Founders :

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Motto :

“We are saviour of nation.”

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1) **Wood, cotton and paper contain:**
A) Starches C) Cellulose
B) Chitin D) Pectin
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

2) **Carbohydrates are composed of:**
A) Carbon, Nitrogen and Oxygen
B) Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Nitrogen
C) Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen and Phosphorus
D) Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

3) **The example of polyhydroxy ketone is:**
A) Glucose C) Dihydroxyacetone
B) Glyceraldehyde D) Ribose
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

4) **In free state, glucose is abundant in:**
A) All fruits C) Grapes, Guava and Dates
B) Grapes, Figs and Dates D) Grapes, Figs and Onion
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

5) **They are sweet in taste:**
A) Proteins C) Monosaccharides
B) Carbohydrates D) Oligosaccharides
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

6) **$C_3H_6O_3$ is the chemical formula of:**
A) Glyceraldehyde C) Aldo-sugar
B) Dihydroxyacetone D) Triose
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

7) **Pick up the aldo-triose:**
A) DAP C) G.6.
B) RUBP D) G.3.P
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

8) **The ketonic form of glyceraldehyde is:**
A) Glucose C) Phosphoglycerate
B) Dihydroxyacetone D) Erythrose
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

9) **Monosaccharides may be:**
A) Trioses to tetroses C) Trioses to hexoses
B) Trioses to pentoses D) Trioses to heptoses
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

10) **_____ and _____ are most common monosaccharides:**
A) Trioses, tetroses C) Pentoses, hexoses
B) Tetroses, pentoses D) Hexoses, heproses
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

11) **Ribose forms a:**
A) Three cornered ring
B) Four cornered ring
C) Six cornered ring
D) Five cornered ring

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

12) **_____ corners of fructofuranose are occupied by carbon atoms:**
A) Three
B) Six
C) Four
D) Five

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

13) **In free state, glucose is abundant in:**
A) All fruits
B) Grapes, Figs and Dates
C) Grapes, Guava and Dates
D) Grapes, Figs and Onion

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

14) **Starch, cellulose and glycogen yield _____ on complete hydrolysis:**
A) Fructose
B) Mannose
C) Glucose
D) Galactose

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

15) **Glucose is _____ in the body, to make the chemical energy available to organism:**
A) Reduced
B) Oxidized
C) Hydrolyzed
D) Hydrated

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

16) **Two glucose molecules are obtained by the hydrolysis of:**
A) Maltose
B) Raffinose
C) Sucrose
D) Lactose

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

17) **Glucose and fructose chemically combine to form sucrose by forming:**
A) 1,4 glycosidic bond
B) 1,6 glycosidic bond
C) 1,2 glycosidic bond
D) 1,3 glycosidic bond

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

18) **How many carbon atoms are kept outside the ring in fructose?**
A) 01
B) 02
C) 03
D) 04

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

19) **_____ are usually branched and tasteless:**
A) Monosaccharides
B) Oligosaccharides
C) Polysaccharides
D) Disaccharides

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

20) **The main source of carbohydrates for animals is:**
A) Glycogen
B) Starch
C) Cellulose
D) Dextrin

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

21) **These have branched chains and are insoluble in hot or cold water:**
A) Amylose C) Cellulose
B) Glycogen D) Amylopectin

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

22) **Animal starch is the name used for:**
A) Glycogen C) Amylopectin
B) Amylose D) Cellulose

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

23) **_____ gives red color with iodine:**
A) Starch C) Amylose
B) Glycogen D) Amylopectin

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

24) **Which one of the following is relatively stable polysaccharide?**
A) Glycogen C) Cellulose
B) Amylose D) Agar

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

25) **It gives no color with iodine:**
A) Amylose C) Glycogen
B) Amylopectin D) Cellulose

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

26) **Which one of the following is a heterogeneous groups of organic biomolecules?**
A) Carbohydrates C) Proteins
B) Lipids D) Nucleic acids

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

27) **Hydrophobicity is the characteristic of:**
A) Carbohydrates C) Lipids
B) Proteins D) Nucleic acids

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

28) **Lipids store _____ amount of energy, as compared to the equal amount of carbohydrates:**
A) Double C) Quadruple
B) Triple D) Quintuple

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

29) **Living bodies get insulation with the help of:**
A) Carbohydrates C) Nucleic acids
B) Lipids D) Proteins

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

30) **Pick up the one which is not a lipid:**
A) Acyl glycerol C) Chitin
B) Waxes D) Steroid

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

31) **Widespread acylglycerols are:**
A) Tetraglycerides
B) Triglycerides
C) Diglycerides
D) Tetraglycerols

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

32) **Chemically _____ can be defined as esters of fatty acids and alcohol:**
A) Phospholipids
B) Waxes
C) Acylglycerols
D) Terpenoids

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

33) $C_2H_5OH + HOOCCH_3 \longrightarrow C_2H_5OCOCH_3 + H_2O$
(alcohol)+(acetic acid) (?) + (water) →
Name the product with "?" mark:
A) Fatty acid
B) Amino acid
C) Ester
D) Zwitterion

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

34) **During the formation of triacylglcerol, we get:**
A) One water molecules
B) Two water molecules
C) Three water molecules
D) Four water molecules

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

35) **Pick up the one that always have even number of carbon atoms:**
A) Proteins
B) Lipids
C) Carbohydrates
D) Fatty acids

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

36) **Fatty acids may contain:**
A) No double bond
B) One double bond
C) Upto 6 double bonds
D) No or upto six double bonds

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

37) **In plants the fatty acids are:**
A) Branched or straight chain
B) Straight chain or ringed
C) Ringed or cyclic
D) Branched or ringed

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

38) **_____ is much more soluble in organic solvent than _____:**
A) Acetic acid, butyric acid
B) Bytyric acid, palmitic acid
C) Palmitic acid, butyric acid
D) Palmitic acid, oleic acid

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

39) **Melting point of butyric acid is:**
A) 61.3 °C
B) 63.1 °C
C) 80 °C
D) -8 °C

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

39) **Melting point of butyric acid is:**
A) 61.3 °C
B) 63.1 °C
C) 80 °C
D) -8 °C
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

40) **A saturated fatty acid with two carbon atoms is:**
A) Oleic acid
B) Palmitic acid
C) Butyric acid
D) Acetic acid
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

41) **A saturated fatty acid with sixteen carbon atoms is:**
A) Acetic acid
B) Butyric acid
C) Palmitic acid
D) Oleic acid
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

42) **In oleic acid there is a single double bond between carbon number ____ and _____:**
A) 9, 10
B) 8, 9
C) 7, 8
D) 6, 7
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

43) **Fat containing _____ fatty acids are usually liquid at room temperature and are said to be oils:**
A) Saturated
B) Straight chain
C) Unsaturated
D) Saturated unbranched
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

44) **_____ fats are solid at room temperature:**
A) Animal
B) Plant
C) All
D) No
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

45) **Fat and oils are:**
A) Lighter than water
B) Havier than water
C) Less viscous than water
D) More denser than water
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

46) **They are not crystalline but some can be crystallized under specific conditions:**
A) Phospholipids and waxes
B) Waxes and terpenoids
C) Fats and oils
D) Phospholipids and terpenoids
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

47) **Glycerol, fatty acids and phosphoric acid gives rise to:**
A) Phospholipid
B) Phosphatidic acid
C) Phosphatidyl choline
D) Phosphatidyl ethndine
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

48) **A phosphatidic acid upon combining with a choline gives rise to:**
A) Sphingolipids
B) Neutral lipids
C) Phospholipids
D) Fatty acids
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

49) **The lipids frequently associated with cellular membranes are:**
A) Neutral lipids
B) Triglycerides
C) Phospholipids
D) Acylglycerols
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

50) **In phosphatidic acid fatty acids are attached to carbon no. _____ of glycerol:**
A) 01
B) 02
C) 01 and 02 both
D) 03
○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

51) **The word carbohydrate literally means:**
A) Dehydrated carbons
B) Hydrolyzed carbons
C) Hydrated carbons
D) Reduced carbons

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

52) **Polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones are:**
A) Carbohydrates
B) Proteins
C) Lipids
D) Nucleic acids

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

53) **Both glycoproteins and glycolipids are components of:**
A) Cell membrane
B) Plasma membrane
C) Egg membrane
D) Biological membrane

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

54) **Simple sugars are called:**
A) Polysaccharides
B) Oligosaccharides
C) Disaccharides
D) Monosaccharides

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

55) **The carbohydrates which are readily soluble in water are included in:**
A) Carbohydrates
B) Monosaccharides
C) Oligosaccharides
D) Polysaccharides

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

56) **Aldo-triose differs from keto-triose with respect to:**
A) Number of carbon atoms
B) Position of carbon atoms
C) Position of hydrogen and oxygen atoms
D) Number of hydrogen and oxygen atoms

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

57) **Pick up the keto-triose:**
A) Dihydroxyacetone
B) Ribulose bisphosphate
C) Glucose 6 phosphate
D) Glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

58) **Carbohydrates with three to seven carbon atoms are called:**
A) Monosaccharides
B) Disaccharides
C) Oligosaccharides
D) Polysaccharides

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

59) **Tetroses are rare in nature and occur in some:**
A) Fungi
B) Algae
C) Bacteria
D) Cyanobacteria

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

60) **From biological point of view the most important hexose is:**
A) Glucose
B) Fructose
C) Galactose
D) Mannose

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

61) **Five cornered rings are formed by _____, when in solution:**
A) Ribose, glucose and ribulose
B) Deoxyribose, glucose and fructose
C) Fructose, ribose and galactose
D) Ribose, fructose and deoxyribose

A B C D

62) **In free state, glucose is present in:**
A) Grapes C) Dates
B) Figs D) All fruits

A B C D

63) **Our blood normally contains:**
A) 0.08% glucose C) 0.008% glucose
B) 0.8% glucose D) 8.0% glucose

A B C D

64) **For the synthesis of 10 grams of glucose, the solar energy used is:**
A) 7170.6 Kcal C) 717.6 Kcal
B) 7017.6 Kcal D) 7107.6 Kcal

A B C D

65) **Most familiar disaccharide is:**
A) Maltose C) Lactose
B) Sucrose D) Cellobiose

A B C D

66) **On hydrolysis sucrose yields:**
A) Disaccharides C) Non-reducing sugars
B) Oligosaccharides D) Reducing sugars

A B C D

67) **Both glucose and fructose are six-carbon monosaccharides. In solution form both make following ring structures, respectively:**
A) 6 cornered, 5 cornered C) 6 cornered, 6 cornered
B) 5 cornered, 6 cornered D) 5 cornered, 5 cornered

A B C D

68) **Sucrose is formed by condensation of:**
A) L-glucose and D-fructose C) D-glucose and L-fructose
B) D-glucose and D-fructose D) L-glucose and L-fructose

A B C D

69) **They have high molecular weight and are only sparingly soluble in water:**
A) Monosaccharides C) Oligosaccharides
B) Disaccharides D) Polysaccharides

A B C D

70) **Starches are of _____ types:**
A) One C) Three
B) Two D) Four

71) **Amylose starch is:**
A) Soluble in cold water
B) Soluble in hot water
C) Soluble in lukewarm water
D) Insoluble in hot water

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

72) **Muscle and liver cells have much quantity of:**
A) Starch
B) Chitin
C) Glycogen
D) Amylose

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

73) **Cotton is a pure form of:**
A) Lipid
B) Protein
C) Carbohydrate
D) Phospholipid

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

74) **We are unable to digest:**
A) Cellulose
B) Glycogen
C) Amylose
D) Amylopectin

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

75) **In the digestive tract of herbivores, cellulase is secreted by:**
A) Bacteria, Fungi, Protozoa
B) Bacteria, Yeast, Viruses
C) Bacteria, Yeast, Protozoans
D) Bacteria, Fungi, viruses

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

76) **Insolubility in water and solubility in organic solvent is the characteristics of:**
A) Nucleic acids
B) Carbohydrates
C) Lipids
D) Proteins

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

77) **Maximum energy storage is made by:**
A) Lipids
B) Proteins
C) Nucleic acids
D) Carbohydrates

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

78) **Cuticle of plants is made up of:**
A) Lipids
B) Carbohydrates
C) Nucleic acids
D) Proteins

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

79) **The class of lipids which is part of our daily life is named as:**
A) Phospholipids
B) Sphingolipids
C) Neutral lipids
D) Glycolipids

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

80) **Acylglycerols are composed of:**
A) Glycerol and fatty acids
B) Glycerol and amino acids
C) Alcohol and fatty acids
D) Alcohol and amino acids

) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

81) **Following are the names of same class of lipids, EXCEPT:**
A) Triglycerides
B) Neutral lipids
C) Sphingolipids
D) Acylglycerols

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

82) **A compound produced as a result of a chemical reaction of an alcohol with an acid, where a water molecule is released, is called:**
A) Acylglycerol
B) Ester
C) Fatty acids
D) Wax

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

83) **During the formation of a triglyceride _____ molecules of water are formed:**
A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

84) **The number of carbon atoms in fatty acids may be:**
A) 2-7
B) 3-7
C) 2-30
D) 2-40

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

85) **Fatty acids contains even number of carbon atoms in straight chain attached with _____ and having _____:**
A) Hydrogen, an acidic group
B) An acid, an hydrogen
C) Hydrogen, an alcohol
D) An alcohol, an acidic group

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

86) **In animals the fatty acids are:**
A) Branched
B) Straight chain
C) Ringed
D) Unsaturated

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

87) **Solubility of fatty acids in organic solvents and their melting points increase with increasing the:**
A) Number of carbon atoms in chain
B) Number of oxygen atoms in chain
C) Number of hydrogen atoms in chain
D) Number of acid group in chain

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

88) **Melting point of palmitic acid is:**
A) 61.3° C
B) 63.1° C
C) 80° C
D) -8° C

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

89) **The smallest fatty acid is:**
A) Oleic acid
B) Palmitic acid
C) Butyric acid
D) Acetic acid

○ A ○ B ○ C ○ D

90) **A saturated fatty acid with four carbon atoms is:**
A) Acetic acid C) Palmitic acid
B) Butyric acid D) Oleic acid
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

91) **An unsaturated fatty acid with eighteen carbon atoms is:**
A) Acetic acid C) Palmitic acid
B) Butyric acid D) Oleic acid
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

92) **For single double bond a fatty acid suffers from unsaturation of:**
A) One H-atoms C) Three H-atoms
B) Two H-atoms D) Four H-atoms
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

93) **Fat containing unsaturated fatty acids are usually represented by:**
A) Oils C) Butter
B) Solid fats D) Banaspati
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

94) **_____ fats are solid at room temperature, whereas most of the _____ fats are liquids, respectively:**
A) Plant, animal C) Synthetic, Natural
B) Animal, plant D) Natural, Synthetic
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

95) **The specific gravity of fats and oils is:**
A) 0.08 C) 0.008
B) 0.8 D) 8.0
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

96) **Phospholipids are derivatives of:**
A) Phosphatidic acid C) Lecithin
B) Phosphatidylcholine D) Phosphatidylserine
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

97) **Phosphatidic acid upon combining with a nitrogenous base gives rise to:**
A) Phosphatidylserine C) Phospholipids
B) Phosphatidylcholine D) Lecithin
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

98) **Which of the following is/are frequently associated with membrane?**
A) Phospholipids C) Lecithin
B) Phosphatidic acid D) Phosphatidylcholine
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

99) **In phosphatidic acid, phosphoric acid is attached to carbon no. _____ of glycerol:**
A) 01 C) 03
B) 02 D) 04
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

100) **The non-polar region of a phospholipid molecule is:**
A) Hydrophilic region
B) Phosphate containing region
C) Alcohol containing region
D) Fatty acid containing region
) A ○ B ○ C ○ D

Medicos Hub Bio Test #2 Key

1.	C	17.	C	33.	C	49.	C	65.	B	81.	C	97.	C
2.	D	18.	B	34.	C	50.	C	66.	D	82.	B	98.	A
3.	C	19.	C	35.	D	51.	C	67.	A	83.	C	99.	C
4.	B	20.	B	36.	D	52.	A	68.	C	84.	C	100.	D
5.	C	21.	D	37.	D	53.	D	69.	D	85.	A	101.	
6.	D	22.	A	38.	C	54.	D	70.	B	86.	B	102.	
7.	D	23.	B	39.	D	55.	B	71.	B	87.	A	103.	
8.	B	24.	C	40.	D	56.	C	72.	C	88.	B	104.	
9.	D	25.	D	41.	C	57.	A	73.	C	89.	D	105.	
10.	C	26.	B	42.	A	58.	A	74.	A	90.	B	106.	
11.	D	27.	C	43.	C	59.	C	75.	C	91.	D	107.	
12.	C	28.	A	44.	A	60.	A	76.	C	92.	B	108.	
13.	B	29.	B	45.	A	61.	D	77.	A	93.	A	109.	
14.	C	30.	C	46.	C	62.	D	78.	A	94.	B	110.	
15.	B	31.	B	47.	B	63.	A	79.	C	95.	B	111.	
16.	A	32.	C	48.	C	64.	C	80.	A	96.	A	112.	