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**Max Time : 1 hr** **Class = 12th Chemistry Test Max Marks : 30**

**Biomolecules**

1. What are reducing sugars? [ 1 ]
2. Name the type of bonding which stabilizes -helix structure in proteins? [ 1 ]
3. Sketch the Zwitterion form of -amino acetic acid. [ 1 ]
4. Why are carbohydrates generally optically active? [ 1 ]
5. Name the vitamin whose deficiency cause (i) Night blindness (ii) Poor coagulation of blood.

[ 1 ]

1. Classify the following into monosaccharides and disaccharides : [ 2 ]

Ribose , 2-deoxyribose , maltose , galactose , fructose and lactose

1. What do you understand by the term glycosidic linkage? [ 2 ]
2. (i) Draw the pyranose structure of glucose. [ 2 ]

(ii) What type of linkage is present in proteins?

1. Explain Epimers with examples? [ 2 ]
2. What is the effect denaturation on the structure of proteins? [ 2 ]
3. Name two fat soluble vitamins, their sources and the diseases caused due to their deficiency in diet. [ 3 ]
4. Differentiate between fibrous and globular proteins. [ 3 ]
5. What happens when D – glucose is treated with the following reagents ? [ 3 ]

(i) HI (ii) Bromine water (iii) HNO3

1. Draw the structure of sucrose and lactose. [ 3 ]
2. (i) Name the diseases caused by the vitamin C. [ 3 ]

(ii) Write the name of the linkage of joining two -amino acid

(iii) What are the expected products of hydrolysis of lactose ?