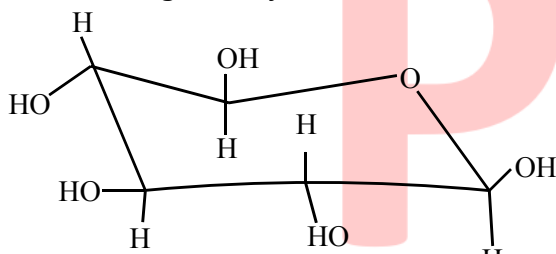


Topic :- Biomolecules

- The sugar present in honey is:
a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) Maltose
- Which one of the following is not a protein?
a) Wool b) Nail c) Hair d) DNA
- The deficiency of vitamin B₁ causes
a) Beri-bei b) dermatitis c) Scurvy d) Rickets
- The following carbohydrate is:

a) A ketohexose b) An aldohexose c) An α -furanose d) An α -pyranose
- The ultimate products of oxidation of most of hydrogen and carbon in food-stuffs are:
a) H₂O alone b) CO₂ alone c) H₂O and CO₂ d) None of these
- The sources of fats and oils are:
a) Milk b) Butter c) Cheese d) All of these
- The lye is:
a) 10% solution of NaOH
b) 10% solution of KOH
c) 10% solution of NaCl
d) 10% solution of Na₂CO₃
- The two forms of D-glucopyranose obtained from the solution of D-glucose are called
a) Isomer b) Anomer c) Epimer d) Enantiomer

9. Glucose and fructose are:
a) Chain isomers b) Position isomers c) Functional isomers d) Optical isomers
10. Initiation of polypeptide chain is through
a) Lysine b) Glycine c) Lencine d) Methionine
11. 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
12. Antibiotic inhibiting translation in eukaryotes is
a) Tetracyclin b) Penicillin c) Puromycin d) Chloromycetin
13. 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)
14. 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
15. Fats, on alkaline hydrolysis, gives
a) Oils b) Soaps c) Detergents d) Glycol+ acid
16. Lipids are
a) Nucleic acids occurring in plants b) Proteins occurring in animals
c) Carbohydrates occurring in plants d) Fats of natural origin
17. 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.
18. Vitamin D is also known as:
a) Growth vitamin b) Ascorbic acid c) Reproductive vitamin d) Sunshine vitamin

19. 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
20. The α – amino acid which doesn't give purple colour in the ninhydrin test is
- a) Proline
 - b) Glycine
 - c) Lysine
 - d) Aspartic acid

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