

MDCAT Chemistry Chapter 19 Amino Acids Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is basic amino acid	A. Lysine B. Histidine C. Proline D. Both a and b
2	N terminal of glutathione is	A. Glycine B. Cysteine C. Glutamate D. Aspartate
3	Nylon 6,6 is a condensation polymer of:	A. Phthalic acid and hexa ethylene diamine B. adipic acid and hexaethylene diamine C. phthalic acid and glycerol D. phthalic acid and glycerol
4	Lecithin is an example of:	A. A simple lipid B. Phospholipids C. Waxes D. Proteins
5	Hydrolysis of alkyl nitriles gives:	A. Alkane B. Alkyl halide C. Alkyl nitride D. Minerals acids & Alkalies
6	Which one of the following statements about glucose and sucrose is incorrect:	A. both are soluble in water B. both are naturally occurring C. both are carbohydrates D. both are disaccharides
7	Plasma proteins are separated by	A. Dialysis B. Electrophoresis C. Filtration D. Alcohol precipitation
8	Most animals can not digest:	A. starch B. cellulose C. proteins D. glucose
9	Aniline is a derivative of:	A. alkane B. alkene C. aromatic hydrocarbon D. alicyclic
10	Lysine	A. Basic Only ketogenic B. Ketogenic glucogenic C. Acidic glucogenic D. Non essential
11	The active group of glutathione is	A. Amino group B. Sulfhydryl group C. Carboxylic group D. Imino group
12	Which is not a calcareous material?	A. lime B. clay C. marble D. marine shell
13	Carboxylic acid having two carboxyl group are:	A. Mono-carboxylic acid B. Di-carboxylic acid C. Tri-carboxylic acid D. Tetra carboxylic acid
14	One of the following is neutral amino acid	A. Arginine B. Lysine C. Glutamine D. Valine
15	The fiber which is made from acrylonitrile as monomers:	A. PVC B. rayon fiber C. acrylic fiber

		D. Polyester fiber
16	On hydrolysis sucrose gives:	A. glucose and maltose B. fructose and lactose C. fructose and maltose D. glucose and Fructose
17	Lactic acid is buffered by	A. L. Carnosine B. Glutathione C. Casenogin D. Dopa
18	Silk is an example of	A. animal fiber B. vegetable fibre C. mineral fibre D. none of these
19	The reaction between fat and NaOH is called:	A. esterification B. hydrogenolysis C. fermentation D. sponification
20	The destruction of the biological nature and activity of proteins by heat or chemical agent is called:	A. Dehydration B. Oxidation C. Denaturation D. Polymerization