

Topic :- Biomolecules

- Fats and oils are formed from:
 - Glycerol and long chain unsaturated acids only
 - Glycerol and long chain saturated acids only
 - Glycerol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids
 - Ethylene glycol and long chain saturated and unsaturated acids
- A solution of D-glucose in water rotates the plane of polarized light
 - To the left
 - To the right
 - To either side
 - None of these
- Ordinary soaps are defined as:
 - Al salts of higher fatty acids
 - Na salts of lower fatty acids
 - Na salts of higher fatty acids
 - Mg salts of lower fatty acids
- Cellulose is a linear polymer of:
 - α -glucose
 - β -glucose
 - α -fructose
 - None of these
- Cofactors (non-proteinic prosthetic groups) used to bond conjugated proteins are:
 - Carbohydrates
 - Phosphoric acid
 - Iron pigments
 - All are correct
- Genetic code determines
 - Sequence of amino acids in a peptide chain
 - Sequence of variable amino acids in a protein chain
 - Structure of human cells
 - Morphology of traits
- Acetone may be obtained from starch by the action of :
 - Acid
 - Bacteria
 - Oxidizing agent
 - None of these
- Fat on hydrolysis gives which alcohol?
 - Glycerol
 - Propanol
 - Butanol
 - Ethanol

9. 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
10. 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
11. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into
a) Amino acids b) Alcohol c) Aromatic acids d) Dicarboxylic acid
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. Galactose is converted into glucose in
a) Mouth b) Stomach c) Liver d) Intenstine
16. A sequence of how many nucleotides in messenger RNA makes a codon for an amino acid?
a) Three b) Four c) One d) Two
17. 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
18. Which vitamin contains N?
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin B d) Vitamin D
19. All protein are
a) Simple b) Biocatalysts c) Useful d) Polymers
20. Iodine test is shown by
a) Glucose b) Starch c) Glycogen d) Polypeptide