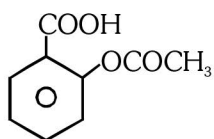


- 16.** Structure of glycogen is similar to :-
 (1) Alylose (2) Amylopectin
 (3) Cellulose (4) Glucose
- 17.** Which of the following gives osazone different from the other three :-
 (1) Glucose (2) Mannose
 (3) Galactose (4) Fructose
- 18.** Anomers of glucose (α -form & β -form) are differ in the stereochemistry at which carbon –
 (1) C-1 (2) C-2
 (3) C-3 (4) All of these
- 19.** Sucrose in presence of invertase on hydrolysis gave –
 (1) Glucose (2) Fructose
 (3) Ethyl alcohol (4) 1 & 2 both
- 20.** Which of the following B group vitamins can be stored in our body.
 (1) Vitamin B₁ (2) Vitamin B₂
 (3) Vitamin B₆ (4) Vitamin B₁₂
- 21.** Which of the following are polysaccharides –
 (a) Starch (b) cellulose
 (c) dextrans (d) glycogen
 (1) a, b & c (2) a, b, d
 (3) a & c (4) a, b, c, d
- 22.** Cellulose can not be tested by followings –
 (1) Fehling's solution (2) Tollen's reagent
 (3) Both of these (4) None of these
- 23.** On hydrolysis of proteins, the product is/are –
 (1) Amino acids (2) Peptides
 (3) Enzymes (4) 1 & 2 both
- 24.** Which of the following do not have hemiacetal group:-
 (1) Fructose (2) Maltose
 (3) Sucrose (4) Glucose
- 25.** In amino acids, more number of amino than carboxyl groups makes it –
 (1) acidic (2) Basic
 (3) Neutral (4) None of these
- 26.** Which amino acids are called non essential –
 (1) those which can be synthesized in the body.
 (2) those which have more amino groups as compared to carboxyl groups
 (3) those which have equal number of amino acid and carboxyl groups
 (4) None of these
- 27.** Which of the following is not essential amino acid –
 (1) Serine (2) Lysine
 (3) Threonine (4) Tryptophan
- 28.** In acidic & alkaline solution amino acids exists as a –
 (1) Positive ion & negative ion respectively
 (2) Negative ion & positive ions respectively
 (3) Neutral in both medium
 (4) None of these
- 29.** In which of following shapes are found in tertiary structure of proteins –
 (1) Fibrous (2) Globular
 (3) Both of these (4) None of these
- 30.** The example of globular protein is
 (1) Silk (2) Collagen
 (3) Haemoglobin (4) All of these
- 31.** If a native protein is subjected to physical or chemical treatment which may disrupt its various forms without affecting its primary structure, are called –
 (1) Inactive protein
 (2) Denatured protein
 (3) Both of these
 (4) None of these
- 32.** The coagulation of egg protein while boiling of egg is called –
 (1) Reversible protein denaturation
 (2) Irreversible protein denaturation
 (3) Renaturation
 (4) None of these
- 33.** An enzyme molecule may contain protein and non-protein part. Non-protein part is known as:-
 (1) Holoenzyme (2) Cofactor
 (3) Inverted enzyme (4) None of these
- 34.** Cofactor which gets attached to the enzyme at the time of reaction are known as
 (1) Coenzymes (2) Apoenzyme
 (3) Prothetic group (4) None of these
- 35.** Mainly DNA is localized in –
 (1) Cytoplasm (2) Nucleus
 (3) Mitochondria (4) Chloroplasts

- 36.** RNA contains following pyrimidine bases –
 (a) Thymine (b) Uracil
 (c) Cytosine (d) Adenine
 (1) b & c (2) a, b, c
 (3) a, b, d (4) All of these
- 37.** DNA molecules can duplicate themselves-called –
 (1) Replication (2) Translation
 (3) Transcription (4) None of these
- 38.** Which of the following carbohydrates are branched polymer of glucose.
 (1) Glycogen (2) Amylopectin
 (3) Cellulose (4) Both (1) & (2)
- 39.** Vitamin K
 (1) Is phyloquinone
 (2) Soluble in oils and fats
 (3) Deficiency lenthens the blood clotting
 (4) All of these
- 40.** Which of the following is not an amino acid
 (1) Histidine (2) Benzidine
 (3) Alanine (4) Proline
- 41.** Vitamin C is called :
 (1) Antisterility (2) Antiscurvey
 (3) both of these (4) None of these
- 42.** Reducing sugars are one which :
 (1) reduce fehling's solutions
 (2) not reduce tollen's reagent
 (3) Have bonded aldehydic or ketonic groups
 (4) All of these
- 43.** Multiple deficiencies caused by lack of more than one vitamin are more common in human beings. This condition of vitamin deficiency is known as
 (1) avitaminosis (2) xerophthalmia
 (3) convulsions (4) None of these
- 44.** Which vitamin is synthesize in human body from carotene
 (1) Vitamin-A (2) Vitamin-C
 (3) Vitamin-K (4) All of these
- 45.** Which of the following is correct about H-bonding in nucleotide –
 (1) A–T G–C (2) A–G T–C
 (3) G–T A–C (4) A–A T–T
- 46.** Which of the following is monomer unit of polystyrene :-
 (1) $\begin{array}{c} -\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}- \\ | \\ \text{CN} \end{array}$ (2) $-\text{CF}_2-\text{CF}_2-$
 (3) $\begin{array}{c} -\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}- \\ | \\ \text{Cl} \end{array}$ (4) $\begin{array}{c} -\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2- \\ | \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{array}$
- 47.** Weakest intermolecular forces are present in :-
 (1) Neoprene (2) Terylene
 (3) Polystyrene (4) Bakelite
- 48.** Thermosetting polymer, Bakelite is formed by the reaction of phenol with :-
 (1) $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ (2) CH_3CHO
 (3) HCHO (4) HCOOH
- 49.** Which one is classified as a condensation polymer?
 (1) Teflon (2) Acrylonitrile
 (3) Dacron (4) Neoprene
- 50.** Novolac is a :
 (1) linear polymer of urea and formaldehyde
 (2) crosslink polymer of urea and formaldehyde
 (3) linear polymer of phenol and formaldehyde
 (4) crosslink polymer of phenol and formaldehyde
- 51.** Which of the following is not a semisynthetic polymer.
 (1) cis-polyisoprene (2) cellulose nitrate
 (3) cellulose acetate (4) valcanised rubber
- 52.** Branched chain polymer is-
 (1) High density polythene
 (2) Low density polythene
 (3) Poly vinyl chloride
 (4) Bakelite
- 53.** Mechanical properties like tensile strength, elasticity, toughness etc, are governed by intermolecular forces. These intermolecular forces are -
 (1) Hydrogen bond (2) Vander waals force
 (3) Both of these (4) None of these
- 54.** Monomer unit of Nylon-6,6 is/are -
 (1) Adipic acid
 (2) 1,4-butamethylene diamine
 (3) Caprolactum
 (4) All of these
- 55.** Which of following polymer is used as glass reinforcing materials in safety helmets-
 (1) Terylene (2) Teflon
 (3) Terephthalic acid (4) Ethylene glycol
- 56.** Polymer used in radio and television cabinets-
 (1) PVC (2) Polystyrene
 (3) Polypropene (4) Glyptal
- 57.** Aspirin is also known as –
 (1) Methyl salicylic acid (2) acetyl salicylate
 (3) Methyl salicylate (4) Acetyl salicylic acid

58. Paracetamol is :-
 (1) Analgesic (2) Antipyretic
 (3) Both (4) Antiseptic



59. is used as

- (1) Antiseptic (2) Analgesic
 (3) Antibiotic (4) Micro organism
60. Which among the following is a tranquilizer ?
 (1) Equanil (2) promethazine
 (3) Omeprazole (4) Cimetidine
61. Which is incorrect statement ?
 (1) Drugs are chemicals of low molecular masses (100-500 μ)
 (2) When drugs interact with macromolecular target and produce a biological response, they are called as potential poisons
 (3) Use of chemicals for therapeutic effect is called chemotherapy
 (4) Medicines are used in diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases
62. Drugs which interfere with natural action of histamine by competing with histamine are called.
 (1) Antidepressant (2) Antihistamine
 (3) Antimicrobial (4) Antipyretic
63. Barbituric acid and its derivative constitutes an important class of
 (1) Narcotic analgesic (2) Antiallergic
 (3) Tranquilizers (4) Antimicrobial
64. Drugs bind to a site (other than enzyme's active site). This site is named is.
 (1) Competitive site (2) Allosteric site
 (3) Non-active site (4) Super active site
65. Name of drug that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function
 (1) Antagonist
 (2) Antireceptor
 (3) Antacid
 (4) Non-additive analgesic
66. First popular antacid drug was
 (1) Cimetidine (2) Ranitidine
 (3) Zantac (4) Equanil

67. Which chemical is responsible for mood change.
 (1) Noradrenaline (2) Dimetapp
 (3) Seldane (4) All

68. Which is not an example of tranquilizer
 (1) Iproniazid (2) Phenelzine
 (3) Ofloxacin (4) Barbiturates

69. Morphine is used in
 (1) Cardiac pain (2) Terminal cancer
 (3) Child birth (4) All

70. The first effective antibacterial agent discovered by Ehrlich
 (1) Prontosil (2) Azo dye
 (3) Salvarsan (4) Penicillin

71. Which is not Bactericidal antibiotic.
 (1) Penicillin (2) Aminoglycosides
 (3) Ofloxine (4) Erythromycine

72. Which is not Bacteriostatic antibiotic.
 (1) Erythromycin (2) Penicillin
 (3) Tetracycline (4) Chloromphenicol

73. Which broad spectrum antibiotic is given orally in case of typhoid and dysentery.
 (1) Ampicillin (2) Amoxycilline
 (3) Ofloxacin (4) Chloromphenicol

74. Find incorrect match

Drug	Category
(1) Chlordiazepoxide	Tranquilizer
(2) Chloramphenicol	Antibiotic
(3) Veronal	Antiseptic
(4) Sulphanilamide	Antibiotic

75. Find incorrect match

Drug	Treatment of
(1) Salvarsan	Syphilis
(2) Chloramphenicol	Typhoid
(3) Morphine	Cardiac pain
(4) Mixture of $Mg(OH)_2$ and $Al(OH)_3$	Analgesic

76. Which artificial sweetener is of great value to diabetic person.

(1) Aspartame	(2) Saccharin
(3) Sucrose	(4) Alitame

77. Which is mild tranquilizer used in controlling depression and hypertension.

(1) Meprobamate	(2) Norethindrone
(3) Ethynylestradiol	(4) Terpeneol

- 78.** 0.2% solution of phenol and 0.2-0.4 ppm chlorine in aqueous solution respectively behave as.
 (1) Antiseptic, Disinfectant
 (2) Disinfectant, Antiseptic
 (3) Disinfectant, Antacid
 (4) Antiseptic, Antacid
- 79.** The first popular artificial sweetening agent is.
 (1) Saccharin (2) Asparfame
 (3) Alitame (4) Sucralose
- 80.** Which is stable at cooking temperature & doesn't provide calories.
 (1) Aspartame (2) Saccharin
 (3) Sucralose (4) Alitame
- 81.** Highest sweetness value found in
 (1) Aspartame (2) Alitame
 (3) Saccharin (4) Sucralose
- 82.** Which sweetening agent is used in soft drinks.
 (1) Aspartame (2) Saccharin
 (3) Sucralose (4) Alitame
- 83.** Which is unstable at cooking temperature
 (1) Aspartame (2) Alitame
 (3) Saccharin (4) All
- 84.** Soap are sodium or potassium salt of fatty acid unlike.
 (1) Palmitic acid (2) Oleic acid
 (3) 1 & 2 (4) Maleic acid
- 85.** Which enhance lathering property of soap.
 (1) Sodium carbonate
 (2) Sodium rosinate
 (3) Sodium stearate
 (4) Trisodium phosphate
- 86.** To make soft soap, saponification contain.
 (1) NaOH (2) KOH
 (3) Glycesol (4) Glycol
- 87.** Hair conditioners contain which kind of detergent.
 (1) Cationic (2) Anionic
 (3) Non ionic (4) All
- 88.** Which is used as food preservatives
 (1) NaCl (2) Sugar
 (3) Vegetable oil (4) All
- 89.** Which is added to soap to impart antiseptic properties.
 (1) Bithionol (2) Soframycin
 (3) Glycol (4) Ethanol

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	4	3	1	4	4
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	2	3	1	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	3
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	4	1	3	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	1
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	2	4	3	4
Que.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	
Ans.	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	