

MISSION M.B.BS

Date: 22/06/2022

Subject: ZOOLOGY

Topic : BIOMOLECULES - L2

Class: Standard XI

Instructions:

A

1. Lactose is composed of:
 - A. Glucose + Glucose
 - B. Glucose + Fructose
 - C. Fructose + Galactose
 - D. Glucose + Galactose
2. Which of the following is a disaccharide?
 - A. Ribose
 - B. Maltose
 - C. Glucose
 - D. Cellulose
3. Which one of the following is a non-reducing carbohydrate?
 - A. Maltose
 - B. Sucrose
 - C. Lactose
 - D. Ribose 5-Phosphate

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4. Chitin is a:
- A. Phosphorus-containing polysaccharide
 - B. Sulphur containing polysaccharide
 - C. Simple polysaccharide
 - D. Nitrogen-containing polysaccharide
5. Which amongst the following is a reducing sugar?
- A. Galactose
 - B. Glycogen
 - C. Sucrose
 - D. Cellulose
6. The chitinous exoskeleton of arthropods is formed by the polymerisation of
- A. keratin sulphate and chondroitin sulphate
 - B. D-glucosamine
 - C. N-acetylglucosamine
 - D. lipoglycans
7. Inulin found in plant cells is a:
- A. Storage heteropolysaccharide
 - B. Structural homopolysaccharide
 - C. Storage homopolysaccharide
 - D. Structural heteropolysaccharide

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8. Choose the group of polysaccharides.
 - A. Starch, glycogen, cellulose
 - B. Sucrose, maltose, glucose
 - C. Glucose, fructose, lactose
 - D. Galactose, starch, sucrose

9. Which among the following is a heteropolysaccharide?
 - A. Peptidoglycan
 - B. Starch
 - C. Inulin
 - D. Chitin

10. Cellulose, the most important constituent of the plant cell wall is made up of:
 - A. Unbranched chain of glucose molecules linked by an alpha 1,4-glycosidic bond
 - B. Branched chains of glucose molecules linked by a beta 1,4-glycosidic bond in the linear chains and alpha 1,6- glycosidic bond at the sites of branching
 - C. Unbranched chain of glucose molecules linked by beta 1,4-glycosidic bond
 - D. Branched chains of glucose molecules linked by alpha 1,6-glycosidic bond at the site of branching