EXERCISE – I (Conceptual Question) Build Up your Understanding

1. Decreasing order of organic compound in protoplasm is:-
(1) protein, lipid, Nucleic acid, Vitamin
(2) Protein, Nucleic acid, carbohydrate, lipid
(3) Carbohydrate, Lipid, Nucleic acid and vitamin
(4) None of these

2. Which is odd -
(1) Chitin- Carbohydrate (2) Pectin - Protein
(3) Steroid – Lipid (4) Wax - Lipid

3. Glycogen is stored in -
(1) Liver and muscles (2) Liver only (3) Muscles only (4) Pancreas

4. Which one is a disaccharide ?
(1) Galactose (2) Fructose (3) Maltose (4) Dextrin

5. Which element is normally absent in proteins ?
(1) C (2) N (3) S (4) P

6. Which substance is not a carbohydrate ?
(1) Starch (2) Glycogen (3) Wax (4) Glucose

7. To get quick energy one should use -
(1) Carbohydrate (2) Fats (3) Vitamins (4) Proteins

8. Most abundant protein in human body is-
(1) Collagen (2) Myosin (3) Actin (4) Albumin

9. Which is not polysaccharide ?
(1) Sucrose (2) starch (3) Glycogen (4) cellulose

10. Common in feather and Silk is-
(1) Carbohydrate (2) Fats (3) Protein (4) Nucleic acid

11. Monosaccharide is -
(1) Pentose Sugar (2) Hexose Sugar (3) Only Glucose (4) all the above

12. Sugar which is found in haemolymph of insects is called-
(1) Maltose (2) Lactose (3) Trehalose (4) Galactose

13. Which substance is most abundant in cell ?
(1) Carbohydrates (2) Proteins (3) Water (4) Fats

14. Proteins present in cells are very important because-
(1) They provide definite shape to cell (2) They function as biocatalyst
(3) They yield energy (4) They are stored food

15. Dipeptide is-
(1) Structure of two peptide bonds
(2) Two amino acids linked by one peptide bond
(3) bond between one amino acid and one peptide
(4) None

16. Which alnino add is non essential for human body?
(1) Glycine (2) Phenylalanine (3) Arginine (4) Methionine

17. Nails, horns and hooves contain -
(1) Chitin (2) Keratin (3) Both (4) None

18. Essential component of all living organisms
(1) Hemoglobulin (2) Protein (3) Chlorophyll (4) Carbohydrate

19. Glycogen is -
(1) Polymer of amino acids (2) Polymer of fatty acids
(3) Unsaturated fats (4) Polymer of glucose

20. Carbohydrate is -
(1) Polymers of fatty acid (2) Polymer of amino acids
(3) Polyhydroxy aldehyde or ketone (4)None

21. In which form, food is stored in animal body ?
(1) Glucose (2) Glycogen (3) Cellulose (4)ATP

22. Which compound produces more than twice the amount of energy as compared to carbohydrates?
(1) Protein (2) Fats (3) Vitamins (4) Glucose

23. Carbohydrates are stored in mammals as :
(1) Glucose in liver (2) Glycogen in muscles and spleen
(3) Lactic acid in muscles (4) Glycogen·in liver and muscles

24. Which one of the following is polysaccharide?
(1) Sucrose (2) Lactose (3) Glycogen (4) Glucose

25. Starving person will first use :-
(1) Fats (2) Glycogen (3) Blood protein (4) Muscle protein

26. Units of proteins which unite in long chains to form proteins, are called-
(1) Sugar (2) Purines (3) Pyrimidines (4) Amino acids

27. Milk protein is-
(1) Lactogen (2) Myosin (3) Casein (4) Pepsin

28. Chemically enzymes are :-
(1) Fats (2) Carbohydrates (3) Hydrocarbons (4) Proteins

29. Most simple amino acid is-
(1) Tyrosine (2) Lysine (3) Glycine (4) Aspartic acids

30. The amino acids which are not synthesized in the body are called :
(1) Non-essential (2) Essential (3) Deaminated (4) All of them

31. Which of the following will be different in different animals :-
(1) Fats (2) Carbohydrates (3) Proteins (4) Vitamins

32. Fats in the body are formed when :-
(1) Glycogen is formed from glucose
(2) Sugar level becomes stable in blood
(3) Extra glycogen storage in liver and muscles is stopped
(4) All of them

33. For body growth and repair one needs:-
(1) Carbohydrates (2) Fats (3) Proteins (4) Vitamins

34. In India the best source for proteins in herbivorous persons is-
(1) Pulses (2) Potato (3) Egg (4) Meat

35. Proteins are conducted in the body in the form of:-
(1) Amino acids (2) Natural proteins (3)Enzymes (4) nucleic acids

36. Which is sweet in taste, but is not sugar-
(1) Starch (2) Saccharine (3) Lactose (4) Protein

37. The formation of protein can be considered as :
(1) Dehydration synthesis (2) Dehydration analysis
(3) Hydration synthesis (4) Hydration analysis

38. Translocation of sugars in flowering plants occurs in the form of –
(1) Glucose (2) Sucrose (3) Fructose (4) Maltose

39. Sucrose is composed of –
(1) Glucose & Fructose (2) Glucose & Glycogen
(3) Two molecules of Glucose (4) Glycogen & Fructose

40. Which of the following amino acid is essential-
(1) Alanine (2) Glycine (3) Tryptophan (4) Tyrosine

41. Which of the following disaccharides will give two molecules of glucose on hydrolysation
(1) Maltose (2) Sucrose (3) Lactose (4) None

42. Which is very most structural part of the body -
(1) Protein (2) Carbohydrates (3) Lipid (4) Nucleic acid

43. Which of the following sugar is found in ATP
(1) Deoxyribose (2) Ribose (3) Trehalose (4) Glucose

44. Deficiency of protein leads to -
(1) Rickets (2) Scurvy (3) Kwashiorkor (4) Carotenemia

45. Lactose is composed of -
(1) Glucose + galactose (2) Glucose+ fructose
(3) Glucose + glucose (4) Glucose + mannose

46. True statement for cellulose molecule
(1) β - 1' - 4" linkage, unbranched (2) β - 1' - 4" linkage, branched
(3) α - 1' - 4" linkage, branched (4) β - 1'- 6" linkage unbranched

47. Variations in proteins are due to -
(1) Sequence of amino acids (2) Number of amino acids
(3) R- group (4) None

48. The antibodies are -
(1) y (Gamma)- globulins (2) Albumins
(3) Vitamins (4) Sugar

49. Sweetest sugar among the naturally occuring sugars is:-
(1) Glucose (2) Fructose (3) Sucrose (4) Saccharine

50. Histone is a basic protein due to -
(1) Alanine & glycine (2) Methionine & serine
(3) Tryptophan & tyrosine (4) Lysine & Arginine

51. Sugar with five membered ring called -
(1) Pyranose (2) Furanose (3) Dextrorotatory (4) Laevortatory

52. Which sugar occurs only in mammals ?
(1) Trehalose (2) Galactose (3) Lactose (4) Mannose

53. Which sugar does not give Benedict's test ?
(1) Glucose (2) Maltose (3) Fructose (4) Sucrose

54. Amylase and Amyl pectin chains occur in -
(1) Glycogen (2) Starch (3) Cellulose (4) Chitin

55. Which protein is found in maximum amount ?
(1) Catalase (2) Zinc carbonic anhydrase
(3) Transferase (4)RUBISCO

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Question)

1.	(2)	**2.**	(2)	**3.**	(1)	**4.**	(3)	**5.**	(4)	**6.**	(3)	**7.**	(1)
8.	(1)	**9.**	(1)	**10.**	(3)	**11.**	(4)	**12.**	(3)	**13.**	(3)	**14.**	(2)
15.	(2)	**16.**	(1)	**17.**	(2)	**18.**	(2)	**19.**	(4)	**20.**	(3)	**21.**	(2)
22.	(2)	**23.**	(4)	**24.**	(3)	**25.**	(2)	**26.**	(4)	**27.**	(3)	**28.**	(4)
29.	(3)	**30.**	(2)	**31.**	(3)	**32.**	(3)	**33.**	(3)	**34.**	(1)	**35.**	(1)
36.	(2)	**37.**	(1)	**38.**	(2)	**39.**	(1)	**40.**	(3)	**41.**	(1)	**42.**	(1)
43.	(2)	**44.**	(3)	**45.**	(1)	**46.**	(1)	**47.**	(1)	**48.**	(1)	**49.**	(2)
50.	(4)	**51.**	(2)	**52.**	(3)	**53.**	(4)	**54.**	(2)	**55.**	(4)		