

Biomolecules

1. The sugar present in milk is

- (a) Sucrose
- (b) Maltose
- (c) Glucose
- (d) lactose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

2. α -D (+) glucose and β -D (+) – glucose are

- (a) Enantiomers
- (b) Geometrical isomers
- (c) Anomers
- (d) Epimers

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

3. Distinction between glucose and fructose can be done by

- (a) Benedict's solution
- (b) Tollen's reagent
- (c) Selivanoff's reagent
- (d) Fehling solution

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

4. Which does not show mutarotation?

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

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

5. The reagent used for obtaining osazone derivative of fructose is

- (a) NH_2OH
- (b) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{NH}_2$
- (c) $\text{NH}_2 - \text{NHC}_6\text{H}_5$
- (d) 2, 4-DNP

▼ **Answer**

Answer: c

6. Amylopectin is a polymer of

- (a) β -D-glucose
- (b) α -D-glucose
- (c) β -D-fructose
- (d) α -D-fructose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: b

7. Hydrolysis of sucrose gives

- (a) Glucose only
- (b) Glucose + fructo

- (c) Glucose and galactose
- (d) Maltose

▼ **Answer**

Answer: b

8. The disease resulting from the intake of amino acid deficient diet is

- (a) Kwasiorkar
- (b) Pernicious anaemia
- (c) PEM
- (d) Haemophilia

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a

9. Keratin present in hair is an example of

- (a) Fibrous protein
- (b) Globular protein
- (c) Conjugated protein
- (d) Derived protein

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a

10. DNA and RNA differ in

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Purines
- (c) Pyrimidines
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

▼ **Answer**

Answer: d

11. The vitamin present in oils and fats are

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

▼ **Answer**

Answer: a