

Date Planned : __ / __ / __	Daily Tutorial Sheet-3	Expected Duration : 90 Min
Actual Date of Attempt : __ / __ / __	Level-1	Exact Duration : _____

31. An example of non-reducing sugar is:
 (A) Cane sugar (B) Fructose
 (C) Lactose (D) Cellobiose
32. Which of the following does not show any reducing test of aldehydes?
 (A) Sucrose (B) Fructose (C) Maltose (D) Lactose
33. Insulin is :
 (A) An amino acid (B) Protein
 (C) A carbohydrate (D) A lipid
34. Amino acids are produced on hydrolysis of:
 (A) Nucleic acid (B) Carbohydrates (C) Fats (D) Proteins
35. Which compound can exist in a dipolar (Zwitter ion) state
 (A) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{N}=\text{CH}_2)\text{COOH}$ (B) $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$
 (C) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CONHCH}_2\text{COOH}$ (D) $\text{HOOC} \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COCOCH}_3$
36. Among the following, the achiral amino acid is:
 (A) 2-Ethylalanine (B) glycine
 (C) 2-Hydroxy 3-methyl serine (D) Tryptophan
37. A nucleotide consists of:
 (A) Base and sugar (B) Base and phosphate
 (C) Sugar and phosphate (D) Base, sugar and phosphate
38. Ascorbic acid is a:
 (A) Vitamin (B) Enzyme (C) Protein (D) Carbohydrate
39. Which substance is not present in Ribo nucleic acid?
 (A) Cytosine (B) Adenine (C) Thymine (D) Guanidine
40. In DNA, the complementary bases are:
 (A) Uracil and adenine; cytosine and guanine
 (B) Adenine and thymine; guanine and cytosine
 (C) Adenine and thymine; guanine and uracil
 (D) Adenine and guanine; thymine and cytosine
41. Purine derivative among the following bases is:
 (A) Guanine (B) Cytosine (C) Thymine (D) Uracil
42. RNA is different from DNA because RNA contains
 (A) Ribose sugar and thymine (B) Ribose sugar and uracil
 (C) Deoxyribose sugar and thymine (D) Deoxyribose sugar and uracil
43. Number of chiral carbons in β - D - (+) -glucose is :
 (A) Three (B) Four (C) Five (D) Six

44. Which of the following is not a lipid ?
(A) Oils (B) Fats (C) Waxes (D) Proteins
45. Secondary structure of a protein refers to :
(A) Mainly denatured proteins and structures of prosthetic groups
(B) Three dimensional structure, specially the bond between amino acid residues that are distant from each other in the polypeptide chain
(C) Linear sequence of amino acid residues in the polypeptide chain
(D) Regular folding patterns of continuous portions of the polypeptide chain