

## Topic :- Biomolecules

- 1 (c)  
Starch, glycogen, cellulose, chitin, etc. are homoglycans (glucans) containing only glucose units. Homoglycans are the polysaccharides having only one type of monosaccharide units in them.
- 2 (c)  
There is no uncatalysed metabolic conversion in living systems. Even CO<sub>2</sub> dissolving in water, a physical process, is a catalysed reaction in living system
- 3 (a)  
Vinblastin and curcumin are used as drugs
- 4 (c)  
Enzymes are most functional at the temperature range of 30° – 50°C
- 5 (d)  
Catalyzed reactions.  
There is no uncatalysed metabolic conversion in living systems. Even CO<sub>2</sub> dissolving in water, a physical process, is a catalysed reaction in living systems
- 6 (c)  
In humans and most other mammals, acetyl CO-A formed in liver during oxidation of fatty acids, can enter the citric acid cycle for production of energy or can be converted to ketone bodies, *e.g.*, acetone, acetoacetate and betahydroxy butyric acid.
- 8 (b)  
Adenylic acid is not a nucleoside, it is a nucleotide
- 9 (c)  
Glucose is degraded into lactic acid in skeletal muscles by a catabolic process as energy is liberated  
Assembly of a protein from amino acids requires energy and hence, it is an anabolic

- process
- 10 **(d)**  
All statement are correct
- 11 **(c)**  
The chemical and physical properties of amino acids are essentially of the amino, carboxyl and the *R* functional groups. Based on number of amino and carboxyl groups, these are acidic (*e.g.*, glutamic acid) and, basic (*e.g.*, lysine) neutral (*e.g.*, valine amino acids).
- 12 **(a)**  
On the surface of enzyme, there are several sites for binding substrate molecules called active sites. It is lined by approximately 20 amino acids.
- 13 **(d)**  
**Collagen** is the most abundant protein in animal world and Ribulose biphosphate carboxylase-oxygenase (RUBISCO) is the most abundant protein in the whole of the biosphere.
- 14 **(b)**  
**Monosaccharides** are simple sugars with empirical formula  $C_n(H_2O)_n$  and containing 3-7 carbon, *ie.*, trioses (3C), tetroses (4C), pentoses (5C) and hexoses (6C).
- 15 **(a)**  
Primary structure of proteins is due to the present of peptide bond
- 16 **(c)**  
A form of amino acid with both positive and negative charges simultaneously in the same molecule is called twitter ionic form
- $$H_3^+N-\overset{R}{\underset{|}{CH}}-COO^-$$
- 17 **(a)**  
Removal of an amino group (–NH<sub>2</sub>) frequently from an amino acid by transaminase enzyme is known as **deamination**. In mammals, deamination occurs chiefly in the liver.
- 18 **(b)**  
**Cofactors** are non-proteinaceous constituents of conjugated enzyme which are associated with proteinaceous apoenzyme. These are divided into three categories.

1. **Prosthetic Groups:** Organic compound tightly bound to apoenzyme.
2. **Coenzyme:** Organic in nature and bound to apoenzyme at the time of course of action.
3. **Metal Ions:** Inorganic in nature.
- 4.

19 **(b)**  
System at equilibrium cannot perform work. As living organisms work continuously, they make a constant effort to prevent falling into equilibrium

20 **(d)**  
Chemical compounds that have molecular weight less than one thousand Dalton are usually referred to as biomolecules or micromolecules

PE

<b>ANSWER-KEY</b>										
<b>Q.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>
<b>Q.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>A.</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>

**PE**