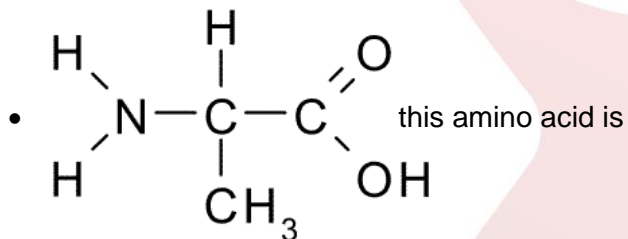


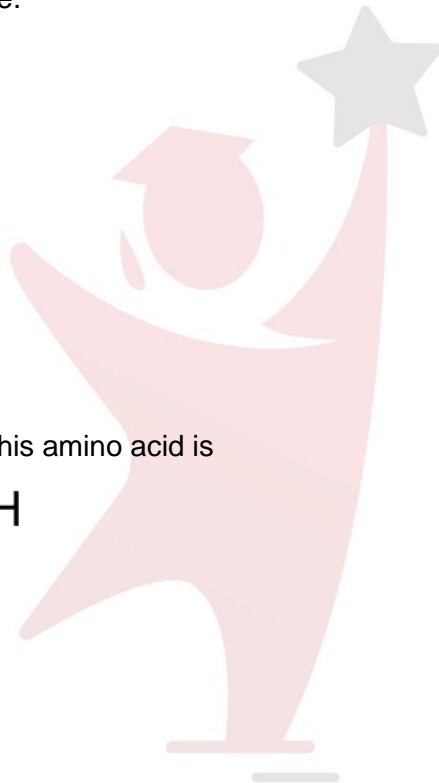
(MBC01-0005E)

- Which of the following is not a characteristic of water?
  - Water has a high specific heat.
  - Water has high heat of vaporization
  - Water exhibits strong cohesion tension
  - Water is less dense than ice.

(MBC01-0006H)



- Serine
- Alanine
- Glycine
- Arginine



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(MBC01-0008E)

- Glycosidic link is broken in digestion of
  - Starch
  - Protein
  - Lipid
  - All of these

(MBC01-0009E)

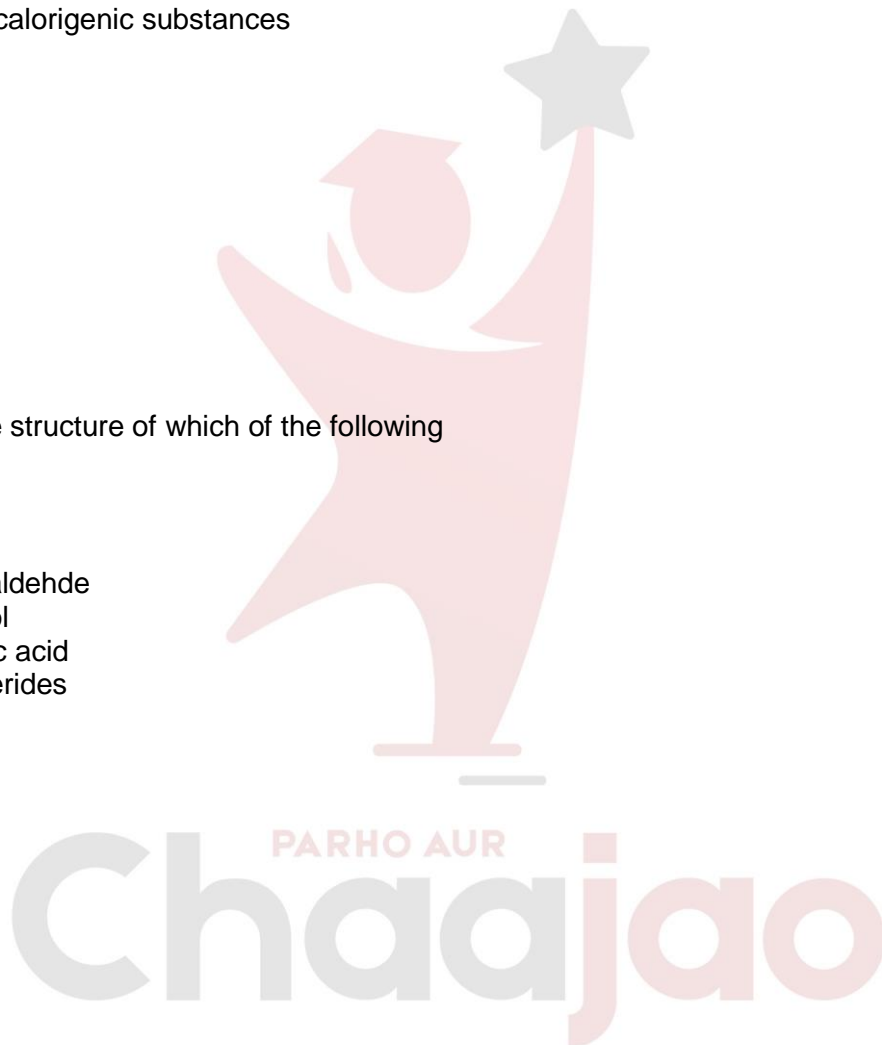
- Carbohydrate, protein and lipids, etc. are included along with biomolecules, because:
  - A) These are organic compounds.
  - B) They can be synthesized in laboratory
  - C) These are carbon compounds which are found in living tissues.
  - D) These are calorogenic substances

(MBC01-0010H)

- $$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH} - \text{OH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{OH} \end{array}$$
- CH – OH is the structure of which of the following
    - A) Glyceraldehde
    - B) Glycerol
    - C) Glyceric acid
    - D) Triglycerides

(MBC01-0012M)

- Which of the following is not a carbohydrate?
  - A) Glucose
  - B) Lactose
  - C) Insulin
  - D) Starch



(MBC01-0013M)

- Which of the following is not a polysaccharide?
  - A) Cellulose
  - B) Glycogen
  - C) Chitin
  - D) Glycerol

(MBC01-0014M)

- A polysaccharide found in plants whose function is storage is
  - A) Starch
  - B) Glycogen
  - C) chitin
  - D) Glucagon

(MBC01-0015H)

- Where are hydrogen bonds important for life?
  - A) In ionic substance
  - B) Between water molecules
  - C) Between hydrogen atoms
  - D) All of the above



(MBC01-PMC-0051)

- Cellulose of wood, an example of:
  - A) Carbohydrates
  - B) Proteins cotton and paper is
  - C) Nucleic acids
  - D) Lipids

(MBC01-PMC-0053)

- The general formula of monosaccharides is:
  - A)  $(CH_2O)_n$
  - B)  $C_n(H_2O)_y$
  - C)  $C_n(H_2O)_n$
  - D)  $C_3(H_2O)_n$

(MBC01-PMC-0054)

- Most of the monosaccharides form a when in solution.
  - A) Straight chain
  - B) Ring structure
  - C) Branched chain
  - D) Folded structure



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(MBC01-PMC-0055)

- Carbon number \_\_\_\_\_ of glucose and \_\_\_\_\_ of fructose respectively make a glycosidic bond to give rise to a sucrose.

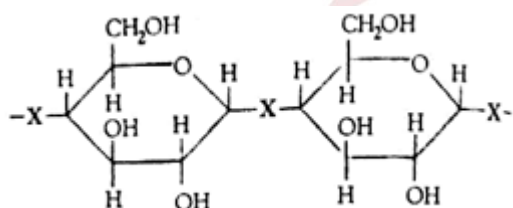
- A) 4, 4
- B) 1, 4
- C) 1, 2
- D) 2, 1

(MBC01-PMC-0056M)

- The most complex and the most abundant carbohydrates in nature are:
  - A) Monosaccharides
  - B) Disaccharides
  - C) Oligosaccharides
  - D) Polysaccharides

(MBC02-AKU-15H)

- The diagram shows a part of polysaccharide chain.



What type of bond is X?

- A)  $\begin{array}{c} -C- \\ | \\ O \end{array}$
- B)  $-O-$
- C)  $-S-$
- D)  $\begin{array}{c} -N- \\ | \\ H \end{array}$

Answer Key	
1	D
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	B
6	C
7	D
8	A
9	B
10	A
11	A
12	B
13	C
14	D
15	B

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