

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 25 Macromolecules

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The polymers which can be re-softened again and again are called	A. Thermoplastic B. Thermosetting C. Both a and b D. None
2	A polymer may be	A. Linear B. Branched C. Cross linked D. All of these
3	Which of the following is not present in nucleotide?	A. Guanine B. Cytosine C. Adenine D. Thyroxine
4	The digestion of fats in the intestines is aided by	A. Diffusion B. Protection C. Peptization D. Emulsification
5	The main structure features of proteins is	A. An ester linkage B. An ether linkage C. The peptide linkage D. All
6	The clotting time of blood is increased due to the deficiency of	A. Vitamin A B. Vitamin K C. Vitamin D D. Vitamin C
7	Which of the following is a biodegradable polymer?	A. Cellulose B. Polyethylene C. Polyvinyl chloride D. Nylon-6
8	Synthetic polymer prepared from caprolactum is known as	A. Nylon 610 B. Teflon C. Terylene D. Nylon-6
9	Which one of the following is the most abundant organic substance found in nature	A. Fructose B. Starch C. Glucose D. Cellulose
10	Soft drinks and baby feeding bottles are generally made up of	A. Polyester B. Polyurethane C. Polyurea D. Polystyrene
11	Which is not an enzyme	A. Transverses B. Lipase C. Lyase D. None of these
12	Factors affecting denaturation of proteins:	A. Change in temp and pH B. Strong reducing agent C. Strong oxidizing agent D. All of these
13	The group linkage present in fats is	A. Peptide linkage B. Ester linkage C. Glycosidic linkage D. None of these
14	Which of the following is a polyamide?	A. Nylon B. Orlon C. Teflon D. Terylene
15	Which of the following is not a synthetic polymer?	A. Polyethylene B. PVC C. Nylon D. Cellophane

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16	In fructose the possible optical isomers are	A. 12 B. 8 C. 16 D. 4
17	Vegetable oils are	A. Unsaturated fatty acids B. Glycerides of unsaturated fatty acids C. Glycerides of saturated fatty acids D. Essential oils obtained from plants
18	Polymer formation from monomers starts by	A. Condensation reaction between monomers B. Coordination reaction between monomers C. Conversion of monomer to monomer ions by protons D. Hydrolysis of monomers
19	Copolymer is	A. Nylon-6 B. Nylon 66 C. PMMA D. Polyethene
20	For every reaction occurring in the body there is at least one type of	A. Enzyme B. Vitamin C. Protein D. Amino acid

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