

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutio

Subject : CHEMISTRY
DPP No. : 1

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 - NH_2 is basic group and - 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).
- $$\text{HOOC} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{PhCOCl} \xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{Aq. NaOH}} \text{PhCONHCH}_2\text{COOH} + \text{HCl}$$
- 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).



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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



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