

Date :

Marks :

TEST ID: XIICH1402

CHEMISTRY

BIOMOLECULES

Single Correct Answer Type

31. Glucose is hydrolysed by zymase into
a) Amino acids b) Alcohol c) Aromatic acids d) Dicarboxylic acid
32. 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
33. 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
34. 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
35. Galactose is converted into glucose in
a) Mouth b) Stomach c) Liver d) Intenstine
36. A sequence of how many nucleotides in messenger RNA makes a codon for an amino acid?
a) Three b) Four c) One d) Two
37. 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
38. Which vitamin contains N?
a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin B d) Vitamin D
39. All protein are
a) Simple b) Biocatalysts c) Useful d) Polymers
40. Iodine test is shown by
a) Glucose b) Starch c) Glycogen d) Polypeptide
41. Glucose reacts with acetic anhydride to form:
a) Monoacetate b) Tetra acetate c) Penta acetate d) Hexa acetate
42. Fats and oils belong to the class of:
a) Alcohols b) Acids c) Esters d) Hydrocarbons
43. The function of DNA is:
a) To synthesize RNA
b) To synthesize the necessary proteins
c) To carry the hereditary characteristics from generation to generation
d) All are correct
44. The enzyme present in saliva is:
a) Pepsin b) Peptidase c) Lipase d) Ptyalin
45. On heating with conc. H_2SO_4 sucrose gives:
a) CO and CO_2 b) CO and SO_2 c) CO, CO_2 and SO_2 d) None of these
46. DNA has deoxyribose, base and the third compound is:
a) Phosphoric acid b) Ribose c) Adenine d) Thymine
47. To which of the following classes of organic compounds soap belongs?
a) Esters b) Amines c) Salts of organic acids d) Aldehydes
48. An organic compound consumes 4 moles of periodic acid to form following compounds, per mole of the starting compounds HCHO, $3HCOOH$ and $CHOCOOH$. The organic compound is
a) Glucose b) Fructose c) Gluconic acid d) Sorbitol
49. Which does not contain carbohydrate?

- a) Cellulose b) Wax c) Starch d) Wheat flour
50. Waxes are esters of
a) Glycerol b) Long chain alcohols
c) Glycerol and fatty acid d) Long chain alcohols and long chain acids
51. Nucleic acids are:
a) Polymers of nucleotides
b) Polymers of nucleosides
c) Polymers of purine bases through phosphate ester bonds
d) Phosphate ester bonds
52. Lactose has the same molecular formula as:
a) Glucose b) Maltose c) Sucrose d) Lactose
53. Which is an amino acid?
a) Glycine b) Valine c) Lysine d) All of these
54. Glycogen on hydrolysis gives:
a) Starch b) Amylopectin c) Amylose d) Glucose
55. An enzyme is formed by chemically bonding together
a) Lipases b) Amino acids
c) Carbohydrates d) Vitamins of B complex group
56. Glucose with excess of phenyl hydrazine forms:
a) Fructosazone
b) Glucose phenyl hydrazone
c) Glucosazone
d) Phenyl hydrazone of glucosazone
57. Animal starch is the name given for:
a) Glycogens b) Lactogens c) Cellulose d) None of these
58. Fructose or ketohexose contains:
a) 5 -OH groups
b) 3 secondary alcoholic groups
c) 2 primary alcoholic gps. And one keto gp.
d) All of the above
59. A mixture of amylose and amylopectin is called
a) Lactose b) Starch c) Cellulose d) Sucrose
60. Protein can be most easily removed by:
a) Alkanes b) Alkenes c) Alkynes d) Benzene



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