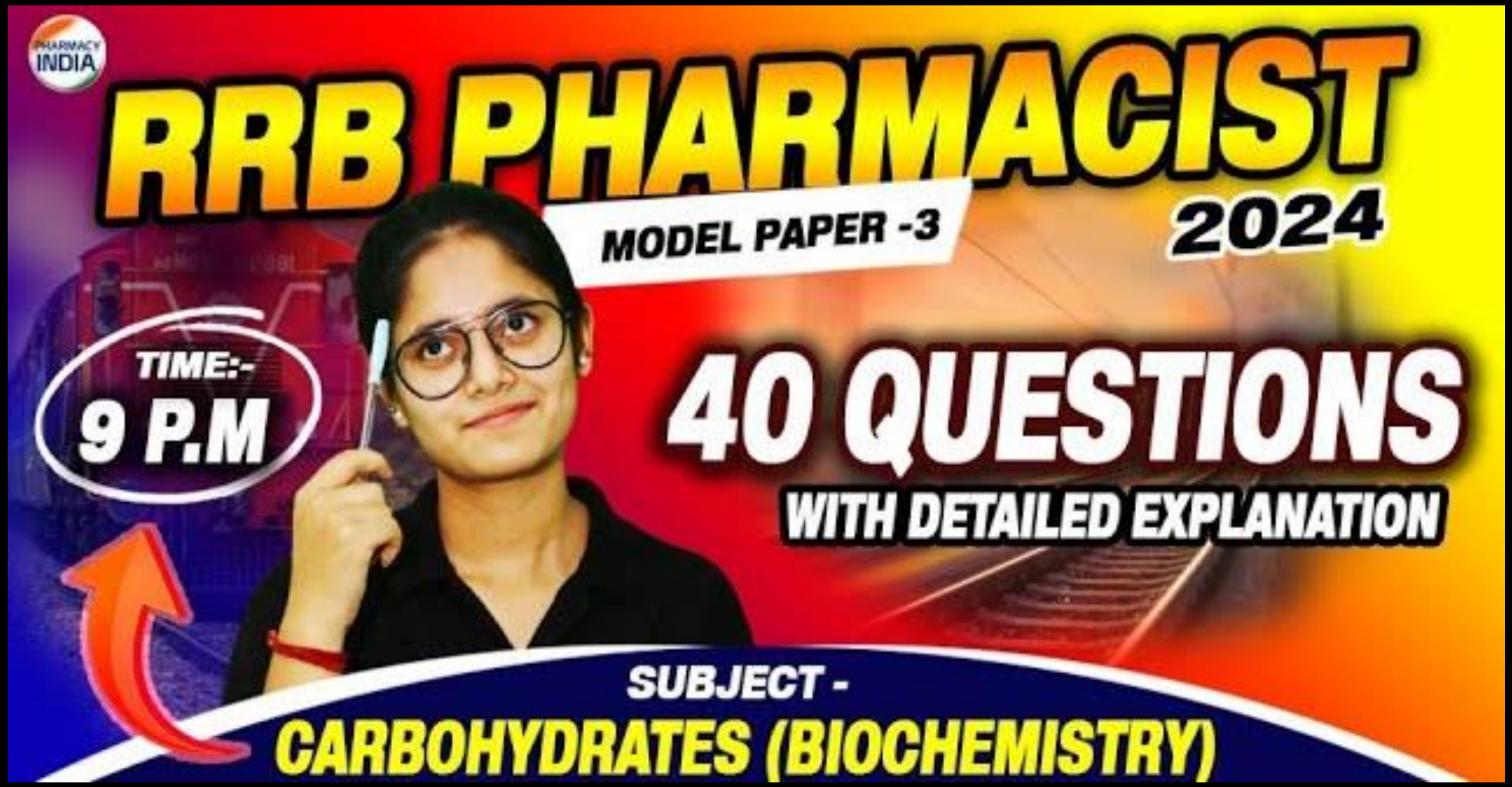

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1. **What is the normal fasting blood sugar level range**

(a) 70-100 mg/dl
(b) 70-140 mg/dl
(c) 100-125 mg/dl
(d) 100-140 mg/dl

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2. **Calorific value of carbohydrate is approximately equal to**

(a) 4 Kcal/g
(c) 0.04 Kcal/g
(b) 0.4 kcal/g
(d) 9 Kcal/g

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3. **Number of asymmetric carbon atoms in glucose is**

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

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(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 4

4. **Which one of the following acts like a fuel in driving the body**

(a) Water
(b) Vitamin
(c) Fats
(d) Carbohydrates

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5.

What is the major function of carbohydrates

(a) Water circulation
(b) Mineral transport
(c) Storage of energy
(d) All of these

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6. **The percentage of total calories obtained from carbohydrates should be between**

(a) 10% to 20%
(b) 50% to 60%
(c) 20 to 30%
(d) 5 to 10%

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7. **A monosaccharide is**

(a) Lactose
(b) Sucrose
(c) Ribose
(d) Maltose

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(b) Sucrose
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8.

Galactose is a

(a) Monosaccharide
(b) Disaccharide
(c) Polysaccharide
(d) Sucrose

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(a) Monosaccharide
(b) Disaccharide
(c) Polysaccharide
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9.

D-fructose on simple reduction gives

(a) Only mannitol
(b) Only sorbitol
(c) Mixture of mannitol and sorbitol
(d) L-fructose

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10. **The preferred substrate for hexokinase and repairing ability is**

(a) Glucose
(b) Fructose
(c) Glucose and fructose are equally prefe
(d) None of these

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11. **The sugar found in milk is**

(a) Galactose
(b) Glucose
(c) Fructose
(d) Sucrose

11.

The sugar found in milk is

(a) Galactose
(b) Glucose
(c) Fructose
(d) Sucrose

12. **Which one of the following is known as "Milk Sugar**

(a) Starch
(b) Sucrose
(c) Maltose
(d) Lactose

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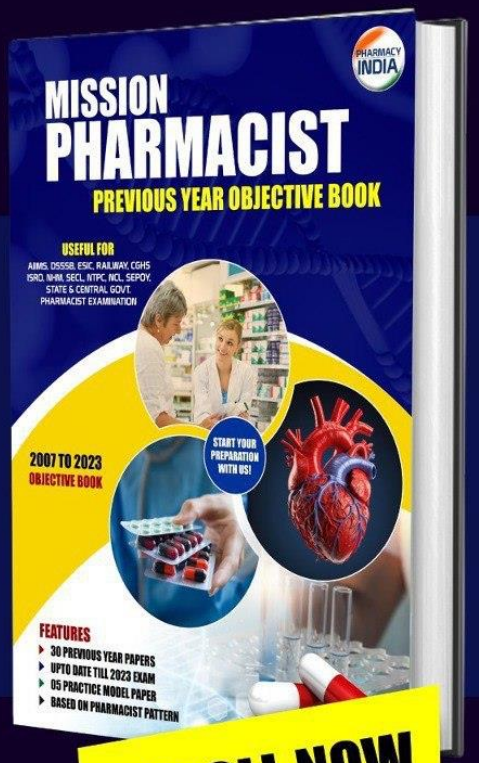

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13. **Pentose sugar gives which test positive**

(a) Inversion test
(b) Mucic acid test
(c) Full saturation test
(d) Bial's test

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14. **Pentoses and hexoses can be distinguished by one of the following tests**

(a) Bial's test
(b) Molisch test
(c) Seliwanoff's test
(d) Benzidine test

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15.

Mark the CORRECT statement

(a) Lactose is a non-reducing disaccharide
(b) Sucrose is a reducing sugar
(c) Maltose is called Invert sugar
(d) Maltose is a reducing disaccharide

15.

Mark the CORRECT statement

(a) Lactose is a non-reducing disaccharide
(b) Sucrose is a reducing sugar
(c) Maltose is called Invert sugar
(d) Maltose is a reducing disaccharide

16. **Which among the following is a Non-Reducing sugar**

(a) Sucrose
(b) Glucose
(c) Maltose
(d) Lactose

16. **Which among the following is a Non-Reducing sugar**

(a) Sucrose
(b) Glucose
(c) Maltose
(d) Lactose

17. **Sucrose is the disaccharide which is made up of**

(a) Alpha D glucose and beta D fructose
(b) Alpha D glucose and beta D galactose
(c) Alpha D glucose and beta D glucose
(d) Beta D glucose and alpha D fructose

17. **Sucrose is the disaccharide which is made up of**

(a) Alpha D glucose and beta D fructose
(b) Alpha D glucose and beta D galactose
(c) Alpha D glucose and beta D glucose
(d) Beta D glucose and alpha D fructose

18. **Sucrose is a**

(a) Hexose
(b) Monosaccharides
(c) Disaccharides
(d) Polysaccharides

18. **Sucrose is a**

(a) Hexose
(b) Monosaccharides
(c) Disaccharides
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19.

Chemically cane sugar is

(a) Lactose
(b) Glucose
(c) Sucrose
(d) Starch

19. **Chemically cane sugar is**

(a) Lactose
(b) Glucose
(c) Sucrose
(d) Starch

20.

What is Inverted sugar

(a) Hydrolytic product of sucrose
(b) Galactose
(c) Fructose
(d) Mannose

20.

What is Inverted sugar

(a) Hydrolytic product of sucrose
(b) Galactose
(c) Fructose
(d) Mannose

21. **Sucrose on prolonged heating with cakium hydroxide solution under pressure yield**

(a) Gluconic acid
(b) Lactic acid
(c) Tartaric acid
(d) Saccharic acid

21. **Sucrose on prolonged heating with cakium hydroxide solution under pressure yield**

(a) Gluconic acid
(b) Lactic acid
(c) Tartaric acid
(d) Saccharic acid

22. **Lactose is made up of**

(a) One glucose molecule and one galactose molecule
(b) Two glucose molecules
(c) One glucose and one fructose molecule
(d) Two galactose molecules

22. **Lactose is made up of**

(a) One glucose molecule and one galactose molecule
(b) Two glucose molecules
(c) One glucose and one fructose molecule
(d) Two galactose molecules

23. **Agar is**

(a) Penta polysaccharide
(b) Oligo polysaccharide
(c) Homopolysaccharide
(d) Heteroplysaccharide

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(a) Penta polysaccharide
(b) Oligo polysaccharide
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24. **The polysaccharide employed for assessment of kidney function is**

(a) Creatinine
(b) Insulin
(c) Inulin
(d) Galactose

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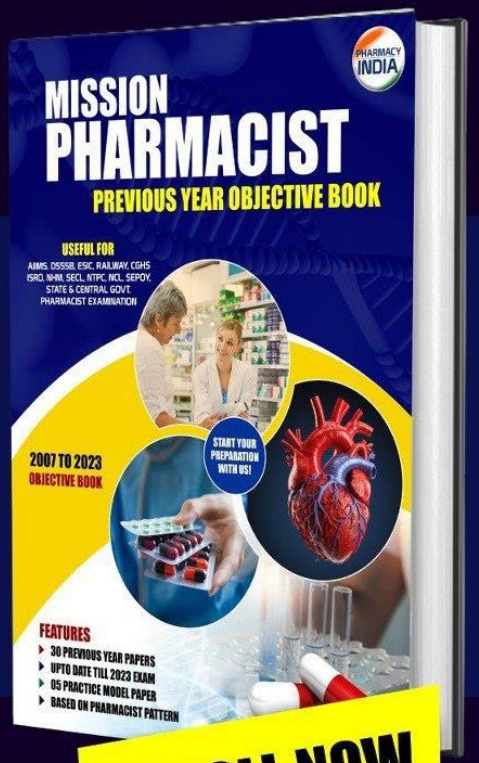

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24. **The polysaccharide employed for assessment of kidney function is**

(a) Creatinine
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(c) Inulin
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25. **Reagent used for the identification of cellulose**

(a) Van Urk's reagent
(b) Zeisel reagent
(c) Dragendorff's reagent
(d) Fehling's reagent

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(a) Van Urk's reagent
(b) Zeisel reagent
(c) Dragendorff's reagent
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26.

Glycogen is present in all body tissue EXCEPT

(a) Liver
(b) Brain
(c) Kidney
(d) Muscle

26.

Glycogen is present in all body tissue EXCEPT

(a) Liver
(b) Brain
(c) Kidney
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27.

The usual source of heparin

(a) Blood
(b) Fish
(c)Tissues of domestic mammals
(d) Plants

27.

The usual source of heparin

(a) Blood
(b) Fish
(c)Tissues of domestic mammals
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28. **Which of the following is a mucopolysaccharide**

(a) Cellulose
(b) D- glucuronic acid
(c) Hyaluronic acid
(d) Glycogen

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(a) Cellulose
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(c) Hyaluronic acid
(d) Glycogen

29.

Which of the following is a Heteroglycan

(a) Cellulose
(b) Starch
(c) Glycogen
(d) Hyaluronic acid

29.

Which of the following is a Heteroglycan

(a) Cellulose
(b) Starch
(c) Glycogen
(d) Hyaluronic acid

30.

Other name of regenerated cellulose

(a) Wool
(b) Hemp
(c) Silk
(d) Rayon

30.

Other name of regenerated cellulose

(a) Wool
(b) Hemp
(c) Silk
(d) Rayon

31.

Glycogen is a

(a) Vitamin
(b) Polysaccharide
(c) Protein
(d) Nucleic acid

31.

Glycogen is a

(a) Vitamin
(b) Polysaccharide
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32.

Enzyme referred as spreading factor

(a) Heparin
(b) Chondroitin
(c) Hyaluronidase
(d) Iduronic acid

32.

Enzyme referred as spreading factor

(a) Heparin
(b) Chondroitin
(c) Hyaluronidase
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33. **The principal site of glucose production in the human body is the**

(a) Blood
(b) Pituitary gland
(c) Muscle tissue
(d) Liver

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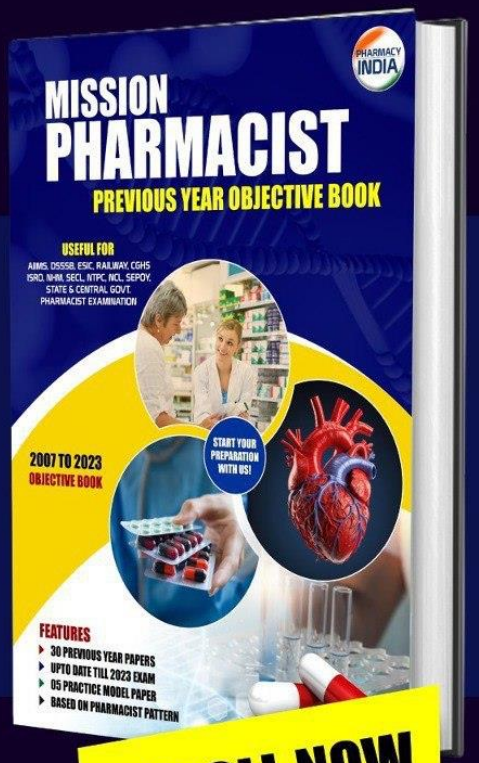

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33. **The principal site of glucose production in the human body is the**

(a) Blood
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34. **The breakdown of glucose to pyruvic acid is called**

(a) Glycolysis
(b) Glucogenesis
(c) Glycogenolysis
(d) TCA cycle

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35. **The only significant enzymopathy Embden-Meyerhof glycolytic pathway is of**

(a) Carboxypeptidase
(b) Elastase
(c) Aminopeptidase
(d) Pyruvate

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36. **Which one of the following is a rate limiting enzyme of glycolysis**

(a) Hexokinase
(b) Phosphofructokinase
(c) Pyruvate carboxylase
(d) Pyruvate kinase

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(c) Pyruvate carboxylase
(d) Pyruvate kinase

37. Which of the following conversion requires involvement of an ATP

(a) 2-Phosphoglycerate → Phosphoenolpyruvate
(b) Glucose-6-phosphate → Fructose-6-phosphate
(c) 3-Phosphoglycerate 2 Phosphoglycerate
(d) Fructose-6-phosphate → Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate

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38.

Enzyme responsible for conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate

(a) Glycogen synthase
(b) G-6 phosphatase
(c) Glucokinase
(d) Phosphorylase

38.

Enzyme responsible for conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate

(a) Glycogen synthase
(b) G-6 phosphatase
(c) Glucokinase
(d) Phosphorylase

39. **Glucose can be synthesized from all of the following EXCEPT**

(a) Acetoacetate
(b) Lactic acid
(c) Glycerol
(d) Amino acids

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40. **All enzymes involved in glycolysis are present in**

(a) Mitochondria
(d) Cell wall
(c) Cytoplasm
(b) Blood

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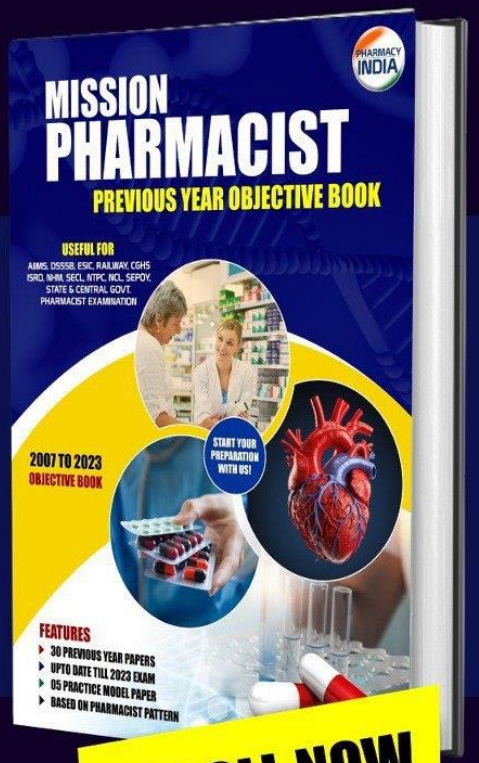

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