Carbohydrates

Multiple Choice Question on Carbohydrates

A positive Benedict's test is not given by

A.Lactose
B.Maltose
C.Sucrose
D.Glucose

The most important epimerof glucose is

A.Arabinose
B.Fructose
C.Galactose
D.Xylose

Q28 Analogue of starch is

A.cellulose
B.glycogen
C.sucrose
D.pentose

Q 29. Glucose is a monosaccharide and is a

A.hexose
B.pentose
C.furanose
D.sucrose

Q30. Linkage between two monosaccharides, is
A.ionic bond
B.covalent bond
C.hydrogen bond
D.glycosidicbond

Q31. If carbonyl group is an aldehyde monosaccharide is
A.ketose
B.Tetrose
C.aldose
D.Maltose

Q32. 3 carbon monosaccharides are called as
A.trioses
B.Tetrose
C.pentose
D.hexoses

Q33. Starch is a glucose polymer in which glucopyranoseunits are bonded by
A.alpha linkages
B.beta linkages
C.gamma linkages
D.none of above

Q34. The minimum number of carbons in monosaccharide is
A.1
B.2
C.3
D.4

35 Examples of Epimers
A. Glucose & Galactose
B .Glucose & Ribose
C. Mannose & Glucose
D .a & c

Q36. Majority of the monosaccharides found in the human body are of
A.L-type
B.D-type
C.DL-types
D.None of the above

Q37.For hydrolysis of starch, enzyme used is
A.glycosylase
B.amylase
C.polymerase
D.helicase

Q38. Sugar that makes up RNA is
A.ribose
B.deoxyribose
C.glucose
D.pentose

Q39. Maltose exists in
A.α configuration
B.β configuration
C.γ configuration

D.all of above

Q40. On heating starches are
A.Insoluble in water
B.Soluble in water
C.becomes a regular geometrical shape
D.No effect of heat

Q41. Units of carbohydrates which cannot be further hydrolyzed to simpler compounds are
A.disaccharides
B.polysaccharides
C.monosaccharides
D.Oligosaccharides

Q42. A monosaccharide switches from an open chain to a cyclic form through
A.hydroxylation
B.carbation
C.nucleophilicaddition
D.hydrogenation

Q43. Formula for monosaccharide is

A.$(CH_2O)_n$
B.C_nH_{2n}
C.both A and B
D.none of above

Q44. Hydrolysis of glycoside bond involves
A.breakdown of glycosidicbonds
B.formation of glycosidicbonds
C.formation of hydrogen bond
D.formation of ionic bond

Q45. 6 carbon rings have suffix
A.glucose
B.fructose
C.pyranose
D.pentose

Q46. If OH group is to left of last stereocentercarbon than configuration is
A.D
B.L
C.α
D.β

Q47.Simplest form of sugars are usually
A.colorless
B.water soluble

C.crystalline
D.all of above

Q48. Lactose is an example of
A.polysaccharides
B.monosaccharides
C.Disaccharides
D.Oligosaccharide

Q49. A method of writing structural formula of carbohydrates to represent monosaccharide's cyclic structure with a simple 3D perspective is known as
A.Haworth projection
B.Structural formula
C.Empirical formula
D.Simple formula

Q50.When mixed with iodine glycogen turns
A.blue
B.purple
C.pink
D.red

Question	Option	Answer
26	C	Sucrose
27	C	Galactose
28	B	Glycogen
29	A	Hexose
30	D	Glycosidicbonds
31	C	Aldose
32	A	Trioses
33	A	Alpha linkages
34	C	3
35	D	a & c
36	B	Dtype
37	B	Amylase
38	A	Ribose
39	A	α configuration
40	B	Soluble in water
41	C	monosaccharides
42	C	Nucleophillicaddition

43	A	(CH2O)n
44	A	Breakdown of glycosidicbonds
45	C	Pyranose
46	B	L
47	D	All of the above
48	C	disaccharides
49	A	Haworthprojections
50	D	red

: Which of the following are obtained from fruits, vegetables, and cereals?

1. monosaccharides
2. sucrose
3. cellulose
4. starch

Ans: A

Which of the following is used to make rectified spirit by fermentation process?

1. cellulose
2. starch
3. glucose
4. fructose

Ans: B Starch

The molecular formula of fructose is

1. C12H22O11
2. C18H32O16
3. C6H12O6
4. C7H14O7

Ans: C6H12O6

Upon hydrolysis oligosaccharides form

1. 1 to 8 molecules of simple sugars
2. 10 to 12 molecules of simple sugars

3. 5 to 8 molecules of simple sugars
4. 2 to 9 molecules of simple sugars

Ans: D 2 to 9 molecules of simple sugars

Starch is an example of?

1. monosaccharides
2. oligosaccharides
3. polysaccharides
4. lipids

Ans: 3 polysaccharides

Raffinose is an example of

A. monosaccharides
B. disaccharides
C. polysaccharides
D. Trisaccharides

Answer D