

MCQS ON CARBOHYDRATES WITH ANSWERS

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What are carbohydrates MCQ? Carbohydrates are also known in biochemistry as "saccharides" which means "sugars." Carbohydrates are classified into monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides based on their structure. Carbohydrates perform multiple functions in living organisms.

What are carbohydrates question answers? Carbohydrates, or carbs, are sugar molecules. Along with proteins and fats, carbohydrates are one of three main nutrients found in foods and drinks. Your body breaks down carbohydrates into glucose. Glucose, or blood sugar, is the main source of energy for your body's cells, tissues, and organs.

What is the general formula of carbohydrates Mcq? The general formula for any carbohydrate is $(CH_2O)_n = C_n(H_2O)_n$.

What are the possible questions about carbohydrates?

What is the smallest carbohydrate? The smallest carbohydrates are monosaccharides such as glucose whereas polysaccharides such as starch, cellulose and glycogen can be large and even indeterminate in length. The energy produced by carbohydrates is 4 calories per gram.

Which carbohydrate has no nutritional value? Refined sugars are often called empty calories because they have little to no nutritional value. Simple carbohydrates are broken down quickly by the body to be used as energy.

What foods are high in carbs to avoid? Which foods are high in carbohydrates to avoid? You should be careful of foods that are high in carbs but have little nutritional value. Although they taste good, limit your helpings of cakes, pastries, full-sugar sodas, candy, and refined starches (like white pasta, white bread, and white rice).

What is the most carb-heavy food?

What foods turn into sugar? Our body converts starches — like potatoes, pasta, rice, bread, and beans — into the simple sugar called glucose.

Which is the simplest carbohydrate? Glucose is the simplest form of carbohydrate.

What is the major function of carbohydrates? The major function of carbohydrates is to provide energy. The body uses glucose to provide most of the energy for the human brain. About half of the energy used by muscles and other body tissues is provided from glucose and glycogen, a storage form of carbohydrate.

What is the main formula of a carbohydrate? The general chemical formula of carbohydrate is $(CH_2O)_n$. For example - in the case of glucose, substitute $n=6$, then the chemical formula of glucose is $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

What are 5 interesting facts about carbohydrates?

What is the main rule of carbohydrates? Carbs provide your body with energy. One of the primary functions of carbohydrates is to provide your body with energy. Most of the carbohydrates in the foods you eat are digested and broken down into glucose before entering the bloodstream.

What are the 3 most important carbohydrates? Carbohydrates — fiber, starches and sugars — are essential food nutrients. Your body turns carbs into glucose (blood sugar) to give you the energy you need to function. Complex carbs in fruits, vegetables and whole-grain foods are less likely to spike blood sugar than simple carbs (sugars).

What is the cleanest carbohydrate? The best choices are those that aren't processed. Whole grains, fruits, and vegetables are considered good carbs because

they contain vitamins, minerals, and dietary fiber.

What is another name for a carbohydrate? Terminology. In scientific literature, the term "carbohydrate" has many synonyms, like "sugar" (in the broad sense), "saccharide", "ose", "glucide", "hydrate of carbon" or "polyhydroxy compounds with aldehyde or ketone".

What is the biggest carbohydrate? One of the largest and most branched types of carbohydrate is glycogen. Glycogen is the storage form of carbohydrate in our bodies (in muscle and liver).

Which carbohydrate can humans not digest? The correct answer is Cellulose. Cellulose is a carbohydrate molecule. It can be only digested by ruminant animals. Humans can not digest it.

Which carbohydrate is not sugar? Cellulose is also polysaccharide and amorphous. Thus it is tasteless and non-sugar.

What organs need carbohydrates? Carbohydrates are your body's main source of energy: They help fuel your brain, kidneys, heart muscles, and central nervous system.

What foods have zero carbs? Food and drinks allowed on a no-carb diet include meat, fish, eggs, cheese, butter, oils, water, and plain coffee or tea. If you're less stringent, you can also eat nuts, seeds, non-starchy vegetables, and high fat fruits like avocado and coconut since these foods are low in net carbs.

What is the healthiest carb to eat? Examples of complex carbs include starchy vegetables (white and sweet potatoes, peas, corn), legumes (beans, lentils), and whole grains. Choose these carbs to get the most nutrition with the least impact on blood sugar.

What is the trick to eating carbs? The trick is to eat more whole carbohydrates, such as vegetables, beans, potatoes and whole grains. Eat refined carbs less frequently, including white bread, pastries, pastas, sugary soft drinks, pizza and other fast foods.

What is the number one worst carb to eat? 1. Sugary Foods. Most people already think of many of the foods in this category as unhealthy treats. Candy, soft drinks, and sweet desserts such as cake, chocolate, and ice cream are all expected entries on a list of carbs to avoid to lose weight.

Is oatmeal high in carbs? Oats are technically a high-carbohydrate food, with 70.7g carbs per 100g oats. However, the type of carbs that oats contain are known as 'complex' carbs – a primary energy source for our bodies. Oats are complex carbs because they contain plenty of fibre, both soluble and insoluble, as well as beta-glucan.

Is peanut butter high in carbs? Low in carbs Pure peanut butter contains only 20% carbs, making it suitable for a low carb diet. It also causes a very low rise in blood sugar, making it a good option for people with type 2 diabetes (7).

What is a carbohydrate quizlet? Carbohydrates are molecules compounds made from just three elements: Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Which are carbohydrates? Carbohydrates (carbs) are a type of macronutrient found in certain foods and drinks. Sugars, starches and fiber are carbohydrates. Other macronutrients include fat and protein. Your body needs balanced macronutrients to stay healthy.

What are carbohydrates best defined as? Carbohydrates are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen and have a general formula that approximates CH_2O . They are polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones or form polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones when hydrolyzed. Carbohydrates occur as monosaccharides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, and polysaccharides.

What are carbohydrates known as simple? Simple carbohydrates are also known more simply as “sugars” and are grouped as either monosaccharides or disaccharides. The word monosaccharide comes from the root words “mono” meaning one and “saccharide” meaning sugar. Monosaccharides are one single sugar and include glucose, fructose, and galactose.

What is the main function of carbohydrates? The primary role of carbohydrates is to supply energy to all cells in the body. Many cells prefer glucose as a source of

energy versus other compounds like fatty acids. Some cells, such as red blood cells, are only able to produce cellular energy from glucose.

Why are carbohydrates called carbs? The term carbohydrate was originally used to describe compounds that were literally "hydrates of carbon" because they had the empirical formula CH_2O .

What best describes carbohydrates? Carbohydrates are organic macromolecules that are made up of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms and are used for energy storage or as structural molecules.

What are 3 main types of carbohydrates?

What is another name for a carbohydrate? Carbohydrate is also called as sugars or saccharides or polyhydroxy aldehydes/ketones.

What enzyme breaks down carbohydrates? The main digestive enzymes made in the pancreas include: Amylase (made in the mouth and pancreas; breaks down complex carbohydrates) Lipase (made in the pancreas; breaks down fats) Protease (made in the pancreas; breaks down proteins)

What carbs don't spike blood sugar? Examples of complex carbs include starchy vegetables (white and sweet potatoes, peas, corn), legumes (beans, lentils), and whole grains. Choose these carbs to get the most nutrition with the least impact on blood sugar.

What are carbohydrate foods to avoid?

What can a carbohydrate be defined as? A carbohydrate is a naturally occurring compound, or a derivative of such a compound, with the general chemical formula $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$, made up of molecules of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), and oxygen (O). Carbohydrates are the most widespread organic substances and play a vital role in all life.

How many carbs per day? How many carbohydrates do you need? The Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend that carbohydrates make up 45% to 65% of total daily calories. So if you get 2,000 calories a day, between 900 and 1,300 calories should be from carbohydrates. That translates to between 225 and 325

grams of carbs a day.

What is the most carb-heavy food?

What are good and bad carbs? Nutrition experts divide carbohydrates into “good” and “bad.” Good carbs, like whole grains, brown rice and legumes, don't raise blood glucose quickly. Bad carbs, like white bread, cookies and sugary sodas, cause blood glucose to rise quickly.

Theory of Magnetic Recording

Q: What is the fundamental principle behind magnetic recording? A: Magnetic recording utilizes the phenomenon of magnetization and demagnetization to store information on magnetic media. It involves the selective recording of magnetic domains, which are regions within the media where the magnetic moments of individual atoms are aligned.

Q: How is data encoded and stored in the magnetic media? A: Digital data is converted into magnetic pulses by a write head, which generates a magnetic field that aligns the magnetic domains in the media. A read head then detects the changes in the magnetic field caused by these domains, reconstructing the original data.

Q: What factors influence the quality and reliability of magnetic recordings? A: The quality of magnetic recordings is affected by several factors, including the coercivity (resistance to magnetization) of the media, the speed of the recording and playback processes, and the signal-to-noise ratio. Reliability is enhanced through error correction techniques and redundancy measures.

Q: What are the different types of magnetic recording technologies? A: Common magnetic recording technologies include:

- **Longitudinal recording:** Magnetization is aligned parallel to the direction of data movement.
- **Perpendicular recording:** Magnetization is aligned perpendicular to the direction of data movement.

- **Shingled magnetic recording:** Overlapping recording tracks to increase storage density.
- **Patterned magnetic recording:** Pre-determined patterns in the media enable higher densities.

Q: What are the applications of magnetic recording? A: Magnetic recording is widely used in various storage devices, including:

- Hard disk drives (HDDs) for computers
- Solid-state drives (SSDs) for laptops and mobile devices
- Magnetic tape for data backups and archiving
- Credit and debit cards for financial transactions

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Section 6: Introduction to Electronic Signals

Q1. What is an electronic signal?

A1. An electronic signal is a physical quantity that carries information. It can vary in amplitude, frequency, or phase to represent data or control functions.

Q2. What are the different types of electronic signals?

A2. Electronic signals can be classified based on their waveform. Common types include analog signals, which vary continuously, and digital signals, which take on discrete values.

Q3. What are the properties of electronic signals?

A3. Important properties include amplitude (strength), frequency (rate of oscillation), phase (time shift), and bandwidth (range of frequencies). These properties determine how a signal is received, processed, and transmitted.

Q4. What is signal processing?

A4. Signal processing involves manipulating electronic signals to extract, enhance, or transform information. This includes filtering, amplification, modulation, and other operations performed on analog and digital signals.

Q5. What is electronic communication?

A5. Electronic communication involves transmitting and receiving information over a physical medium, such as wires, fiber optics, or wireless channels. Electronic signals are the carriers of information in such systems.

[theory of magnetic recording, the english hub 2a libro, section 6 introduction to electronic signals](#)

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