

Worksheet Biomolecules

Part-1

Chemistry Affinity

Conceptual, Real world, Happy Learning

1. Which of the following is an example of an aldopentose?
(A) D-Ribose, (B) Glyceraldehyde © Fructose, (D) Erythrose

2. Amino acids generally exist in the form of Zwitter ions. This means they contain

- (A) Basic -NH_2 group and acidic -COOH group**
- (B) The basic -NH_3^+ group and acidic -COO^- group**
- © Basic -NH_2 and acidic -H^+ group**
- (D) Basic -COO^- group and acidic -NH_3^+ group**

3. During acetylation of glucose it needs x moles of acetic anhydride. The value of x would be
(A) 3, (B) 5, © 4, (D) 1

4. Which compound can exist in a dipolar (zwitter ion) structure?

- (A) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2(\text{N}=\text{CH}_2)\text{COOH}$**
- (B) $\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$**
- © $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CONHCH}_2\text{COOH}$**
- (D) $\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$**

5. Globular proteins are present in

- (A) blood**
- (B) Eggs**
- © milk**
- (D) All of these**

6. The anomeric carbon in D(+) glucose is

- (A) C-1 carbon**
- (B) C-2 carbon**
- © C-5 carbon**
- (D) C-6 carbon**

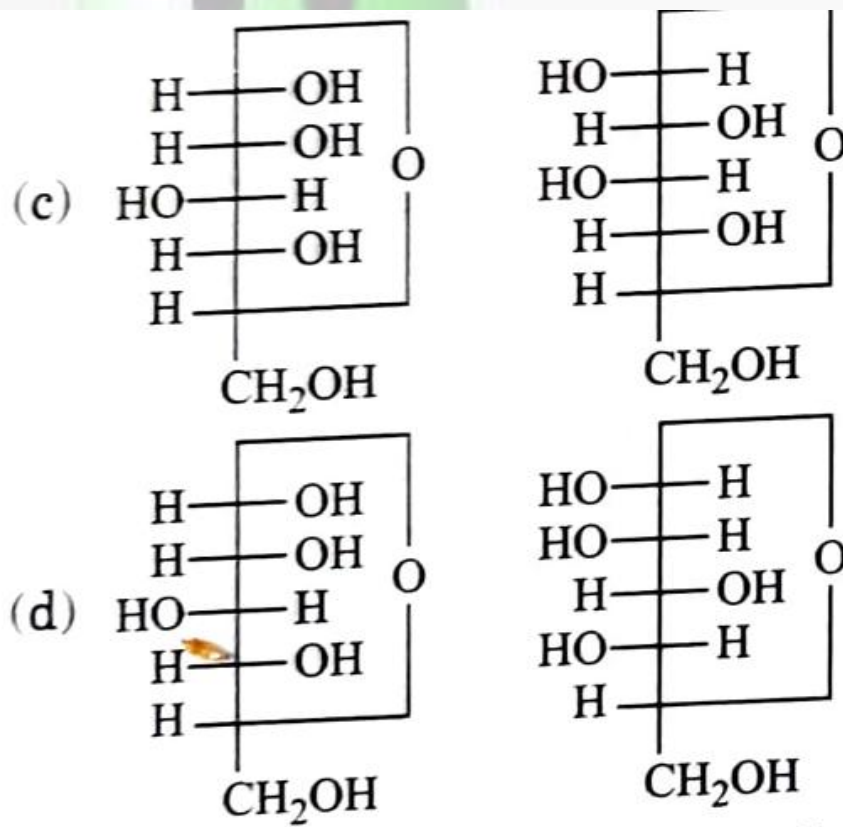
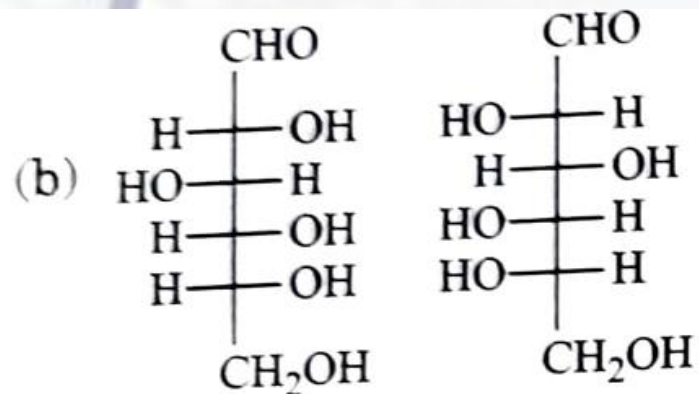
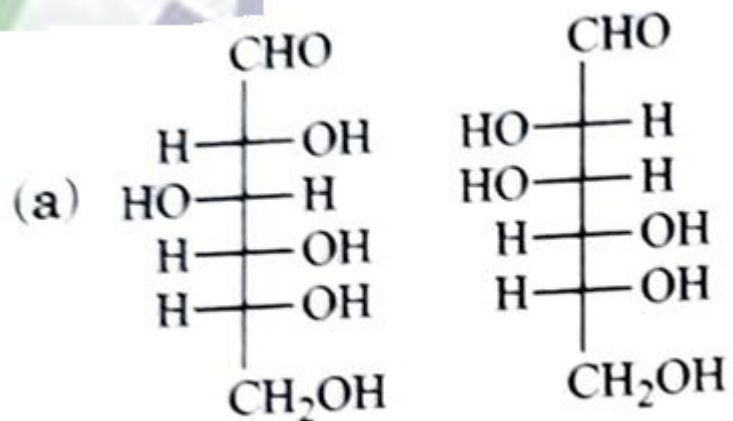
7. Match the sugars in column I with their types of given column II

Column I	Column II
(A) Glucose	(i) Ketohexose
(B) Fructose	(ii) Aldohexose
(C) Ribose	(iii) Aldotetrose
(D) Erythrose	(iv) Aldopentose

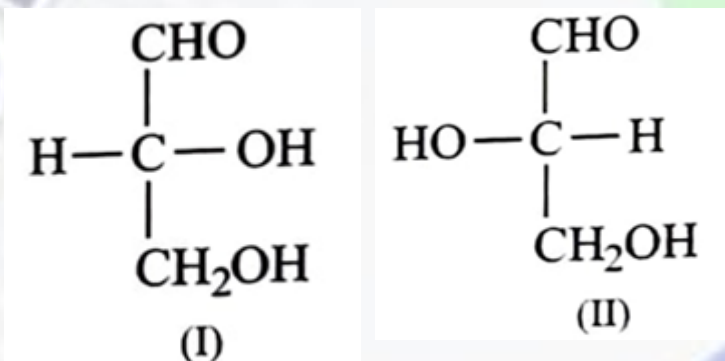
8. Match the sugars in column I with their types of given column II

Column I	Column II
(A) Nucleoside	(i) Sugar + Base + phosphoric acid group
(B) Nucleotide	(ii) Cytosine + Uracil
(C) DNA	(iii) Sugar + base
(D) RNA	(iv) Cytosine + thymine

9. Which of the following pairs represents anomers?



10. The given structures I and II represent configuration of the simplest sugar glyceraldehyde. Which of the following statements is not correct for the structures?



(A) I represents D form while II represents L form of glyceraldehyde

(B) the sugars having same configuration as D-glyceraldehyde are designed as D-sugars

© Natural glucose and fructose are D forms

(D) D is dextrorotatory while L is laevorotatory enantiomer

11. A unit in nucleic acid which contains “base-sugar phosphate” unit is called

(A) nucleotide, (B) Nucleoside, © phosphotide, (D) polypeptide

12. The general formula of carbohydrate is

(A) $C_nH_{2n+1}O$, (B) $C_nH_{2n}O$ © $C_x(H_2O)_y$, (D) $C_n(H_2O)_{2n}$

13. When glucose is treated with bromine, water the product forms

(A) hexanoic acid, (B) gluconic acid © saccharic acid (D) bromohexane

14. Primary structure of a protein is

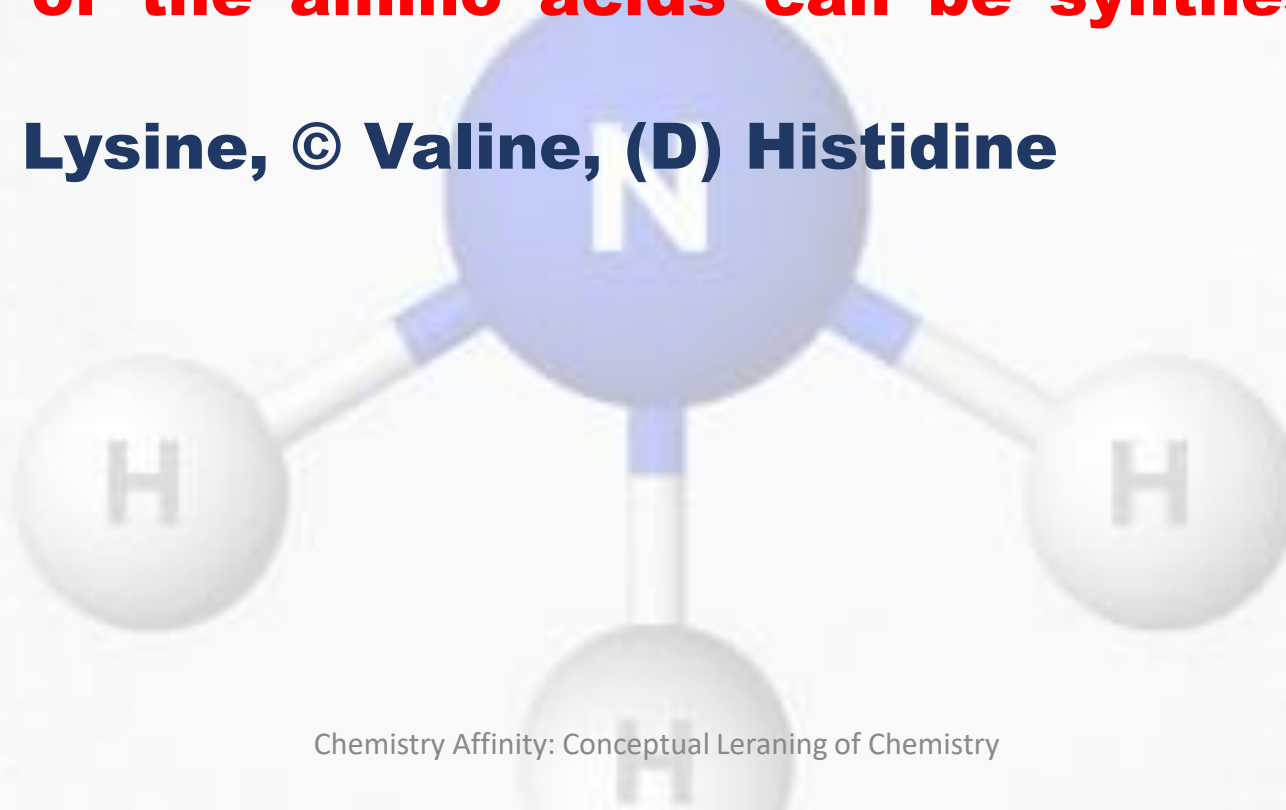
- (A) sequence in which alpha-amino acids are linked to one another**
- (B) sequence in which alpha-amino acids of one polypeptide chain are joined to other chain**
- © the folding patterns of polypeptide chains**
- (D) the pattern in which the polypeptide chains are arranged**

15. When adenine is attached to ribose sugar, it is called adenosine. To make a nucleotide from it, would require

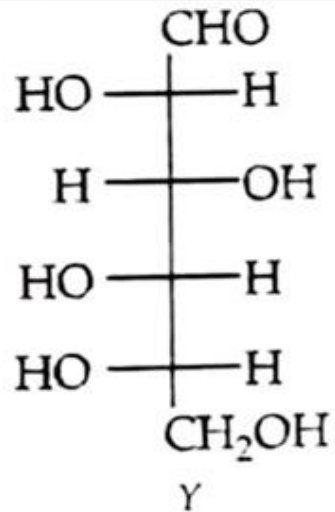
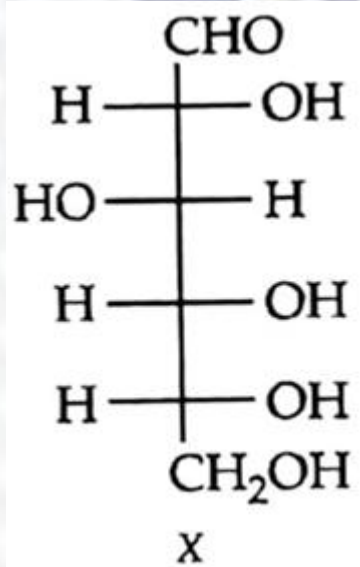
**(A) oxygenation, (B) Addition of a base, © addition of phosphate
(D) hydrogenation**

16. Which one of the amino acids can be synthesized in the body

(A) Alanine, (B) Lysine, © Valine, (D) Histidine



17. Among the following statements about the molecule X and Y which is incorrect



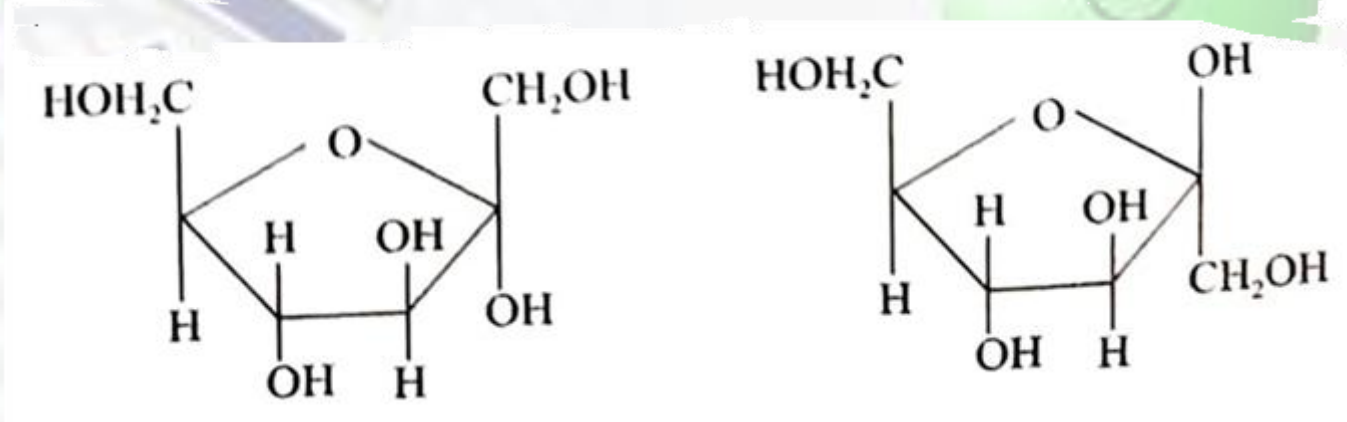
(A) X and Y are diastereomers, (B) X and Y are enantiomers, © X and Y are both aldohexose, (D) X is a D sugar and Y is L sugar

18. Which of the following is not true about amino acids?

- (A) They are constituents of all proteins,
- (B) Alanine having one amino and one carboxylic group
- © Most naturally occurring amino acids have D-configuration,
- (D) Glycine is the only naturally occurring amino acid which is optically active



**19. Five –membered ring structures of fructose are given below.
Mark the incorrect statement**



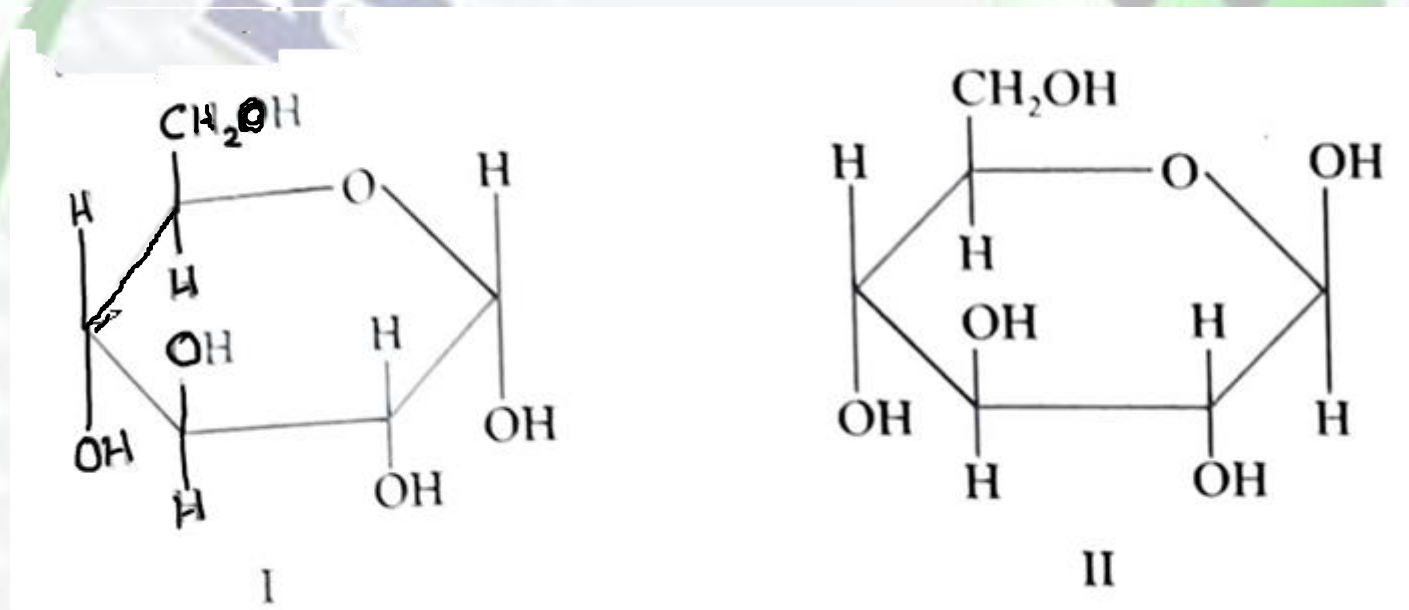
(A) The five membered ring structures are named as furanose structure

(B) The cyclic structures represent two anomers of fructose

© Five membered ring structures are named as pyranose structure

(D) These are called Haworth projection

20. Study the structures of α -D-(+)-glucopyranose and β -D-(+)-glucopyranose and mark the correct statement



- (A) Structures I and II are enantiomers,**
- (B) Structures I and II are anomers**
- © The two structures I and II differ in the configuration C₁ and C₄**
- (D) Both the structures I and II give 2,4-DNP test**



All the Best