

**Objective questions:( series 2):-**

**1.Carbohydrate are poly hydroxy of ...**

- a)aldehyde b)ketone c) both d) none

**2.The anaerobic pathway of carbohydrate occure in**

- a)cytoplasm b) E R c) mitochondria d) none

**3. The majority of the monosaccharides found in the human body are of ...**

- a) L-type **b) D-type** c) DL-types d) None of the above

**4. The simplest carbohydrate is ....**

- a) Dihydroxy acetone b) **Glycerldehyde** c) Glucose d) Gulose

**5. Examples of Epimers....**

- a) **Glucose & Galactose** b) Glucose & Ribose c) Mannose & Glucose d) a & c

**6. One of the following is not an aldose**

- a) Glucose b) Galctose c) mannose d) fructose

**7. Fermentation is the degradation of complex organic substances into simpler ones by the activity of living cells through the agency of ....**

- a) Acid b) Alkali c) Oxidizing substances d) Enzymes (Zymase)

**8. The undermentioned compound is an acid mucopolysaccharide....**

- a) Dicumarol b) EDTA c) Hyaluronic acid d) Glycogen

**9. Turanose is ...**

- a) Reducing disaccharides of glucose and fructose b) Non reducing disaccharide c) 7-methyl sugar d) a deoxy sugar

**10. One of the following has reducing properties...**

- a) Glucuronic acid b) Gluconic acid c) Glucaric acid d) Mucic acid

**11. One of the following will answer “Molisch test” ...**

- a) Protein b) Lipids c) Mucoproteins d) Flavo proteins

**12. The red precipitate formed when glucose is heated with “Benedict’s reagent” is...**

- a) Cupric hydroxide b) Cuprous hydroxide c) Cupric oxide d) cuprous oxide

**13. Digitonin is a ....**

- a) Protein b) Glycoside c) Lipid d) Alkaloid

**14. The following Sugar exhibits inversion of optical rotation on heating with dilute acid ....**

- a) Sucrose b) Glucose c) Fructose d) Lactose

**15. One of the following does not have Sulfuric acid groups...**

- a) Heparin b) Hyaluronic acid c) Chondroitin sulfate d) Kerato sulfate

**16. The end product of hydrolysis of “Starch” by amylase is ...**

- a) Soluble starch b) Glucose c) Dextrins d) Maltose

**17. Example for “Fructosan” is .....**

- a) Starch b) Inulin c) Cellulose d) Chitin

**18. The reagent used for distinguishing a reducing monosaccharide from a reducing disaccharide is ...**

- a) Benedict’s reagent b) Barfoed’s reagent c) Fehling’s reagent d) Selwinoff’s reagent

**19. Fructose and Glucose can be distinguished by ....**

- a) Selwinoff’s reagent b) Benedict’s reagent c) Fehling’s reagent d) Barfoed’s reagent

**20. "Concept of tetrahedral carbon atom" are first introduces by ...**

a) Tarnet b) Van't Hoff and Le Bel c) Bayer d) None of the above