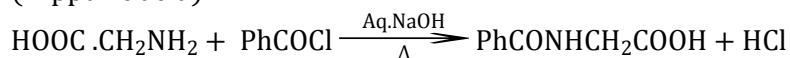


Topic :- Biomolecules

- 1 (d)
Glucose is dextrorotatory; fructose is laevorotatory.
- 2 (d)
Bile salts excreted from gall bladder does so.
- 3 (a)
Fats are glycerides.
- 5 (d)
Glycine is an achiral amino acid while all other amino acids are chiral.
- $$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{H}_2\text{N} - \text{C} - \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$
- Glycine
- 6 (c)
Insulin regulates metabolism of carbohydrates (glucose).
- 7 (c)
Glycine is $\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH}$
In this $-\text{NH}_2$ is basic group and $-\text{COOH}$ is acidic group.
- 8 (c)
Rice has deficiency of lysine amino acid.
- 9 (c)
Fats and lipids are hydrolysed by lipase.
- 11 (d)
Proteins are macromolecules having mol. wt. > 10000.
- 12 (b)
It is red in colour.
- 13 (d)
Glycine reacts with benzoyl chloride in the presence of *aq.* NaOH to give benzoylglycine (Hippuric acid).



Glycine benzoyl chloride benzoyl glycine (Hippuric acid)

14 **(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*

15 **(b)**

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

16 **(a)**

Deficiency of vitamin A causes night-blindness.

17 **(d)**

DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid and it contains deoxyribose sugar.

18 **(d)**

All are characteristics of proteins.

19 **(d)**

These are facts about gums.

20 **(a)**

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

PE

ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	D	D	A	C	D	C	C	C	C	A
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	D	B	D	D	B	A	D	D	D	A

PE