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☐	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
☐	FBQ	The fatty acid palmitic acid has number of carbon atoms	sixteen	16				eExam
☐	FBQ	The number of grams of iodine absorbed by 100gram of fat and oil is known as 	iodine value	iodine number				eExam
☐	FBQ	The monomeric units of nucleic acids (RNA & DNA) are 	nucleotides	nucleotides				eExam
☐	FBQ	The degree of fluidity a membrane is dependent on and composition of the membrane	temperature	temperature				eExam
☐	FBQ	Carbohydrates present in membranes are exclusively in the form of covalently attached to proteins	oligosaccharides	oligosaccharides				eExam
☐	FBQ	Intrinsic proteins are also called 	Integral	Integral				eExam
☐	FBQ	Membrane proteins are classified into 	two	2				eExam
☐	FBQ	The major lipid components of membranes are phosphoglycerides, sphingolipids and 	cholesterol	cholesterol				eExam
☐	FBQ	Lipoproteins are classified based on their densities into different classes	four	4				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	 are the most common class of sphingolipids	Sphingomyelins	Sphingomyelins				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are the second largest class of membrane lipids	Sphingolipids	Sphingolipids				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are compounds in which one or more of the three hydroxyl groups (OH) is esterified to fatty acids	Acylglycerols	Acylglycerols				eExam
☐	FBQ	In naming fatty acids, the numbers is considered first	carbon atoms	carbon atoms				eExam
☐	FBQ	 is the most abundant carbohydrate and the most abundant organic compound in the world	cellulose	cellulose				eExam
☐	FBQ	Benedict's solution is a common reagent used for detecting reducing sugars by its ability to be converted to by reducing sugars	brick-red colour	brick-red colour				eExam
☐	FBQ	A is one that is attached to four different groups	chiral carbon	asymmetric atom				eExam
☐	FBQ	Hyaluronic acid can also serve as lubricants due to their viscosity in	joint	joint				eExam
☐	FBQ	In nucleotides, nitrogen bases are joined to the sugar through the hemiacetal group on the	Carbon- 1	C-1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The pyrimidines are attached to the sugar through the nitrogen atom	Nitrogen -1	N-1				eExam
☐	FBQ	The monomeric units of nucleic acids are	nucleotides	nucleotides				eExam
☐	FBQ	The specific concentration of lipid required for micelle formation is called	critical micelle concentration	critical micelle concentration				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	Apo B - 48 is found in the 	LDL	Low Density Lipoprotein				eExam
☐	FBQ	Membrane proteins are classified into 	2	two				eExam
☐	FBQ	The two major components of all membranes are protein and 	Lipids	Lipids				eExam
☐	FBQ	 __ transports cholesterol to extrahepatic tissues	LDL	Low Density Lipoprotein				eExam
☐	FBQ	 transports cholesterol for conversion to bile salts	HDL	High Density Lipoprotein				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are the most abundant of all lipids	acylglycerol	acylglycerol				eExam
☐	FBQ	Starch is made up of two glucose polymers namely α -amylose and 	amylopectin	amylopectin				eExam
☐	FBQ	C=O is a functional group common to all 	ketoses	ketoses				eExam
☐	FBQ	 __ give the same osazones	epimers	epimers				eExam
☐	FBQ	Pectin is a polymer of 	α -Galacturonic acid	α -Galacturonic acid				eExam
☐	FBQ	 is formed from two glucose units joined by a 1-1 alpha bond, giving it the name of α -D-glucopyranosyl-(1 $\rightarrow$ 1)- α -D-glucopyranoside.	trehalose	trehalose				eExam
☐	FBQ	Pyroxylin is a derivative of a carbohydrate called 	cellulose	cellulose				eExam
☐	FBQ	Five-membered rings are called 	furanoses	furanoses				eExam
☐	FBQ	Isomers that are mirror-images are called 	enantiomers	enantiomers				eExam
☐	FBQ	The interconversion in cold, dilute alkaline solution of glucose to both mannose and fructose is known as 	enolisation	enolisation				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	Sugar compounds with one or more hydroxyl groups on the pyranose or furanose rings replaced by hydrogen are called 	Deoxy sugars	Deoxy sugars				eExam
☐	FBQ	 is the quantitative measurement of the optical activity of a stereoisomer	specific rotation	specific rotation				eExam
☐	FBQ	Amylopectin is a component of 	starch	starch				eExam
☐	FBQ	 _is the major form of stored carbohydrate in plants	starch	starch				eExam
☐	FBQ	Lipids and _are the two (2) major components of all membranes.	protein	protein				eExam
☐	FBQ	The of fat can be defined as the number of milligram of KOH required to neutralize the free fatty acids present in 1gram of fat	acid value	acid value				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are considered the most complex of all the phospholipids	gangliosides	gangliosides				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are those lipids that yield salt of fatty acids upon alkaline hydro	Saponifiable lipids	Saponifiable lipids				eExam
☐	FBQ	At room temperature (250C), unsaturated fatty acids of these chain length are 	oily liquid	oil				eExam
☐	FBQ	 _of fatty acids are largely determined by the length of the fatty acid and the degree of unsaturation of the hydrocarbon chain	Physical property	Physical property				eExam
☐	FBQ	.Palmitic acid has number of carbon atoms	16	sixteen				eExam
☐	FBQ	The fatty acid n-eicosanoic acid has number of carbon atoms	20	twenty				eExam

☐								
☐	FBQ	The building blocks of lipids are the 	Fatty acids	Fatty acids				eExam
☐	FBQ	The most abundant type of lipid is the 	Triacylglycerol	triglycerides				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are heteropolysaccharides consisting of arabinose, galactose and galactouronic acid	Pectins	Pectins				eExam
☐	FBQ	The table sugar is known as 	sucrose	sucrose				eExam
☐	FBQ	D – galactopyranosyl(β 1-4) - D – glucopyranose can also be called 	Lactose	Lactose				eExam
☐	FBQ	The linkage is more common in joining the monosaccharides unit together	O-glycosidic	O-glycosidic				eExam
☐	FBQ	 is a phenomenon where alpha and beta anomers of D-glucose interconvert in aqueous solution.	Mutarotation	Mutarotation				eExam
☐	FBQ	 -can be defined as polyhydroxy aldehydes or ketones, or as substance that yield one of these compounds on hydrolysis	Carbohydrate	Carbohydrate				eExam
☐	FBQ	 are the simplest carbohydrates that are also called simple sugars	Monosaccharides	Monosaccharides				eExam
☐	FBQ	 _won the nobel prize in chemistry for elucidating the structure of glucose	Emil Fischer	Emil Fischer				eExam
☐	FBQ	 and Adenine are purines	Guanine	Guanine				eExam
☐	FBQ	The two kinds of nucleic acids are the deoxyribonucleic acids and the 	Ribonucleic acid	RNA				eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of RNA	It contains a ribose sugar	it is single stranded	it contains uracil	it is synthesized in 3'-5' direction	D	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Structurally, there are ----- different forms of DNA	2	3	5	6	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Macromolecules responsible for storage and transmission of genetic materials in cell are called	lipids	proteins	nucleic acid	carbohydrates	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these serves as an electron source in the synthesis of cholesterol?	NADPH ₂	cAMP	ATP	GMP	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these nucleotide derivative serves as a coenzyme in the Krebs cycle	ATP	GTP	AMP	FAD	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these bases is not found in deoxyribonucleotides?	thymine	uracil	adenine	guanine	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Phosphoric acid esters of nucleosides are called	purines	pyrimidines	nucleotides	phosphatides	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	All but one of these are found in Nucleosides	Adenine	mannose	ribose	Cytosine	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these is a nucleoside?	adenine	guanine	cytidine	thymine	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The pyrimidines are attached to the sugar through the -----nitrogen atom	N-1	N-3	N-7	N-9	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	In nucleotides, nitrogen bases are joined to the sugar through the hemiacetal group on the ----	C-1	C-2	C-3	C-5	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these has a double ring?	thymine	guanine	thiouracil	cytosine	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these is a purine base	adenine	thymine	cytosine	uracil	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is a sugar found in nucleosides?	glucose	fructose	mannose	ribose	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Membranes have all but one of these function	Serve as components of nerve cells	serve as receptors of hormones	controls molecular signals	controls movement of molecules in and out of the cell	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	One of these is not a property of biological membranes	They possess specific recognition sites	They do not allow passage of lipids through them	they have fluidity	they contain electrically charged surface groups	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	The latest Membrane Model is referred to as the	Davson Danielle Model	Nicholson Model	Fluid Mosaic Model	Mosaic Model	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these Scientist proposed the Mosaic model of membranes	Danielle	Robertson	Davson	Singer	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	A lipid bilayer can close in on itself to form a _____	sialic acid	oligosaccharide	micelle	liposome	A	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	The specific concentration of lipid required for micelle formation is called _____	absolute micelle concentration	critical micelle concentration	focal micelle formation	net micelle concentration	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these statements is not waxes?	they are saponifiable lipids	they are chemically active	They are highly insoluble in water	they are esters of long chain fatty acids	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is a not a property of monosaccharides?	reducing property	glycoside formation	esterformation	substitution reaction	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Neural lipids can be extracted from tissues using all but one of the following	benzene	methanol	chloroform	water	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a physical property of lipids	Insolubility in water	oily in nature	solid or liquid at room temperature	ability to form micelles	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Lipids act as good sources of all but one of these vitamins	A	C	E	K	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is the number of grams of iodine absorbed by 100g of lipid.	iodine absorbance	lipid value	iodine value	acid value	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	The number of milligram of KOH required to neutralize the free fatty acids present in 1 gram of fat is called	acid value	basic value	alkaline value	fat value	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these contains steroid nucleus?	gangliosides	cholesterol	sphingomyelin	acylglycerol	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ are the most abundant of all lipids	sphingomyelin	sphingolipids	acylglycerol	gangliosides	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these lipids does not undergo hydrolysis?	waxes	sphingolipids	phosphoacylglycerol	prostaglandins	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a non saponifiable lipid?	acylglycerol	terpenes	prostaglandins	steroids	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Fatty acids react with glycerols to form -----	Esters	terpenes	ethers	steroids	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	The physical properties of fatty acids is determined by all but one of the following	chain length	number of double bonds	degree of unsaturation	no hydroxyl groups	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	For a given fatty acid chain melting point decreases as the number of double bond -----	decreases	increases	flattens	weakens	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Arachidonic acid is an unsaturated fatty acid with - ---- double bonds	1	2	3	4	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	cis-9-Octadecenoic acid is a ----- fatty acid	saturated	monounsaturated	polyunsaturated	polysaturated	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	n-Eicosanoic acid has ----- no of carbon atoms in the carbon skeleton	16	18	20	22	C	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	Lauric acid is also known as -----`	Myristic acid	n-Dodecanoic acid	n-hexadecanoic acid	Plamitic acid	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Majority of lipids have ----- as their building blocks	fatty acids	carboxylic acids	amino acids	glycerol	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these statements is not lipids?	They are all insoluble in water	Some of the serve as the principal stored form of energy	Some are major structural elements of biological membranes.	Some are good sources of protein	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ is a phenomenon where a and b anomers of D-glucose interconvert in aqueous solution.	Stereoisomerism	Anomerism	Epimerism	Mutarotation	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these disaccharides contains identical monosaccharide units	sucrose	lactose	trehalose	melibiose	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these carbohydrates function as antigen determinant of blood group (ABO) system.	fucose	maltose	sucrose	trehalose	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Glucose has ----- stereoisomers	16	12	8	32	A	eExam
☐	MCQ	Glucose has ----- chiral centres	8	6	4	2	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	_____ can also serve as lubricants due to their viscosity in joint.	Xylose	Hyaluronic acid	glucosamine	Sialic acid	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	All these are derivatives of monosaccharides except	glucitol	glucosamine	maltitol	galacturonic acid	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is a C-2 epimer of glucose?	galactose	mannose	fructose	xylose	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	When the aldehyde function of an aldose is oxidized to a carboxylic acid the product is called an	aldaric acid	aldonic acid.	aldaric sugar	ketose	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these sugars is an aldose?	ribulose	fructose	xylulose	glucose	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	A monosaccharide with a carbonyl function on one of the inner atoms of the carbon chain is classified as a	aldose	empirose	glyceraldehyde	ketose	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Carbohydrates are important in all but one of these processes	formation of DNA	repair of worn out tissues	energy transport	structral support	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these reagents cannot be used to determine a reducing sugar	Fehling's	Benedict's	Wohl's	Tollens'	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these is not a reducing sugar	glucose	maltose	sucrose	fructose	D	eExam
☐	MCQ	Glucose is found in all but one these carbohydrates	melibiose	trehalose	maltose	fructose	D	eExam

☐								
☐	MCQ	All these are disaccharides except	maltose	sucrose	xylose	lactose	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of monosaccharides ?	monosaccharides are insoluble in organic solvents	monosaccharides are soluble in water	monosaccharides are soluble in organic solvents	monosaccharides are colourless crystalline solids.	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Stereoisomers that are non super imposable mirror images of each other are called _____	epimers	enantiomers	diastereoisomers	anomers	B	eExam
☐	MCQ	Dental plaque formed by bacteria growing on the surface of teeth is rich in	glucose	chitin	dextran	glycogen	C	eExam
☐	MCQ	Simple sugars with five carbons are called	hexoses	pentoses	tetrose	maltose	B	eExam

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