

Biomolecules

- Q.1 How do you explain the absence of aldehyde group in the pentaacetate of D-glucose?
- Q.2 What is the glycosidic linkage?
- Q.3 What is meant by inversion of sugars?
- Q.4 Give examples of reducing and non-reducing sugars.
- Q.5 What is the denaturation of proteins?
- Q.6 What are "Zwitter's" ions?
- Q.7 Define a peptide linkage.
- Q.8 What is the difference between α -helix and β -pleated structure of proteins?
- Q.9 What happens when D-glucose is treated with the following reagents?
(i) HI (ii) Bromine water (iii) HNO_3
- Q.10 How do you explain Amphoteric behaviour of amino acids?
- Q.11 What are the hydrolysis products of
(i) sucrose and (ii) lactose?
- Q.12 Where does the water present in the egg go after boiling the egg?
- Q.13 ~~Assertion~~ Assertion: Purine base present in DNA are adenine and Guanine.
Reason: The base thymine is present in RNA whereas base Uracil is present in DNA

Q.14 which of the following is a fibrous protein?

- a) Glucoprotein
- b) Keratin
- c) Proteases
- d) Prolamine

Q.15 The combination of nitrogen - Containing heterocyclic base with 1' position of sugar is known as.

- a) S-RNA
- b) nucleotide
- c) m-RNA
- d) nucleoside.