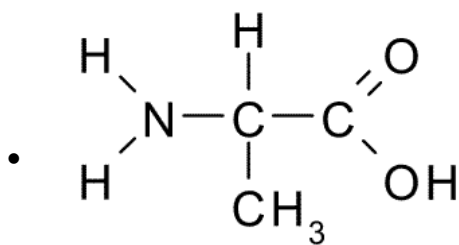


(MBC01-0005E)

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

(MBC01-0006H)



this amino acid is

- A) Serine
- B) Alanine
- C) Glycine
- D) Arginine

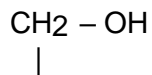
(MBC01-0008E)

- Glycosidic link is broken in digestion of
  - A) Starch
  - B) Protein
  - C) Lipid
  - D) All of these

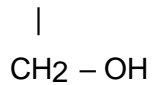
(MBC01-0009E)

- 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 calorigenic substances

(MBC01-0010H)



- CH – OH is the structure of which of the following



- A) Glyceraldehyde
- B) Glycerol
- C) Glyceric acid

(MBC01-0012M)

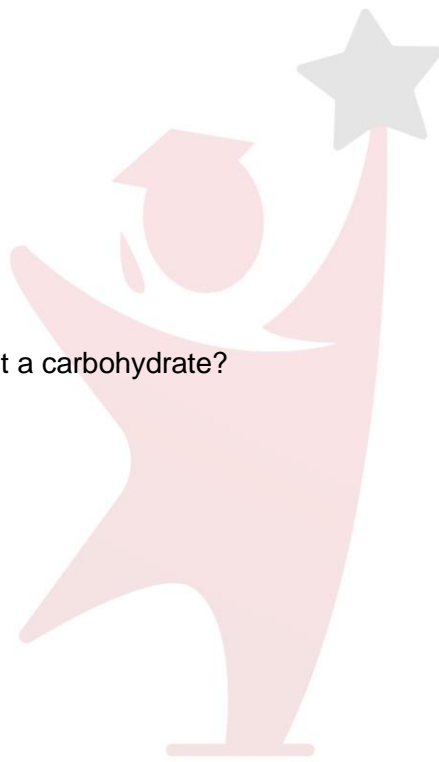
- Which of the following is not a carbohydrate?
  - A) Glucose
  - B) Lactose
  - C) Insulin
  - D) Starch

(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



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(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



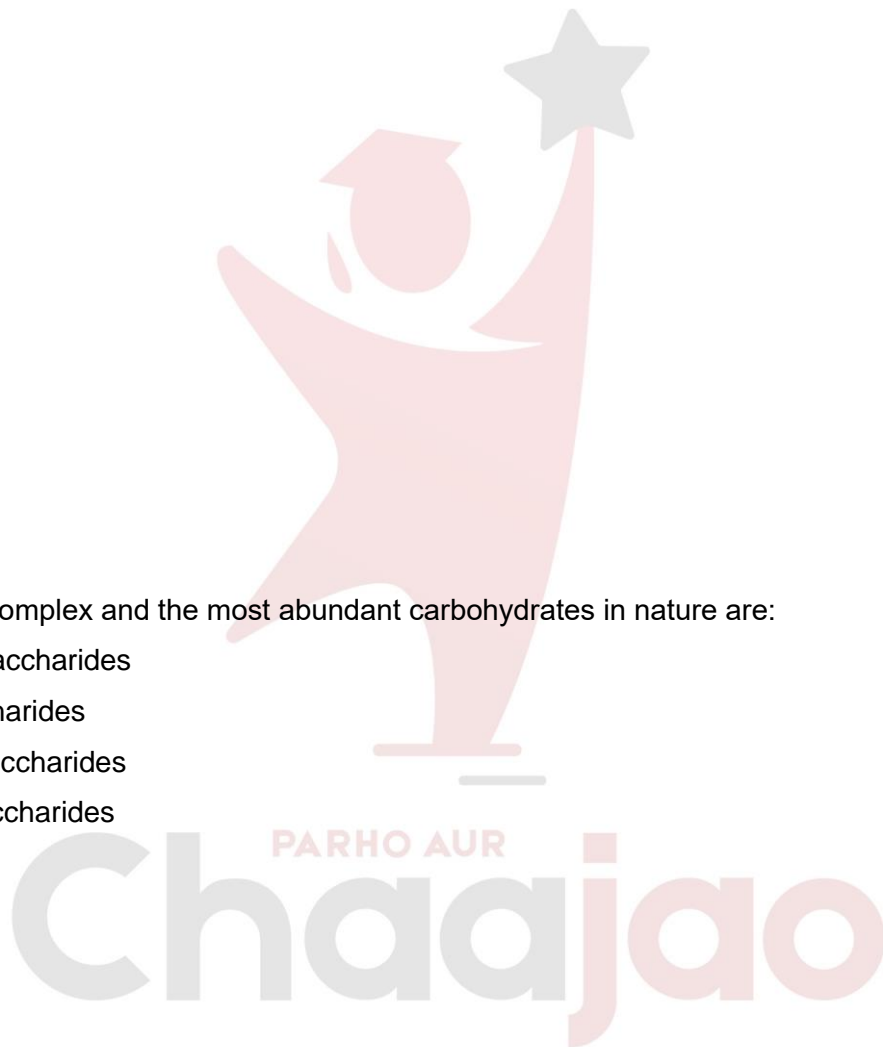
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(MBC01-PMC-0055)

- 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

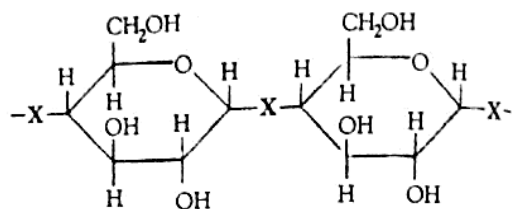
(MBC01-PMC-0056)

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

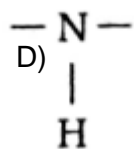
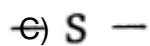
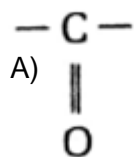


(MBC02-AKU-15H)

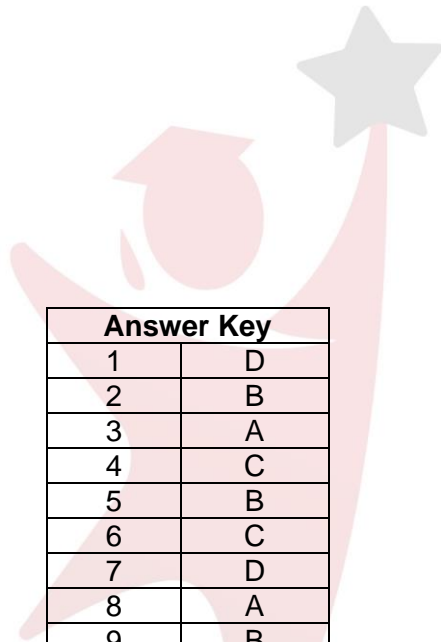
- The diagram shows a part of polysaccharide chain.



What type of bond is X?



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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	C
15	B

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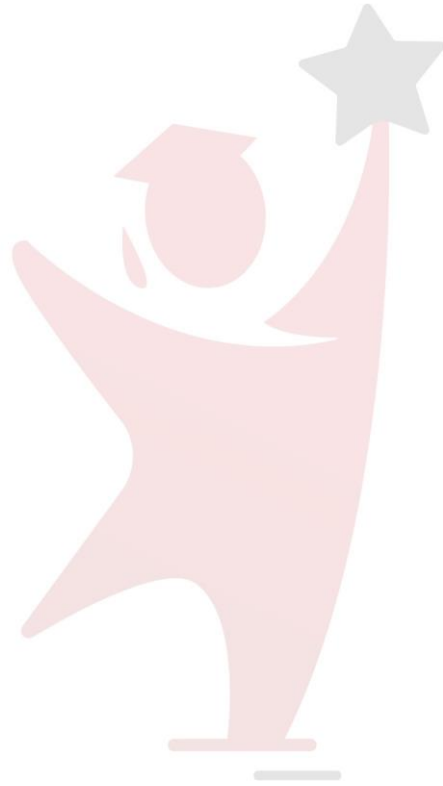




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