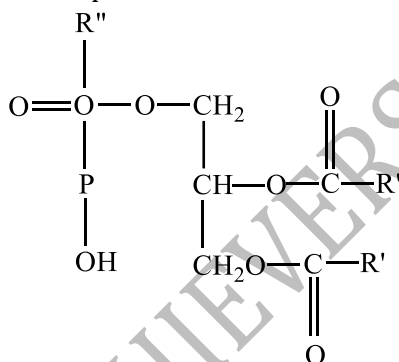
99 (d) Haemoglobin containing iron is a transport protein found in RBC most of the animals. It is responsible for the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the cells and for removal of waste CO₂ from the cells which it returns to lungs.

100 (b) Photosynthesis is:

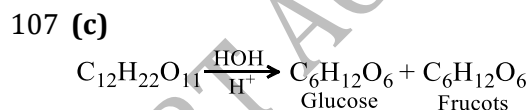


101 (c) The term hexose refers to the presence of six carbon atoms and term keto shows the presence

103 (d) Another very important class of lipids are the phospholipids. These are polar lipids and, like the fats, are esters of glycerol. In this case, however, only two fatty acid molecules are esterified to glycerol; at the first and second carbon atom. The remaining end position of the glycerol is esterified to a molecule of phosphoric acid, which in turn is also esterified to another alcohol. This gives a general structure, e.g., Lecithin, cephalin, kephalin, etc.



105 (b) RNA contains ribose sugar and uracil.



The process is known as inversion of cane sugar.

108 (b) Reducing sugar + CuO → Cu₂O (red).

111 (b) Vitamin B₁₂ or cyanocobalamin is
C₆₃H₈₈O₁₄N₁₄PCo.

112 (d) Carbohydrates are defined as polyhydroxy aldehydes (aldoses) or ketones (ketoses) along with all substances which produce these on hydrolysis.

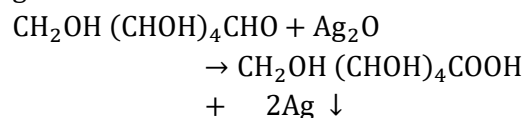
113 (b) An use of cellulose.

of ketonic group. Thus, the compound which contains 6 C atoms and one >C=O group is called ketoheoxse. Among the given only glucose and fructose are six C compounds. Out of them, glucose contains an aldehyde group while fructose contains a ketonic group. Hence, the example of ketoheoxse is fructose.

102 (a) Amylase enzyme act on starch and hydrolyse it to glucose.

114 (a) Cellulose is cementing material of cells. Also it is most abundant carbohydrate of nature.

115 (a) Glucose gives silver mirror with ammoniacal silver silver nitrate because of presence of -CHO group (aldehyde group) in the structure of glucose.



Gluconic

acid silver mirror

117 (b) Insulin is composed of two peptide chains referred to as the chain A and chain B. A chain of 21 residues and B chain of 30 residues are cross-linked by two disulphide bridges.

118 (d)

Rest all are essential constituents of diet.

119 (c)

Starch + I₂ → Blue colour.

120 (a)

It is definition of saponification value, used in analysis of fats and oils.

121 (b)

After denaturation, soluble proteins become insoluble. The process which brings in the changes in physical and biological activity of proteins.

122 (a)

Glucose and mannose are epimers, because they differ in configuration at C₂.

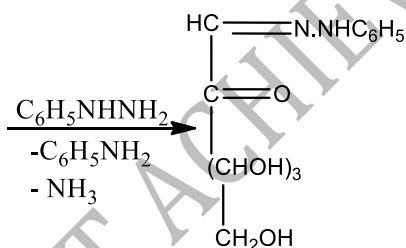
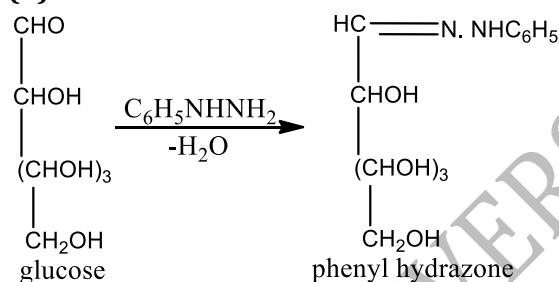
123 (b)

It is an amine hormone secreted from thyroid which stimulates rate of oxidative metabolism and regulates general growth and development.

125 (a)

Vitamin A is present in milk, butter, kidney, egg yolk, liver, fish oil, etc.

126 (d)



Thus, only three phenyl hydrazine molecules and one molecule of glucose is required to form osazone.

127 (c)

Benedict's solution contains CuSO₄, Na₂CO₃ and

sodium citrate. This permits formation of a complex, which lowers the concentration of Cu (II) ions to such an extent that it doesn't permit the precipitation of insoluble Cu(OH)₂. Benedict's solution is more stable than Fehling's solution is not affected by substance like uric acid present in urine. Hence, it is preferred to detect the presence of glucose in urine.

128 (b)

A nanopptide contains 8 peptide linkages.

129 (b)

Isoelectric point is the pH at which structure of amino acid has no charge.

130 (a)

Cellophane is a semipermeable membrane made from cellulose fibre.

131 (d)

Letter 'D' before the name of monosaccharide reveals that the -OH group at the second carbon atom is towards the right *i.e.*, it only shows the configuration a particular chiral carbon.

132 (b)

$\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \overset{*}{\text{C}}(\text{CHOH})_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{OH}$;
*represents asymmetric carbon.

133 (a)

Molisch's test is for sugars.

134 (b)

It cures cold effect.

135 (c)

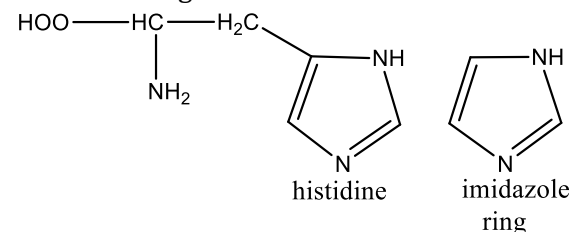
DNA is called the master molecule since, it plays key role in life process.

136 (a)

α-tocopherol is vitamin-E. It acts as antisterility factor. Its deficiency can cause sterility.

137 (d)

Histidine is the unique amino acid which contains imidazole ring.



138 (b)

DNA has nucleotide unit, *i.e.*, sugar + base + H₃PO₄.

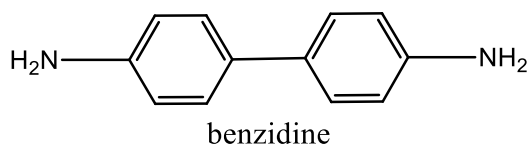
141 (c)

Iodised salt prevents goitre.

143 (d)

Amino acid contains both amino group and

carboxylic group. Benzidine is not an amino acid while glycine, alanine and histidine are amino acids.

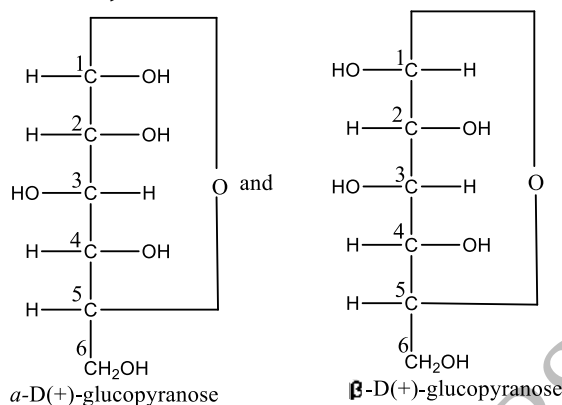


144 (a)

Proteins are made up of amino acids which contain $-\text{COOH}$ gp. and NH_2 gp.

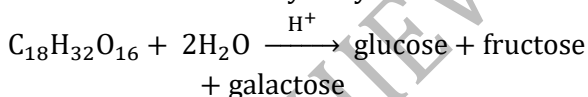
145 (b)

Two forms of D-glucopyranose are α -D-(+)-glucopyranose and β -D-(+)-glucopyranose. These are anomers (a pair of stereoisomers which differ in configuration only around first-carbon atom are called anomers).



146 (a)

Raffinose is a trisaccharide. It gives three moles of monosaccharides on hydrolysis.



147 (a)

Only palmitic acid ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$) is saturated acid.

148 (b)

Rennin hydrolyses casein of milk into par casein.

149 (a)

The vitamins which are soluble in fats are called fat soluble vitamins, e.g., vitamins A, D, E and K are fat soluble vitamins.

150 (a)

Pepsin hydrolyses proteins into amino acids as

$$\text{proteins} \xrightarrow{\text{Pepsin}} \text{amino acids.}$$

151 (a)

Fat or oil $\xrightarrow{\text{Hydrolysis}}$ Fatty acid + Glycerol

152 (d)

DNA is a polymer of nucleotides.

153 (c)

Vitamin C deficiency causes scurvy disease.

154 (b)

Follow structures of glycogen and amylopectin.

155 (d)

Lactose is disaccharide having galactose and glucose units.

156 (d)

Glycogen is polysaccharide with monomeric units of glucose.

157 (b)

Ribose sugar contains ribonucleic acid.

158 (b)

Prostaglandin is not a steroidal hormone. It is a derivative of fatty acid.

159 (c)

The rearrangement is called Lobry de Bruyn Ekestien rearrangement. It is therefore, fructose being a keto hexose reduces Tollens' reagent and Fehling's solution.

160 (c)

They are also soluble in organic solvents.

161 (a)

Vitamin A contains isoprene unit.

162 (c)

The pH at which a particular amino acid does not migrate under the influence of an electric field is called isoelectric point of that amino acid. The pH range for the isoelectric point is from 5.5 to 6.3 or the pOH range for the isoelectric point is from 7.7 to 8.5

163 (c)

Wool-wax is cholesterol esters.

164 (d)

Follow replication in nucleic acid.

165 (b)

The helical structure of protein is stabilized by hydrogen bonds between amide group of the same peptide chain. These bonds are formed by $-\text{NH}-$ group of one unit and oxygen of carbonyl group of the third unit.

167 (c)

In sucrose, glucose is in pyranose form while fructose is in furanose form.

168 (c)

Albumin and haemoglobin are found in blood.

170 (b)

Although D-alanine is a constituent of a bacterial cell walls, it is not found in proteins

171 (a)

Retinol is vitamin A.

173 (c)

The term is used in chemical industries for detergents.

174 (c)

Glucose is hexose and not an oligosaccharide. It is a monosaccharide which on further hydrolysis does not give sugar. Oligosaccharides contain more than one saccharide units and on hydrolysis yields sugars.

175 (b)

These are vitamins.

176 (b)

Proteins mainly act as constructing material in body.

177 (c)

It is a pentose having 5 carbon atoms.

178 (c)

Lipids are of two types: oils and fats; oils are glycerides or esters of unsaturated fatty acids while fats are glycerides of saturated fatty acids.

179 (d)

Phospholipids are esters of glycerol centigrams of with two carboxylic acid residue and one phosphate group.

Hence, phospholipids may be regarded as derivative of glycerol in which two hydroxyl groups are esterified with fatty acid, while third is esterified with phosphoric acid.

180 (b)

RNA has single helix strand.

181 (d)

It is a fact.

182 (c)

$a = 2^n$; n is asymmetric carbon atom (4 in glucose).

184 (b)

A polymer of amylose and amylopectin is starch.

188 (b)

It is also known as laevulose.

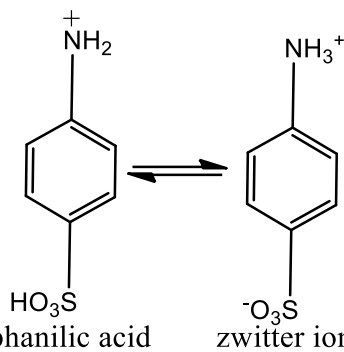
189 (c)

$\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot (\text{CHOH})_4 \cdot \text{CHO}$;

*represents asymmetric carbon.

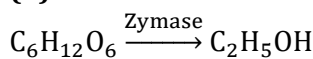
190 (c)

Sulphalilic acid exists as Zwitter ion.



It exists as a dipolar ion, which has acidic and basic groups in the same molecule.

191 (b)

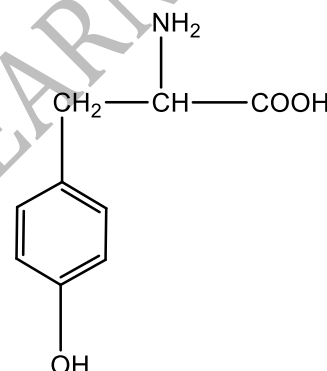


192 (d)

Proteins are not synthesized in lab.

193 (d)

The aromatic properties can only be represented by tyrosine. Tyrosine is α -amino β (*p*-hydroxyphenyl) propionic acid. It has aromatic nucleus. It is aromatic amino acid.



194 (c)

Bees wax is myricyl palmitate, *i. e.*,
 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOC}_{30}\text{H}_{61}$

196 (b)

Vitamin C is involved in this process.

199 (d)

These are oils which on exposure to air changes into hard solids, e.g, linseed oil. All drying oils contain a large proportion of the unsaturated acids *i. e.*, linoleic $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$ and linolenic acid $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{COOH}$. This property is used in paint industry as vehicle for paints.

200 (a)

Glucose is reducing sugar.

201 (d)

Spermaceti is white waxy solid consisting mainly cetyl palmitate, *i. e.*, $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOC}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$.

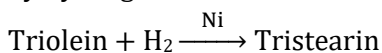
202 (d)

$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{SO}_4\text{Na}$; Synthetic detergents are the chemical compounds synthesized in laboratory

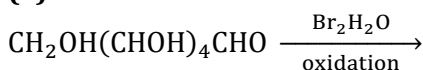
and possess properties like soaps. These are also surface active agents and possess cleansing capacity like soaps. These are generally sodium or potassium salts of long chain alkyl benzene sulphonic acids, or long chain alkyl sulphate.

203 (c)

Triolein is an unsaturated glyceride while tristearin is a saturated glyceride. Hence, the conversion of triolein to tristearin can be affected by hydrogenation.



204 (a)



Glucose



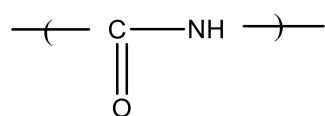
gluconic acid

205 (d)

All plant cells contain cellulose.

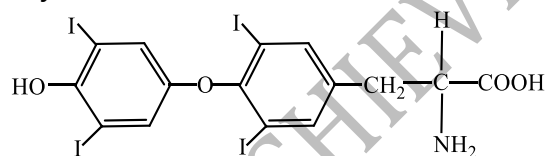
206 (c)

The main structural feature of protein is peptide linkage.



207 (a)

Thyroxine is:



208 (a)

Follow text.

209 (d)

Here, the -OH of hemiacetal group is equatorial therefore, it is a β -pyranose of an aldohexose.

210 (c)

General formula of acetic acid $\text{C}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ but it is not a carbohydrate.

211 (a)

Vitamin E develops impotency.

212 (d)

Glucose is $\text{CHO}(\text{CHOH})_4\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

214 (c)

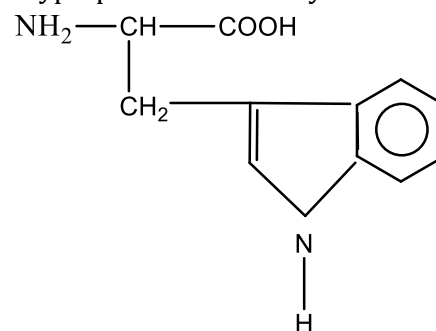
On reduction with HI/P fructose gives *n*-hexane.

215 (b)

Progesterone is secreted by Ovaries.

216 (d)

Tryptophan is a heterocyclic amino acid.



217 (b)

Guanine is the constituent of nucleic acid and guanidine.

218 (c)

It is Tollens' reagent and with this Ag mirror is formed.

219 (c)

Sucrose is the only naturally occurring disaccharide which is non-reducing

220 (b)

Those sugar which contain 2, 3, 5, 6 carbon atom are known as monosaccharides. Hence, hexoses and pentoses are monosaccharides.

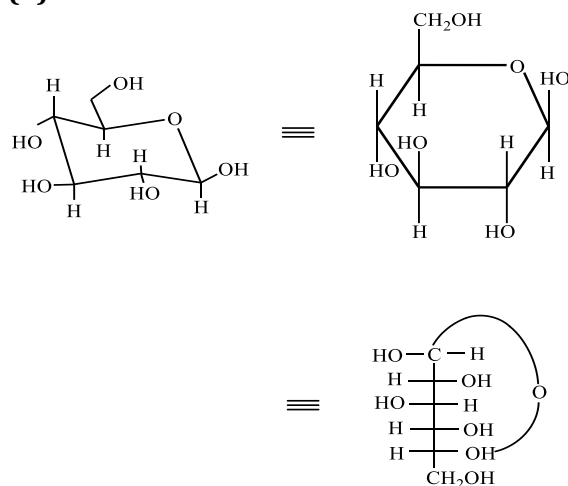
221 (c)

Honey is collected from flowers by honey bee which contains fructose.

222 (d)

Which one of the following is not a protein?

224 (b)



In β -D glucopyranose all the OH groups and CH_2OH group occupy equatorial position in the most stable conformer.

225 (c)

Because food-stuffs mainly contains compounds of C, H and O.

226 (d)

All these are sources of fats and oils.

227 (a)

A 10% solution of NaOH is called lye, used in hot process for manufacturing soaps.

228 (b)

α -D(+)-Glucopyranose and β -D(+)-glucopyranose are anomers (a pair of stereoisomers which differ in configuration only around first carbon atom)

229 (c)

Glucose and fructose have molecular formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ and

possess —CHO and >CO gp. respectively.

230 (d)

The first codon of *m*-RNA will be always AUG. This codon specifies the amino-acid methionine. So, the first amino-acid in a polypeptide chain will be always methionine

231 (c)

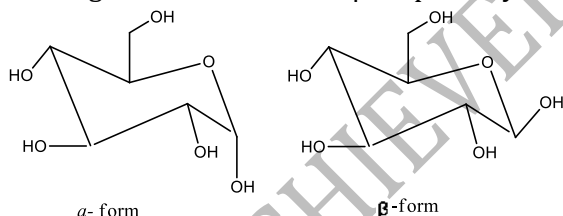
It is a fact.

232 (c)

The antibiotic puromycin inhibits protein synthesis by causing nascent polypeptide chain to be released before their synthesis is completed

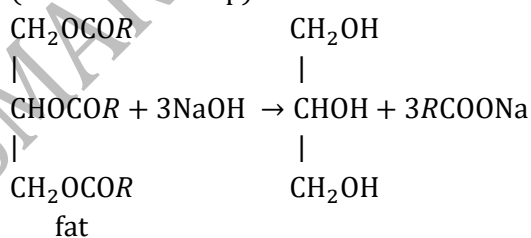
233 (d)

Anomers of glucose are cyclic diastereomers (epimers) differing in configuration at C-1 existing in two forms α and β respectively.



235 (b)

Fats are esters of higher fatty acids with glycerol, hence on alkaline hydrolysis, they give back glycerol and sodium or potassium salt of acid (this is called soap).



236 (d)

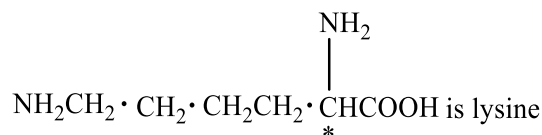
Naturally occurring fats are called lipids.

237 (b)

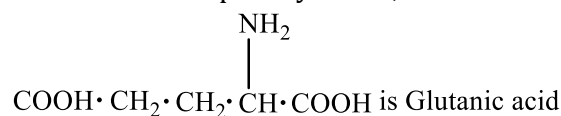
Glycine is optically inactive:

$\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH}$ is glycine

Lysine is optically active:



Glutamic acid is optically active;



238 (d)

It is also called sunshine vitamin.

239 (d)

(+) lactose on hydrolysis yields equal amount of D (+) glucose and D (+) galactose. These two monosachharides are joined by β - 1, 4-glucosidic linkage. (+) lactose contains hemiacetal gp and thus reducing sugar. Also it exhibits mutarotation.

240 (a)

Ninhydrin test is highly specific for primary amines. Proline being a secondary amine gives a yellow orange colour with ninhydrin whereas all other α - amino acids give a blue-purple colour with ninhydrin.

241 (c)

Despite having, the aldehyde group, glucose does not give, 2, 4-DNP test, Schiff's test and it does not form the hydrogen sulphite addition product with NaHSO_3 . It shows that glucose is a cyclic compound.

242 (c)

Lauric acid: $C_{11}H_{23}COOH$, palmitic acid: $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$, myristic acid: $C_{13}H_{27}COOH$ and linoleic acid: $C_{17}H_{31}COOH$ (an unsaturated acid).

243 (a)

Fe of haemoglobin acts as catalyst for the reaction.

244 (c)

Val. Uyr. Ala Tyr. ala. Val
Val. Ala. Tyr Ala. Tyr. Val
Tyr. Val. Ala Ala. Val. Tyr

245 (d)

It is an example of conjugated protein (conjugated proteins hydrolysis give α - amino acids and a non-protein portion. This non-protein portion is called the prosthetic group).

247 (b)

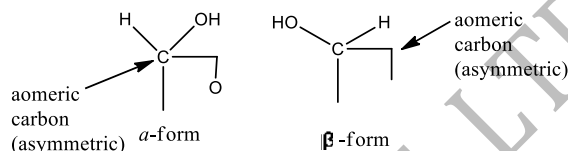
Cellulose is a polysaccharide (carbohydrate) while rest three are enzymes. Enzymes are chemically complex proteins which act as catalyst in biological activities.

- 248 (a) Each one is a polymer of glucose.
- 249 (b) The first is biuret test, protein gives violet colour with alkali and CuSO_4 (aq.); the second is ninhydrin test and the third is xanthoproteic test; all are tests of proteins.
- 250 (c) Fats and oils contain even or odd carbon fatty acid derivative of glycerol.
- 251 (a) It is a fact.
- 252 (b) Thymine base is not present in RNA. Uracil is found in place of thymine.
- 253 (b) Haemoglobin containing iron is a transport protein found in RBC of most of the animals. It is responsible for the transport of oxygen from the lungs to the cells and for removal of waste CO_2 from the cells which it returns to lungs.
- 254 (c) In liver glucose is converted into glycogen.
- 255 (c) Lipase hydrolyses triglycerides to fatty acids and glycerol.
- 256 (b) Lemon, orange, etc., are sources of vitamin C.
- 257 (d) One molecule of CH_3COCl reacts at one $-\text{OH}$.

$$-\text{OH} + \text{CH}_3\text{COCl} \longrightarrow -\text{OOCCH}_3$$
- 258 (a) Night blindness is caused by the deficiency of vitamin A or retinol.
- 259 (d) Zwitter ion is formed by amino acid. Glycine is amino acid. Zwitter ion of glycine is

$$+\text{NH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{COO}^-$$
- 263 (c) Oils are unsaturated esters or glycerides olein is ester of unsaturated acid.
- 264 (b) Aldehydes and α -hydroxyl ketones give positive Tollen's test. Glucose is a polyhydroxy aldehyde and fructose is an α -hydroxyl ketone.
- 265 (b) Lysine contains two basic groups.
e.g., NH_2
- 266 (d) Glucose is $\text{CHO}(\text{CHOH})_4\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

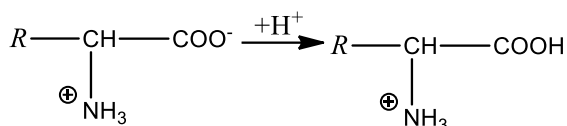
- 267 (b) C_1 carbon of monosaccharides is called anomeric carbon. When the $-\text{OH}$ group attached with C_1 carbon is towards right, it is called α -form and when the $-\text{OH}$ group is towards left, it is called β -form. Such pair of optical isomers which differ in the configuration only around anomeric carbon are called anomers.



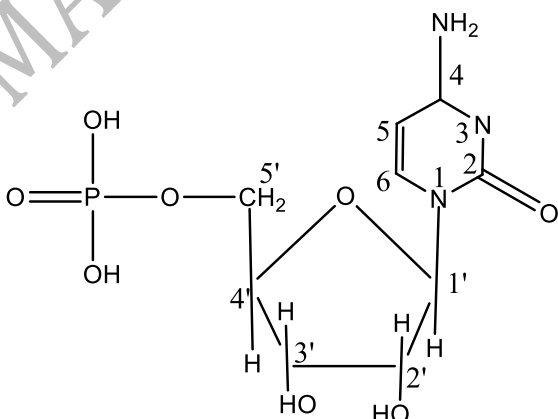
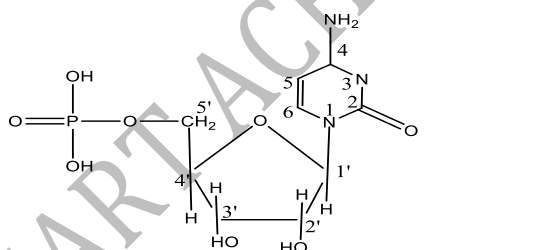
- 268 (c) Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{Conc. H}_2\text{SO}_4}$ $6\text{C} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$; this is dehydration.
- 269 (c) Reserved fat act as thermoinsulator.
- 272 (b) Both surfactants and detergents possess the surface activity, i.e., the tendency lower surface tension of water. A surfactant also having cleansing action, i.e., detergency in addition to surface activity is called detergent.
- 274 (c) Sucrose gives glucose and fructose on hydrolysis with invertase enzyme.

$$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{Invertase}} \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 + \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$$

Sucrose		glucose
fructose		
- 275 (c) A characteristic of detergent.
- 276 (a) The general formula of saturated acids is $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n}\text{O}_2$ or $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{COOH}$.
- 277 (c) The two polynucleotide chains or strands of DNA are joined by hydrogen bonding between the nitrogenous base molecules of their nucleotide monomers.
- 279 (d) A nucleotide contains a pentose sugar [deoxyribose (in DNA) or ribose (in RNA)], nitrogenous base [such as adenine or guanine or thymine (in DNA) or cytosine or uracil (in RNA)] and a phosphate molecule.
- 280 (d) At $\text{pH} = 4$, an amphoteric Zwitter ion structure changes into cation when an acid is added to it.

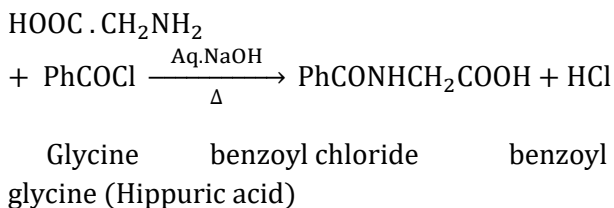


- 281 (c)
 $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}\text{COONa}$
- 282 (d)
 Red P + HI is reducing agent.
- 283 (a)
 Uracil is present in RNA but not in DNA.
- 285 (b)
 Disulphide bond may be reduced to thiol by means of reagents, *i.e.*, NaBH_4 , which shows the presence of thiol group in disulphide bond formation.
- 286 (c)
 Only groundnut oil is glyceride of higher fatty acid.
- 287 (c)
 DNA has nucleotide unit, *i.e.*, sugar + base + H_3PO_4 .
- 289 (c)
 Saponification of oils yields a triol (glycerol). Drying (hardening) of oils involves hydrogenation. Refining of oil is done by distillation or other such processes but not by hydrogenation. Antioxidant are added to prevent the oxidation of oil, thus they minimizes rancidity.
- 291 (a)
 Synthesis of RNA/DNA from phosphoric acid, ribose and cytosine is given below
 Thus ester linkages are at C_5'''' and C_1'''' of sugar molecule.



- 292 (d)
 The chemical name of vitamin C is ascorbic acid. Its structure is
-
- 293 (a)
 Sucrose doesn't show mutarotation. It is a non-reducing sugar.
- 294 (d)
 Deficiency of vitamin B₁ causes Beri-Beri.
- 297 (c)
 Rest all are uses of paraffins wax. In greases esters of higher fatty acids are used.
- 298 (d)
 Lipase hydrolyses fats and alcohols.
- 301 (d)
 Glucose is dextrorotatory; fructose is laevorotatory.
- 302 (d)
 Bile salts excreted from gall bladder does so.
- 303 (a)
 Fats are glycerides.
- 305 (d)
 Glycine is an achiral amino acid while all other amino acids are chiral.
- $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{C} - \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{H} \\ \text{Glycine} \end{array}$$
- 306 (c)
 Insulin regulates metabolism of carbohydrates (glucose).
- 307 (c)
 Glycine is $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH}$
 In this - NH_2 is basic group and - COOH is acidic group.
- 308 (c)
 Rice has deficiency of lysine amino acid.
- 309 (c)
 Fats and lipids are hydrolysed by lipase.
- 311 (d)
 Proteins are macromolecules having mol. wt. > 10000.
- 312 (b)
 It is red in colour.
- 313 (d)
 Glycine reacts with benzoyl chloride in the

presence of aq. NaOH to give benzoylglycine (Hippuric acid).



314 (d)

Protein + conc. $\text{HNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ yellow colour
This test is called Xanthoprotic test. It is given by those proteins which consists of α - amino acid containing benzene ring *eg.*, tyrosine

315 (b)

These usually contain $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ gp. or SO_4 gp.

316 (a)

Deficiency of vitamin A causes night-blindness.

317 (d)

DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid and it contains deoxyribose sugar.

318 (d)

All are characteristics of proteins.

319 (d)

These are facts about gums.

320 (a)

Maltose (2 glucose units), Sucrose (glucose and fructose units), Lactose (glucose and galactose units).

321 (d)

These usually contain $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ gp. or SO_4 gp.

322 (b)

Carbohydrates are defined as polyhydroxy aldehydes (aldoses) or ketones (ketoses) along with all substances which produce these on hydrolysis.

323 (d)

Vitamin B_{12} contains cobalt metal. The chemical name of vitamin B_{12} is cyanocobalamin.

324 (c)

The general formula of carbohydrates is $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$ where x and y are integers; may be $x = y$.

325 (c)

Water is polar solvent and thus, dissolves polar part.

326 (d)

DNA is deoxyribonucleic acid.

327 (d)

These are characteristics of metallic soaps.

328 (b)

Fructose respond salvinoff test;

Fructose + Resorcinol + Dil. HCl $\xrightarrow{\text{Heat}}$ Red colour.

329 (a)

Co reacts with haemoglobin to form carboxy haemoglobin which is not capable of absorbing O_2 and thus, suffocation takes place. This phenomenon is called Asphyxia.

330 (b)

Lactose is disaccharide. The two monosaccharide units are glucose and galactose.

331 (a)

Carbohydrate $\xrightarrow{\text{Digestion}}$ Glucose $\xrightarrow{\text{Respiration}}$ $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Energy}$

332 (c)

Insulin is an important peptide hormone. Its structure was determined by Sangar. It has two polypeptide chains with 21 and 30 amino acids. Hence, total amino acids are 51

333 (c)

Candle wax is paraffins wax and stearic acid. The acid give strength to candles.

334 (c)

The prosthetic group of haemoglobin is heme (Fe^{2+})

335 (b)

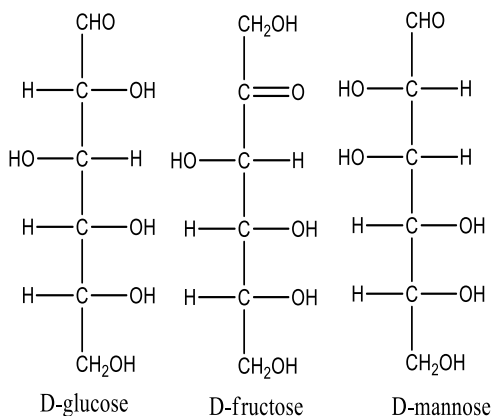
Monosaccharides of 3 to 9 carbon atom are known.

336 (a)

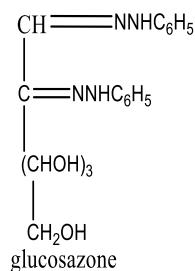
Two or more amino acids unite through a bond ($-\text{CO} - \text{NH} -$) which is known as peptide bond or peptide linkage.

338 (b)

D-glucose, D-fructose and D-mannose form the same osazone when treated with excess of phenyl hydrazine because they differ only in 1st and 2nd carbon atoms which are transformed to the same form.



They form the following osazone



339 (a)

Energy is stored in our body in the form of an adenosine triphosphate (ATP) which releases energy, by breaking phosphate bonds, when we require it.

340 (a)

It is a fact.

341 (a)

It is a fact.

342 (a)

It is the order of calorific value.

343 (a)

Nucleotides have phosphate units.

344 (a)

Coconut oil is a glyceride of fatty acids.

345 (a)

Enzymes catalytic action is highly specific; one enzyme catalyses one reaction only.

347 (a)

Nucleoside + phosphoester bond = Nucleotide

348 (d)

Vitamin E develops impotency.

349 (d)

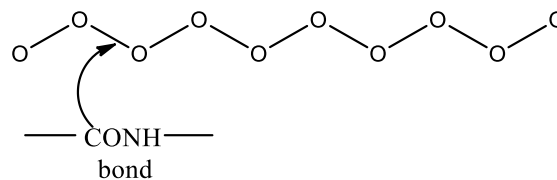
All are true for oils.

350 (c)

It is $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$, a white crystalline steroid hormone responsible for preparing the reproductive organs of mammals for pregnancy and for protecting embryo.

352 (d)

A decapeptide has nine peptide (amide) linkages



Therefore, on hydrolysis, it will absorb nine water molecules.

Hence, total mass of hydrolysis product

$$= 796 + 18 \times 9 = 958$$

\Rightarrow mass of glycine in hydrolysis product

$$= \frac{958 \times 47}{100} = 450$$

\Rightarrow number of glycine molecules in one molecule of decapeptide

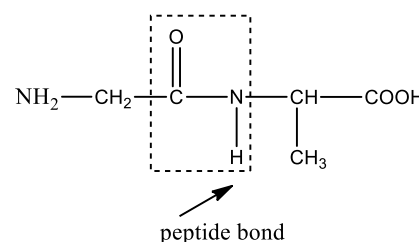
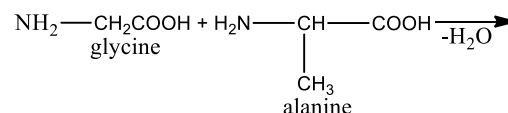
$$= \frac{450}{75} = 6$$

353 (d)

Vegetable oils are glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids. They are different than kerosene, lubricating oil (petroleum product) and essential oils.

355 (b)

Peptides are compounds formed by the condensation of two or more same or different α -amino acids. The condensation occurs between amino acids with the elimination of water



356 (a)

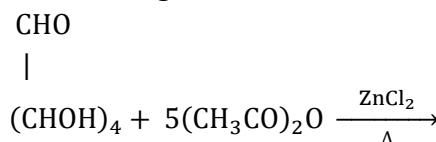
Amino acids are basic units (monomers) of proteins, the natural polymers.

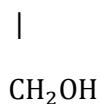
357 (b)

Natural silk is protein fibre.

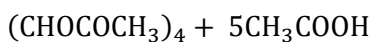
358 (a)

Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride in the presence of anhydrous ZnCl_2 to form penta-acetyl glucose which indicates the presence of 5-OH groups in glucose molecule and the open chain structure of glucose.





glucose



Pentaacetyl glucose

359 (b)

Fats are also known as triglycerides. These triglycerides are the trimesters of fatty acid with glycerol. So, the characteristics feature of fat is **ester group**.

360 (a)

$$\text{pH (at isoelectric point)} = \frac{2.34 + 9.6}{2} = 5.97$$

362 (c)

Oleic acid $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH}$, is obtained by hydrolysis of oil.

363 (b)

Glucose and fructose are epimers (which differ in configuration at C-2).

365 (b)

Antibodies are the proteins produced in response to the presence of foreign substances in the blood or tissues.

367 (a)

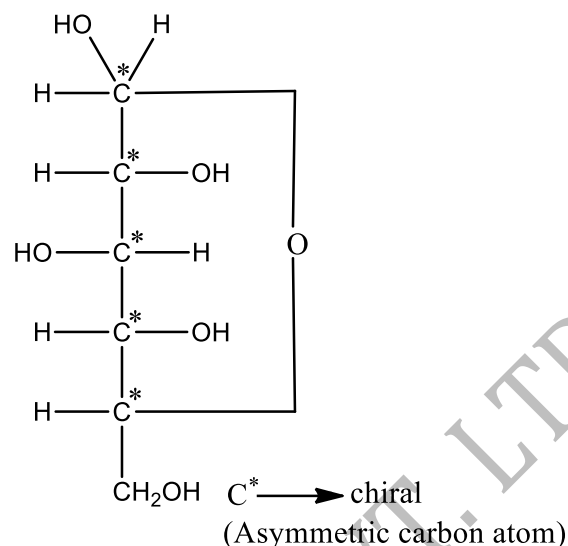
Ring A is pyranose (6 membered ring containing one O-atom) with α -glycosidic linkage and ring B is furanose with β -glycosidic linkage.

368 (a)

Naturally occurring amino acids are 20.
Hence, number of possible tripeptides
 $= 20^3 = 8000$

369 (a)

The number of chiral carbon atoms in β -D (+) glucose are five.

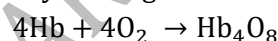


371 (b)

It is the phenomenon in which light energy is converted into chemical energy.

372 (c)

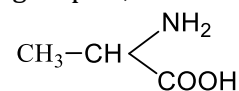
Haemoglobin acts as oxygen carrier in the blood because four Fe^{2+} ions of each haemoglobin can bind with four molecules of O_2 and form oxyhaemoglobin.



Oxyhaemoglobin

373 (d)

Amino acid alanine contains side chain of methyl group. *ie*,



Muscles contains; myoglobin protein

374 (c)

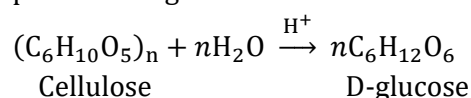
A process used to convert higher aldose to lower one; Fenton's reagent $\text{Fe}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

376 (a)

Iodine value is related to oils and fats. Iodine value measures the drying quality of an oil. More the unsaturation better is the drying quality of an oil. When an oil treated with I_2 it adds to double bond. Iodine value is defined as the number of centigrams of I_2 that can be taken by 1 g of the oil.

377 (c)

Cellulose is a polysaccharide, composed of D-glucose units which are joined by β -glucosidic linkages. On complete hydrolysis cellulose produces D-glucose



378 (c)

It does not contain asymmetric carbon.

379 (b)

Fats are glycerides of saturated fatty acids.

381 (d)

Conjugated proteins on hydrolysis give a non-protein portion is called prosthetic group.

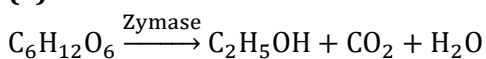
Protein	Prosthetic group
Phosphoprotein	Lipid (<i>e.g.</i> , lecithin)
Glycoprotein	Sugar
Chromoprotein	Colouring matter such as red coloured protophyrin

Since, all of them have non-protein part hence, all of them are conjugated protein.

383 (a)

It is a solution of mercuric nitrate in nitric acid with some nitrous acid.

384 (a)



385 (b)

Ninhydrin test is given by proteins (or amino acids). Benedict test is positive for aldehydes and monosaccharides. (Benedict's solution is Cu (II) sulphate complexed with citrate anion. Aldehydes and monosaccharides reduced it to red coloured (Cu_2O).

The compound is not protein because it gives negative ninhydrin test.

The compound is monosaccharide because it gives positive Benedict test.

386 (d)

These are functions of fat in body.

387 (c)

Insulin controls glucose metabolism.

389 (b)

Osazone formation involves oxidation of two carbon atoms.

391 (c)

Metal containing vitamin is vitamin B_{12} . It contains cobalt ($C_{63}H_{88}O_4N_{14}PCo$)

392 (d)

1 mole of glucose is oxidized to give 38 moles of ATP, So, 2 moles will give $2 \times 38 = 76$ moles of ATP.

393 (b)

Rest all are poisons for enzymes.

394 (b)

Sugar:	Lactose	glucose	sucrose
Relative sweetness:	16	74	100
fructose			

173

395 (c)

The deficiency of essential amino acids causes disease like kwashiorkor in which water balance of body is disturbed.

396 (b)

They provide immediate energy needs of the body.

397 (c)

When fat is heated in presence of $KHSO_4$ (dehydrating agent) the glycerol portion of the molecule is dehydrated and form unsaturated aldehyde $CH_2 = CH - CHO$ (acrolein), a bad smelling compound. It is the test for fat.

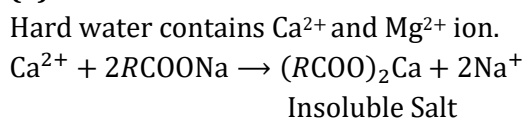
398 (a)

At pH = 6, glutamic acid exists as a dianionic species and migrates to anode while arginine exists as cationic species and moves to cathode. Alanine does not migrate to any electrode at its isoelectric point.

399 (c)

A non-protein that plays an essential part in some reaction catalysed by enzymes are called co-enzymes or activators, e.g., non-proteinous vitamins.

400 (a)



401 (d)

Human digestive system lacks cellulose which is not hydrolysed.

402 (b)

These are called soft soaps.

403 (b)

Insulin, an hormonal protein secreted by pancreas controls the metabolism of glucose.

404 (c)

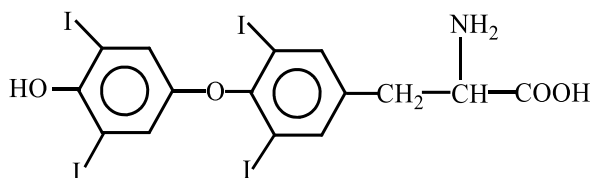
Enzymes (proteins) are biocatalyst.

405 (d)

Fibrous proteins are made up of polypeptide chains that run parallel to the axis and are held together by strong hydrogen and disulphide bonds. They can be stretched and contracted like a thread. These are usually insoluble in water, e.g., α -keratin (hair, wool, silk and nails); myosin (muscles); collagen (tendons, bones), etc.

406 (d)

Thyroxine is



It is derived from tyrosine amino acid.

407 (a)

Gene is a part of DNA molecule. It codes for a specific protein or polypeptide

409 (c)

Oleic acid is 9-octadecenoic acid.
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{COOH}$

410 (d)

Maltose gives Molisch's test as well as Benedict's test but it doesn't give wine red colour, on heating with a few crystals of resorcinol and conc. HCl (Seliwanoff's test). Sucrose and fructose give this test.

411 (a)

Rice is deficient in lysine (α - amino acid).

413 (a)

Sucrose does not show mutarotation.

414 (a)

It is the presence of iron in haeme pigment which makes it red.

415 (b)

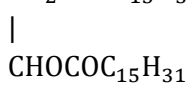
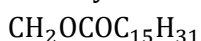
Guanine is a purine base.

416 (a)

On increasing the pH by adding an alkali; H^+ will be lost from $-\text{COOH}$

417 (b)

Oils and fats are triglycerides. (esters of higher carboxylic acids with glycerol). *e.g.*, palmitin.



Palmitin (fat)

418 (a)

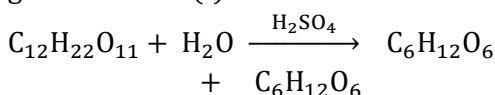
Amylose has α -D glucopyranose units.

419 (d)

It is a fact.

420 (a)

On hydrolysis with dilute aqueous sulphuric acid, sucrose gives a equimolar mixture of D-(+) glucose and D-(-)-fructose.



Sucrose

D-(+)glucose D-

(+)fructose

1. 1

Sucrose is dextrorotatory but after hydrolysis gives dextrorotatory glucose and laevorotatory fructose, laevorotatory fructose is more, so the mixture is laevorotatory.

421 (a)

Fat soluble vitamins are A, D, E and K.

422 (d)

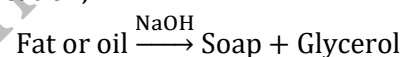
Upon heating, the proteins get coagulated. This process is called denaturation of proteins. During this process, the secondary and tertiary structures get destroyed but primary structure remains intact.

423 (c)

It is a fact.

425 (b)

This is saponification;



Also the process is alkaline hydrolysis of fats and oils.

426 (a)

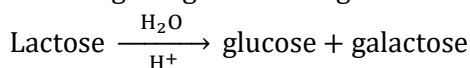
Higher alkanes are solid (wax).

428 (b)

Cellulose is homopolysaccharide of glucose while maltose is disaccharide with 2 glucose units.

429 (b)

Lactose gives glucose and galactose on hydrolysis



430 (d)

When glucose reacts with Br_2 water, gluconic acid is obtained as main product

431 (d)

In presence of sunlight body manufactures vitamin D.

433 (d)

All are functions of DNA.

434 (d)

These are oils which on exposure to air changes into hard solids, *e.g.* linseed oil. All drying oils contain a large proportion of the unsaturated acids *i.e.*, linoleic $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$ and linolenic acid $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{COOH}$. This property is used in paint industry as vehicle for paints.

435 (a)

Maltose give two units of glucose on hydrolysis.

437 (a)

Natural glucose is dextrorotatory and thus, glucose is also known as dextrose.

438 (d)

Myristic acid is $C_{13}H_{27}COOH$.

440 (d)

It is $C_9H_{13}NO_3$ [3, 4-dihydroxy- α -(methyl amino methyl) benzyl alcohol] also known as epinephrine, a hormone produced by the medulla of the adrenal glands and synthetically. It functions as a heart stimulant and constricts blood vessels.

441 (b)

They are made up of mixtures of terpenes, aldehydes, acids, etc. In fact essential oils are acyclic or aromatic volatile liquids formed in the leaves and flowers of various plants.

442 (b)

Insulin, a hormonal protein secreted by pancreas controls the metabolism of glucose.

444 (a)

$CHOH(CHOH)_3CH_2OH$, i. e., 5 carbon and one oxygen atom.

445 (b)

On heating slowly sucrose melts and if allowed to cool, solidifies to pale-yellow glassy mass called **barley sugar**. At 483 K it loses water and forms a brown amorphous mass called **caramel**.

446 (c)

Because of size and geometries of the bases, the only possible pairings in DNA are between G (guanine) and C (cytosine) through three H-bonds and between A (adenine) and T (thymine) through two H-bonds. Hence,



447 (d)

The detergency of a substance is influenced by these factors.

448 (d)

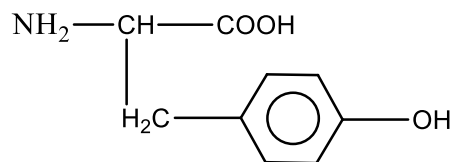
It is defined as the number of millilitr of $N/10$ KOH solution required to neutralise the distillate acid of 5 g of hydrolysed fat.

449 (c)

Both are protein hormones.

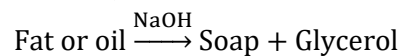
450 (d)

Tyrosine has phenyl - OH group. Its structure is as



451 (b)

These is saponification;



Also the process is alkaline hydrolysis of fats and oils.

452 (c)

Streptokinase converts plasminogen into plasmin and used for dissolving blood clots.

453 (d)

Follow structure of proteins.

454 (a)

These are called hard soaps.

455 (b)

Nails are made up of simple proteins.

457 (a)

Immunoglobulins are gamma globulins responsible for immune response.

458 (c)

The name of a process in absence of free oxygen.

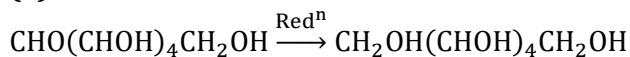
459 (d)

All are globular proteins. **Globular proteins:** These have more or less spherical shape (compact structure). α -helices are tightly held up by weak attractive forces of various types: hydrogen bonding, disulphide bridges, ionic or salt bridges. These are usually soluble in water, e.g., insulin, pepsin, haemoglobin, cytochromes, albumins, etc.

462 (d)

In presence of alkali, fructose is converted into mixture of mannose and glucose showing enolisation. Glucose than reduces Tollens' reagent.

463 (a)



464 (d)

Insulin is secreted from pancreas.

465 (a)

It contains -OH gp.

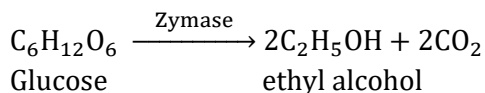
466 (a)

Cations move towards cathode and when $pH < pI$, thus cationic form dominates

Thus, percentage of radioactive DNA after second replication is 50%

468 (b)

Zymase enzyme convert glucose into alcohol. It is found in yeast.



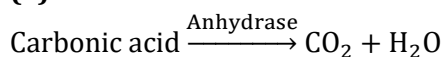
469 (c)

Waxes are esters of monohydric alcohols with higher fatty acids.

470 (d)

The first is biuret test; the second is ninhydrin test and the third is xanthoproteic test; all are test of proteins.

473 (a)



474 (b)

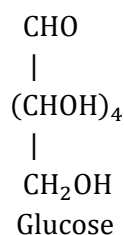
Aldehydes and α -hydroxy ketones give positive Tollen's test. Glucose has an aldehyde group and fructose is an α -hydroxy ketone.

475 (a)

Follow text.

476 (d)

Glucose is a pentahydroxy aldehyde.



479 (d)

All these are biomolecules (carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, nucleic acids, vitamins, hormones) since, they deal with chemistry of life process.

482 (c)

Partial hydrolysis of cellulose gives the disaccharide cellubiose ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}$). Cellubiose resembles maltose (which on acid catalysed hydrolysis yields two molar equivalents of D-glucose) in every respect except one the configuration of its glycosidic linkage.

483 (d)

These are oils which on exposure to air changes into hard solids, e.g, linseed oil. All drying oils contain a large proportion of the unsaturated acids *i.e.*, linoleic $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$ and linolenic acid $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{COOH}$. This property is used in paint industry as vehicle for paints.

484 (c)

A polysaccharide containing glucose units.

485 (a)

Cell wall of plant cells is made up of cellulose.

486 (a)

Maltose on hydrolysis give two units of glucose.

487 (b)

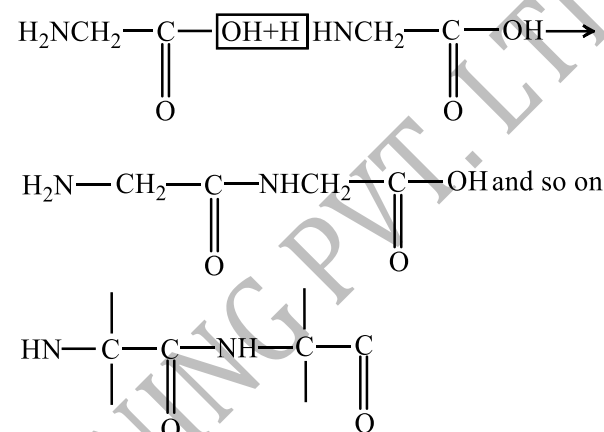
$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{COOH}$ (glycine) and $\text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_5-$ (caproic acid) from biodegradable polymer Nylon-2-nylon-6.

488 (d)

The chemical name of vitamin B₁ is thiamine. Except vitamin A, D, E and K all vitamins are water soluble.

489 (c)

In peptide linkage $-\text{CONH}-$ gp. exists.



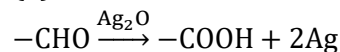
491 (d)

Vit. A and D are fat soluble vitamins.

492 (d)

Vitamin B₁₂ gives dark pink colour in aqueous solution.

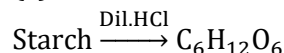
493 (a)



494 (d)

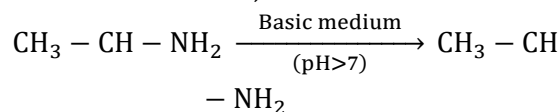
They are insoluble in H₂O.

495 (c)



496 (a)

In alkaline medium, alanine exists as anion.



499 (a)

Vitamin C is ascorbic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$).

500 (d)

Follow synthesis of proteins in nucleic acid.

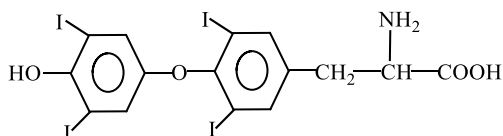
501 (a)

Uracil, thymine and cytosine are pyrimidine bases while adenine and guanine are purine bases. RNA contains uracil in place of thymine.

- 502 (c) A proteolytic enzyme hydrolyses or decomposes proteins. Pepsin converts proteins to peptones in acidic medium.
- 503 (b) Upto 10 monosaccharide units, they are called oligosaccharides.
- 504 (b) Derived fats like sterols (cholesterols), ketone bodies, hydrocarbons, terpenes, carotenoids etc. are obtained by the hydrolysis of simple lipids and compound lipids. Neutral fats (fats and oils) are not synthesized by this method.
- 505 (b) Only coconut oil is glyceride.
- 506 (c) (i) **Ketohexose** It is carbohydrate having 6C atoms and a ketonic group.
(ii) **Disaccharide** It is carbohydrate which on hydrolysis gives 2 molecules of monosaccharides.
(iii) **Polysaccharides** These carbohydrates give more than two molecules of monosaccharides on hydrolysis.
(iv) **Pentose** It is a 5 carbon atoms monosaccharide *e.g.*, Ribose ($C_5H_{10}O_5$).
- 507 (c) Fructose is oxidized by ammoniacal $AgNO_3$
- 508 (b) Essential amino acids (10) are as follows
(i) Arginine
(ii) Histidine
(iii) Isoleucine
(iv) Leucine
(v) Lysine
(vi) Methionine
(vii) Phenylalanine
(viii) Threonine
(ix) Tryptophane
(x) Valine
- 509 (b) Cellulase enzyme is present in the stomach of grazing mammals. It digests cellulose.
- 510 (d) Proteins $\xrightarrow{\text{Trypsin}}$ Amino acids.
- 511 (a) Oligosaccharides on hydrolysis give sugars.
- 512 (b) 1 g fat provides 37 kJ of energy on oxidation while 1 g carbohydrate on oxidation gives 17 kJ of energy. Hence, fat has the highest calorific value

- 514 (a) Glucose is monosaccharide; rest all are disaccharides.
- 515 (c) Lactose present in milk changes after digestion into glucose and galactose.
- 516 (c) Arabinose is $CHO(CHOH)_3 \cdot CH_2OH$.
- 518 (b) The heme ring system is synthesized from glycine and succinyl-CoA
- 519 (b) It is an explosive material.
- 520 (b) Sucrose molecule is made up of a glucose pyranose and a fructose furanose.
- 521 (c) Carnauba wax is myricyl cerate, *i.e.*, $C_{25}H_{51}COOC_{30}H_{61}$.
- 522 (c)
T A T G A C T G
: : : : : : : :
A T A C T G A C
In the structure of DNA, thymine always joins with adenine by 2 H-bonds and guanine always joins with cytosine by 3 H-bonds.
- 523 (b) Sodium or potassium salts of fatty acid are known as soap.
- 524 (c) By the condensation of α -amino acids peptides are formed.
 $H_2N - CH_2COOH + H_2N - CH_2 - COOH$
 $NH_2 - CH_2COOH + H_2N - CH_2 - COOH$
- $$\xrightarrow{-H_2O} H_2N - CH_2 - \overset{\cdot\cdot}{\underset{\cdot\cdot}{|}}{CONH} - CH_2COOH$$
- ↑
peptide bond
- 526 (b) Wax contains ester groups. These are the esters of high molecular weight of monohydric alcohol and high molecular mass of monocarboxylic acid.
- 527 (a) Amylopectin is a polymer of α -D-glucose. It consists of branched chains of α -D-glucose involving about 1000 or more units per molecule
- 528 (a) Digestion is a chemical change involving hydrolysis of complex food matter.
- 529 (a)

Thyroxine has $-\text{COOH}$ and $-\text{NH}_2$ groups.

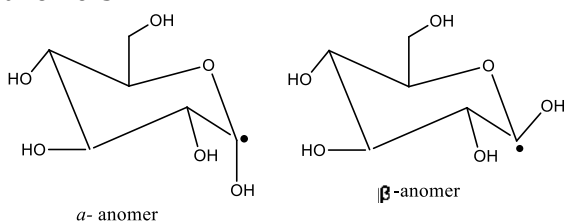


530 (c)

It is $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{I}_4\text{NO}_4$, an iodine containing amino acid hormone produced in thyroid glands, used in thyroid deficiency.

531 (c)

α - D(+) glucose and β - D(+) glucose are anomers



532 (a)

The process of formation of RNA from DNA is called translation.

533 (b)

α - and β -glucose are anomers (which differ in configuration at C-1).

534 (c)

The calorific value order:

Fat > Carbohydrate > Protein.

535 (b)

Insulin is proteinaceous hormone. It is secreted by pancreas and controls the metabolism of glucose and maintains glucose level in the blood

536 (a)

Cellulose is a polymer of glucose. β - D(+) - glucose units are attached to each other by C_1 to C_4 bonds through β - glycosidic linkage in structure of cellulose.

537 (d)

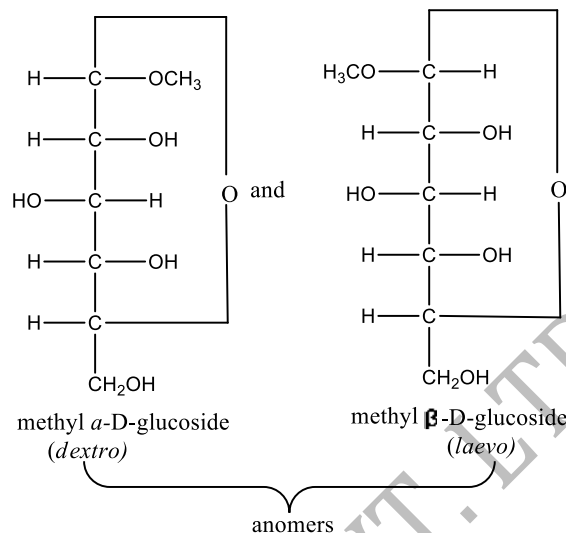
It is obtained from sugar cane and is a disaccharide.

538 (d)

All are uses of glucose.

539 (b)

Methyl α - D - glucoside and methyl β - D - glucoside are anomers.



540 (a)

Glucose has six membered pyranose ring.

541 (a)

Monomer of nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) is nucleotides.

542 (b)

Oxytocin hormone plays an important role in child birth and milk ejection. It is secreted by posterior pituitary gland

543 (d)

Palmitic acid = $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$
Saturated monocarboxylic acids form a homologous series which has a general formula $\text{C}_n \text{H}_{2n+1} \text{COOH}$. Out of all the options only palmitic acid follows this .

545 (b)

Salvinoff test for fructose.

546 (b)

Soaps are salts of higher fatty acids.

547 (b)

K and Na regulates the body fluid.

548 (d)

All are source of vitamin A.

549 (b)

Sugar + alc. Solution of α -naphthol + $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 \rightarrow$ Violet ring.

550 (b)

The deficiency of insulin disturbs conversion of glucose to glycogen.

552 (b)

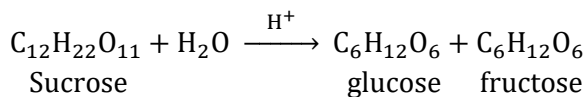
DNA has deoxyribose sugar; RNA has ribose sugar with three bases common as adenine, guanine and cytosine. DNA has fourth base thymine; RNA has uracil.

553 (a)

Haemoglobin act as an oxygen carrier in the blood because four Fe^{2+} ions of haemoglobin can bind

- with 4 molecules of O_2 and form oxyhaemoglobin
 $Hb + O_2 \rightarrow$ Oxyhaemoglobin
- 554 (b) It is called glucoside. A glucoside linkage holds monosaccharides units in oligo- and polysaccharides.
- 555 (c) The internal rearrangement of 3-phosphoglyceric acid into 2-phosphoglyceric acid takes place in the presence of enzyme phosphoglyceromutase
- 557 (b) Pepsin, ptyalin and lipase are enzymes while cellulose is not the enzyme. It is a polysaccharide
- 558 (d) Insulin hormone helps in the conversion of glucose into glycogen by the liver and skeletal muscle. Insulin is secreted by pancreas that lowers blood glucose level.
- 559 (a) Sweet taste of fruits is due to fructose.
- 561 (d) It causes night blindness.
- 562 (c) Follow DNA strand.
- 563 (c) Nucleic acid (RNA and DNA) are the natural polymer of nucleotides. A nucleotide contains a nitrogenous (heterocyclic) base, an aldopentose (generally ribose and deoxy-ribose) and a phosphate group. The combination of former two units is also called a nucleoside.
 Phosphate + Pentose sugar + Base = Nucleotide
 Sugar + Base = Nucleoside
- 565 (c) Glucosazone is yellow in colour.
- 566 (a) Butter is butyric acid ester which on hydrolysis, oxidation converts to butyric acid and thus, acquires bad smell. The process is called rancidification.
- 569 (c) Blood sugar is glucose.
- 570 (a) It is a reason for the given fact. Butter is butyric acid ester which on hydrolysis, oxidation converts to butyric acid and thus, acquires bad smell. The process is called rancidification.
- 571 (c) Fisher pointed out peptide linkage in proteins.
- 572 (c) Charring of sugar when it is treated with conc. H_2SO_4 is due to dehydration. All water molecule is removed from the sugar
 $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + \text{Conc. } H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 12C + 11H_2O$
- 573 (c) Vitamin B and C are water soluble and C is antioxidant.
- 574 (d) Protein gives blue-violet colour with ninhydrin while carbohydrates give negative test with ninhydrin. Carbohydrates give brown red ppt. with Benedict's solution. Hence, compound is a monosaccharide
- 575 (d) Amino acids \rightarrow Dipeptides \rightarrow Polypeptides
- 577 (c)
$$(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n \xrightarrow{\text{Diastase}} C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \xrightarrow{\text{Maltase}} C_6H_{12}O_6$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Zymase}} C_2H_5OH$$
- 578 (d) All are conjugated proteins.
Conjugated proteins are composed of simple proteins and non-protein material. The non-protein material is called **prosthetic group** or **cofactor**. These proteins on hydrolysis yield amino acids and non-protein material. Examples are: mucin in saliva (Prosthetic group, carbohydrate), casein in milk (Prosthetic group, phosphoric acid), haemoglobin in blood (Prosthetic group, iron pigment).
- 579 (a) Pepsin hydrolyses proteins to amino acids.
- 580 (a) Glycine (NH_2CH_2COOH) is an amphoteric acid as it contains both acidic and basic groups.
- 581 (c) Iso-electric point is a pH at which Zwitter ions do not migrate towards any of the electrode. Amino acids are also Zwitter ions hence, they do not migrate under electric field at iso-electric point
- 583 (d) α -maltose is composed of two α -D-glucose units in which C-1 of one glucose is linked to C-4 of another glucose unit.
- 584 (c) $C_{15}H_{31}COONa$ is soap (sodium palmitate).
- 585 (b) Enzymes are biocatalysts.
- 586 (d) Sucrose is a disaccharide and it yields one molecule each of glucose and fructose on hydrolysis.



587 (c)

These are oils which on exposure to air changes into hard solids, e.g, linseed oil. All drying oils contain a large proportion of the unsaturated acids i.e., linoleic $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}\text{COOH}$ and linolenic acid $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{29}\text{COOH}$. This property is used in paint industry as vehicle for paints.

591 (a)

Detergency means cleansing action.

592 (d)

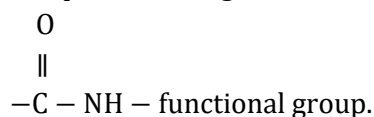
Soaps are salts of higher fatty acids.

593 (c)

Glucose is reducing sugar.

594 (a)

Biuret test is characteristically given by the compound having



595 (a)

Synthetic detergents are the chemical compounds synthesized in laboratory and possess properties like soaps. These are also surface active agents and possess cleansing capacity like soaps. These are generally sodium or potassium salts of long chain alkyl benzene sulphonic acids, or long chain alkyl sulphate.

596 (b)

Starch is homopolysaccharide of glucose having 24-30 glucose units.

597 (c)

Ghee has least iodine value among the given options because it is the least unsaturated.

598 (d)

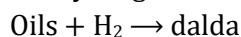
Vitamin K deficiency causes excessive bleeding in injury.

599 (a)

Carbohydrates with 2-10 monosaccharide units are called oligosaccharides while higher carbohydrates are called polysaccharides.

600 (b)

Oils (liquid glycerides) react with hydrogen in the presence of metal catalyst (like nickel) to give saturated glycerides (semi-solid glycerides) i.e., fats. Thus, vegetable ghee (dalda) is obtained by the hydrogenation (reduction) of oils.



601 (a)

The C-1 carbon of D (+) glucose is called anomeric carbon or glycosidic carbon and the pairs of stereoisomers differ in configuration around C-1 are called anomers.

603 (c)

Vitamin C is also called ascorbic acid. The deficiency of vitamin C causes scurvy. It is present in amla, tomatoes, orange, cabbage, lemon etc.

604 (b)

DNA has deoxyribose sugar; RNA has ribose sugar with three bases common as adenine, guanine and cytosine. DNA has fourth base thymine; RNA has uracil.

605 (d)

It is a fact.

607 (b)

Fructose is the sweetest sugar.

608 (d)

Saccharin is $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{CONH}$, a white crystalline solid, 550 times more sweeter than sugar.

610 (a)

Cellulose is commonly used in manufacture of paper.

611 (d)

A use of starch.

612 (d)

Nucleic acids are polymers of nucleotides. They play an important role in all living cells. There are two types of nucleic acids

(I) DNA

(II) RNA

613 (b)

Glucose penta-acetate doesn't form an oxime because the glycosidic -OH group is not free since it is involved in ring formation. As a result, it cannot get converted into the open chain form required for the formation of oxime.

614 (a)

It is a fact.

615 (b)

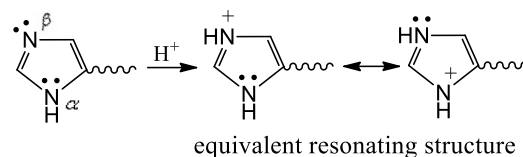
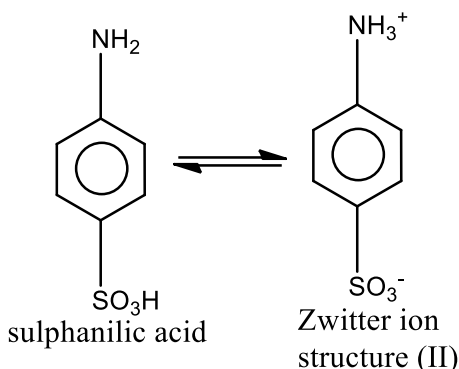
Corn oil contains glycerides of oleic acid.

616 (c)

Zwitter ion an inner salt has acidic and basic groups in the same molecule.

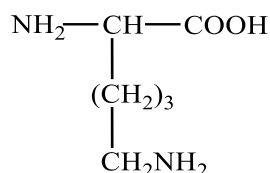
A Zwitter ion is a dipolar ion with positive and negative charge at different points on it.

Example Sulphanilic acid exists as a Zwitter ion.



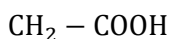
- 617 (a) Milk contains lactose which on hydrolysis gives glucose and galactose
- 618 (a) A fact about glycogen.
- 619 (c) This is the correct sequence in structure of nucleic acid.
- 620 (a) Cellulose is a straight chain polysaccharide composed of D-glucose units which are joined by β -glycosidic linkages between C-1 of one glucose and C-4 of the next glucose. In one unit only three hydroxyl groups are free to form acetate, that's why called cellulose triacetate.
- 622 (b) Glycine is CH_2COOH , having no asymmetric carbonation.
- $\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{array}$
- 624 (a) The correct pairing sets which are responsible for the structure of DNA are
Adenine - Thymine
Guanine - Cytosine
- 625 (c) In DNA, cytosine and thymine are pyrimidine bases.
- 627 (d) Toilet soaps are mixture of potassium salts (Soft soap) of higher fatty acids having carboxylic acid.
- 628 (b) A scale to measure unsaturation (content of double bonds) of a product. It is expressed in gram of iodine absorbed by 100 g of substance.
- 629 (b) Protonation of β -N leads to imidazolium ion, which is stabilized by two equivalent resonating structures

- 630 (d) Follow text
- 631 (b) $\frac{15}{30} \times 100 = 50$
Thus, the mixture is 50% optically pure. Hence, the amount of
 $A = 50 + 25 = 75$
 $B = 0 + 25 = 25$
 $A : B = 3 : 1$
- 633 (c) A fact about structure of insulin. The two S-S bridges in between two chains are called interchain bridges.
- 634 (c) DNA has D(-)-2-deoxyribose and RNA has (D)-ribose, both are chiral.
- 635 (d) Lipids are of two types: oils and fats; oils are glycerides or esters of unsaturated fatty acids while fats are glycerides of saturated fatty acids.
- 636 (b) Insulin is a hormone built up of two polypeptide chains.
- 637 (d) Oxytocin-hormone
- 639 (c) In proteins, amino acids are linked through peptide bonds
- $$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---C---NH---} \\ || \\ \text{O} \end{array} \right] \cdot$$
- 640 (d) All these are proteins.
- 641 (a) Adrenal glands are important endocrine glands in human-body. Its cortex part secretes the hormone 'cortisone'.
- 642 (d) Enzymes are destroyed at high temperature. The optimum temperature range is 25-35°C.
- 643 (a) Lysine is one of the 10 essential amino acids. It is:



644 (d)

Glycine is optically inactive amino acid due to absence of chiral carbon atoms.



|



Glycine

645 (a)

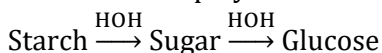
Glucose is aldohexose and fructose is ketohexose.

646 (b)

Hormones are either proteins or steroids or simple organic compounds produced by the endocrine glands and are secreted to blood which are carried to all parts of body where they regulate many metabolic functions of the organisms.

647 (a)

Starch is homopolysaccharide of glucose.



648 (d)

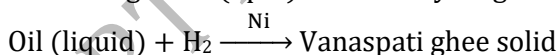
Vitamin B₁₂ or cyanocobalamin contains cobalt and not magnesium.

649 (a)

Hormones are either proteins or steroids or simple organic compounds produced by the endocrine glands and are secreted to blood which are carried to all parts of body where they regulate many metabolic functions of the organisms.

650 (a)

Hardening of fat (lipid) is due to hydrogenation.



651 (c)

Arabinose is C₅H₁₀O₅.

653 (b)

Biomolecules	Metal ion
Vitamin B ₁₂	Co (transition metal)
Chlorophyll	Mg (non-transition metal)

	ion)
Haemoglobin	Fe (transition metal)
insulin	S (non-metal)

654 (a)

Primary structure involves sequence of α-amino acids polypeptide chain.

Secondary structure involves α-helical and β-pleated sheet like structure.

655 (b)

Liquid part of paint is called vehicle or carrier.

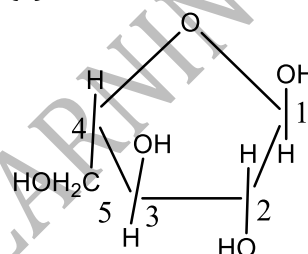
656 (a)

Vitamin D is also known as cholecalciferol.

657 (b)

Milk contains casein.

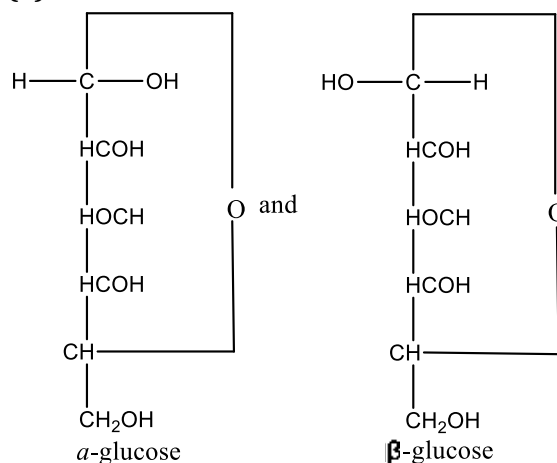
658 (a)



This compound contains five carbon atoms, so it is a pentose. Its first carbon contains -H and -OH group. This suggests that it is an aldose (*i.e.*, contains aldehyde group). Since, its structure is similar to furan (a heterocyclic compound), so it has furanose structure.

Hence, this compound is a pentose, aldose and have furanose structure.

660 (a)



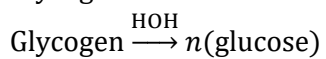
These both the forms of glucose differ in the orientation of -OH group around C₁.

661 (a)

Fats and oils are esters of glycerol with higher fatty acids. Hence, coconut oil is an ester.

662 (c)

Glycogen serves as reserve glucose in body.



663 (b)

DNA is called the master molecule since, it plays key role in life process.

SMART ACHIEVERS LEARNING PVT. LTD.

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

Assertion - Reasoning Type

This section contain(s) 0 questions numbered 1 to 0. Each question contains STATEMENT 1(Assertion) and STATEMENT 2(Reason). Each question has the 4 choices (a), (b), (c) and (d) out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.

- a) Statement 1 is True, Statement 2 is True; Statement 2 **is** correct explanation for Statement 1
- b) Statement 1 is True, Statement 2 is True; Statement 2 **is not** correct explanation for Statement 1
- c) Statement 1 is True, Statement 2 is False
- d) Statement 1 is False, Statement 2 is True

1

Statement 1: ATP molecules are energy rich molecules

Statement 2: ATP consists of a purine base adenine, pentose sugar ribose and a string of three phosphate groups

2

Statement 1: Sequence of bases in DNA is TGAACCCTT and sequence of bases in *m*-RNA is CATTAAACC

Statement 2: In DNA, nitrogenous bases have hydrogen bonds

3

Statement 1: α -amino acids exist as dipolar ions or zwitter ions.

Statement 2: α -amino acids are the building blocks of proteins.

4

Statement 1: Disruption of the natural structure of a protein is called denaturation.

Statement 2: The change in colour and appearance of egg during cooking is due to denaturation.

5

Statement 1: DNA undergoes replication.

Statement 2: DNA contains cytosine and thymine as pyrimidine base.

6

Statement 1: Vitamin B₅ is also called as pyridoxin

Statement 2: Deficiency of vitamin B₅ causes dermatitis and dementia

7

Statement 1: Glucose is used in silvering of mirrors

Statement 2: Glucose is less acidic than a monohydric alcohol

8

Statement 1: Sucrose is a disaccharide.

Statement 2: Sucrose is dextrorotatory.

9

Statement 1: Glycine exists as Zwitter ion but *o*- and *p*-amino benzoic acid do not

Statement 2: Due to the presence of $-NH_2$ and $-COOH$ group within the same molecule, they neutralise each other and hence α amino acids exist as dipolar ions or Zwitter ions

10

Statement 1: Glucose and fructose are reducing sugars.

Statement 2: Glucose and fructose contain a free aldehydic and ketonic group adjacent to a $>CHOH$ group respectively.

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

: ANSWER KEY :

1)	b	2)	d	3)	b	4)	b	9)	b	10)	a
5)	b	6)	d	7)	c	8)	b				

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

: HINTS AND SOLUTIONS :

- 1 **(b)**
ATP has four negatively charged oxygen very close to each other. So, the repulsive forces between them is high. On hydrolysis of ATP, a H_2PO_4^- ion is eliminated and the number of negatively charged oxygen atoms decreases. Thus, repulsive forces decreases and large amount of energy is set free. When ATP changes to ADP, which in turn changes into AMP energy is released at each step. This is how ATP act as a source of energy
- 2 **(d)**
Sequence of bases in DNA is TGAACCCTT, since according to base-pairing principle, T in DNA faces A in *m*-RNA, while G faces C and A faces U. Therefore, sequence of bases in *m*-RNA is ACUUGGGAA
- 3 **(b)**
- | | |
|---|--|
| R | R |
| | |
| $\text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{C} - \text{COOH}$ | $\rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{N}^+ - \text{C} - \text{COO}^-$ |
| | |
| H | H |
- Amino acid A zwitter ion from
- A zwitter ion is formed by transfer of a proton from a $-\text{COOH}$ groups to an $-\text{NH}_2$ group.
- 4 **(b)**
Due to denaturation , a protein loses its biological activity. During denaturation, the protein molecule uncoils and from a more random conformation and precipitates from the solution.
- 5 **(b)**
The genetic information of cell is contained in the sequence of 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 indential to that of
- the parent cell.
- 6 **(d)**
Vitamin B₅ is also called as nicotinic acid. Nicotinic acid in the form of nicotinamide is found usually in all living cells in small amounts
- 7 **(c)**
 K_a for glucose is 6.6×10^{-12} and K_a for $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ is 7.4×10^{-20} . Thus, glucose is more acidic than a monohydric alcohol
- 8 **(b)**
Carbohydrates which upon hydrolysis yield two molecules of the same or different monosaccharides are called disaccharides. For example sucrose on acid hydrolysis gives one molecule of glucose and fructoses.
- 9 **(b)**
In *o*- and *p*-amino benzoic acid, the lone pair of electrons on the $-\text{NH}_2$ group is donated towards the benzene ring. As such, the basic character of $-\text{NH}_2$ group and acidic character of $-\text{COOH}$ group decreases. Therefore, the weakly acidic $-\text{COOH}$ group cannot transfer a H^+ ion to the weakly basic $-\text{NH}_2$ group therefore *o*- and *p*-aminobenzoic acids do not exist as Zwitter ion
- 10 **(a)**
Reducing sugar contain a free aldehydic or ketonic group adjacent to a $>\text{CHOH}$ group and reduce Tollen's reagent. Schiff's reagent at Benedict's solution.

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

Matrix-Match Type

This section contain(s) 0 question(s). Each question contains Statements given in 2 columns which have to be matched. Statements (A, B, C, D) in **columns I** have to be matched with Statements (p, q, r, s) in **columns II**.

1. Match the List I and List II and pick the correct matching from the codes given below

	Column-I	Column-II
(A)	Thymine	(1) Pyrimidine base
(B)	Thiamine	(2) Enzyme
(C)	Insulin	(3) Cell - wall component
(D)	Pepsin	(4) Hormone
(E)	Phospholipids	(5) Vitamin B ₁

CODES :

	A	B	C	D	E
a)	4	3	1	5	2
b)	5	3	4	1	2
c)	3	2	1	5	2
d)	2	4	1	3	2
e)	1	5	4	2	2

2. Match the vitamin of List I with deficiency disease given in List II

	Column-I	Column-II
(A)	Vitamin A	(1) Scurvy
(B)	Vitamin B ₁₂	(2) Hemorrhagic condition
(C)	Vitamin C	(3) Sterility
(D)	Vitamin E	(4) Xerophthalmia
(E)	Vitamin K	(5) Pernicious anaemia

CODES :

A	B	C	D	E
---	---	---	---	---

- a) 3 4 5 2 1
- b) 3 4 5 1 1
- c) 4 5 1 3 1
- d) 3 5 4 2 1
- e) 4 5 3 1 1

3. Compare vitamin List I with its deficiency disease List II

Column-I

Column- II

- (A) Vitamin-B₁₂
- (B) Vitamin-B₆
- (C) Vitamin-E
- (D) Vitamin-K

- (1) Sterility
- (2) Haemorrhagic condition
- (3) Pernicious anaemic
- (4) Skin disease

CODES :

	A	B	C	D
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	2	3	4	1
c)	3	4	1	2
d)	3	4	2	1

: ANSWER KEY :

- 1) d 2) c 3) c

BIOMOLECULES

CHEMISTRY

: HINTS AND SOLUTIONS :

1 (d)

List I	List II
A. Thymine	1. Pyrimidine base
B. Thiamine	2. Vitamin B ₁
C. Insulin	3. Hormone
D. Pepsin	4. Enzyme
E. Phospholipids	5. Cell wall component

Vitamin	Deficiency disease
A. Vitamin-B ₁₂	1. Pernicious anaemia
B. Vitamin-B ₆	2. Skin disease
C. Vitamin-E	3. Sterility
D. Vitamin-K	4. Haemorrhagic condition

2 (c)

List I	List II
A. Vitamin A	1. Xerophthalmia
B. Vitamin B ₁₂	2. Pernicious anaemia
C. Vitamin C	3. Scurvy
D. Vitamin E	4. Sterility
E. Vitamin K	5. Hemorrhagic condition

3 (c)