PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ingold's isoprence rule states that in terpenoids isopren units are joined.	A. Head to tail B. Head to head C. Tail to tail D. In a random order
2	Organic substance responsible for the smell of the Flowers etc are grouped together in chemistry as.	A. Perfumes B. Terphenoids C. Flavonoids D. Alkaloids
3	Biogical role of nucleic acid doe snot include	A. Genetic continuity B. Protein syathesis C. Hybridization D. Mutation
4	The binding site on ribosome t-RNA and m-RNA is provided by	A. Polysome B. Ribosomal RNA C. Codone D. DNA
5	One arm of each t-RNA terminates in the base sequence.	A. UGU B. GGC C. ACT D. CCA
6	Codon for amino acid glycinc is not represented by base pair	A. GCA B. GGC C. GGA D. GGU
7	Hydrogen bons holding the strand to nucleic acids are formed between	A. Sugar and base units B. Base unit C. Sugar ane phosphate units D. Sugar units
8	The process of transfer of genetic message from DNA to m-RNA is known as	A. Refplication B. Translation C. Transcription D. Transference
9	The formation of daughter DNA's from parent DNA is called.	A. Transalation B. Transcription C. Reproduction D. Replication
10	The number of hydrogen bond present in G -C pair is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 4 D. 3
11	RNA is involved int eh synthesis of	A. Protein B. Nucleic acid C. Carbohydrates D. Fats
12	The number of hydrogen bonds boding A _____ T pair is	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
13	Cytosine a pyrimidine base pairs with	A. Guanine B. Thymine C. Adenine D. Any of these
14	The unit of nucleic acid having base sugar combination is called.	A. Nucliec acid B. Nucleoside C. Nucleotide D. None of these
15	The sugar present in RNA is	A. D- ribose B. D-Arabinose C. D-Glucose D. Deoxyribose

16	The sugar present in DNA is	A. D- Ribose B. D-Glucose C. 2- Doxy D-Ribose D. 3-Deoxy D-ribose
17	The one which is not a purine base	A. Cytosine B. Guanine C. None of these D. Adenine
18	Which of the following is not a pyrimidine base.	A. Uracil B. Thymine C. Cytosine D. Guanine
19	The base which in not present in DNA is	A. Adenine B. Guanine C. Thymine D. Cytosine
20	Complete hydrolysis of nucleotide result in the formation of.	A. Heterocyclic bases B. A pentose C. A phosphate ion D. All of these
21	Hydrolysis of nucleoprotein result in the formation of.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Both A and B D. They do not hydrolyse
22	Urea an enzyme used to estimate urea is a	A. Hydrolytic enzyme B. Oxidative enzyme C. Reductive enzyme D. Iso me rising enzyme
23	An stereospecific enzyme in one which catalyses	A. Formation of one stercolsomer B. Reaction of one stereoisomer only C. Both of these D. None of these
24	Co enzyme cna be separated from enzyme by	A. Precipitation B. Dalysis C. Hydrolysis D. Distillation
25	Apoenzyme is	A. Hydrolytic enzyme B. Oxidative enzyme C. Coenzyme D. Protein part of enzyme after removal of coenzyme
26	Enzymatic action is heat at a fixed	A. Temparature B. pH C. Both of these D. None of these
27	Oxidative enzymes are responsible for	A. Biological processes B. Biological oxidation C. Biological hydrolysis D. Biological isomerisation
28	Enzymes are	A. Complex non living compunds B. Laving organisms C. Complex protein molecules D. Bacterial colonies
29	Proteins have characteristics	A. Melting poirn t B. Iso electric point C. Boiling point D. All of these
30	Putrefaction is	A. Hydrolysis of proteins B. Reduction of proteins C. Bacterial oxidation of proteins D. All of these