PPSC Chemistry Full Book Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Molecular weight of proteins may be determined by	A. Osmotic pressure measurements B. Sedimentation methods C. Light scattering methods D. All of these
2	Coagulation of protein on treatment with heavy motal salts or heating is called.	A. Decolorisation B. Denaturation C. ^{Sedimentation process} D. Reversible precipitation
3	Which of the following test is not shown by proteins.	A. Xanthoproten test B. Ninhydrin test C. Hopkin cole test D. Muliken Barker test
4	The study of coiled long peptide chains of protein to give a 3 dimensional structure is the study of.	A. Primary structure B. Secondary structure. C. Tertiary structure D. Quaternary structure.
5	Arrangement of peptide chains of protein in spec to form helix stucture is referred to as.	A. Primary structure B. Secondary structure C. Tertiary structure D. Quaternary structure
6	Primary structure of protein refers to	A. Amino acid sequence B. Arrangement of peptide chains C. Orientation of amino acids D. Whether is has a or b helix in space structure.
7	Oxytocin, a pituitary hormone to	A. Amino acid B. Polypeptide C. Protein D. Conjugated protein
8	Sanger's reagent is	A. Carbobenzyloxy chlride B. Dimethyl amino sulphonyl chloride C. I-Fluoro -2,4-dinitrobnzene D. 2,4- Dinitrophenyl hydrazine
9	Albumin is classified as	A. Simple protein B. Conjugated protein C. Lipoprotein D. Derived protein
10	Combination of a -amino acid through which linkages results result in formation of protein	A. Ester linkage B. Glycosidic linkage C. Lactum linkage D. Peptide linkage
11	Hydrolysis of protein gives	A. a -amino acid only B. b-amino acids only C. gama amino acid only D. A mixture of all of these
12	Estimation of nitrogen in proteins is generally arrived out by the method.	A. Duma's method B. Van Slyke method C. Kjeldahl's method D. Carius method
13	a -amino acids when heated alone form	A. Cyclic lactum B. a-b-unsaturated acid C. Fatty acids D. Diketopiperzines
14	Dry distillation of amino acids with barium hydroxide yields.	A. Acids B. Amines C. Alcohols D. Hydroxy acids
15	Which of the following is not a general property of amino acids.	A. They have high m.p. and b.p B. They are soluble in water C. Their dipole moments are high

		D. They are amorphous solids
16	The isoelectric point of a protein or amino acid to.	A. pH at which it does not have any charge B. pH at which it does not have not charge and does not migrate in electric field C. pH at which the concentration of cation is greater than amino D. pH at which the concentration of anion is greater than cation
17	Glycine reacts with nitrous acid to form	A. Methyl amino B. Acetic acid C. Zwitter ion D. Glycollic acid
18	Select a basic amino acid.	A. Glycine B. Cystine C. Alanine D. Lysine
19	Select an acidic amino acid	A. Lysine B. Cystine C. Aspartic acid D. Aminoacetic acid
20	Which of the following a -amino acid is not capable of exhibiting optical isomerism.	A. Glycine B. Leucine C. Arginine D. Alanine
21	Which of the following is capable of forming zwitter ion.	A. Amino acids B. Halo acids C. Hydroxy acids D. All of these
22	Amino acids have	A. Acidic group B. Basic group C. Both of these D. None of these
23	Which of the following reaction cannot be used for the synthesis of a amino acids.	A. Gabriel phthalimide B. Streckers synthesis C. Sorensen synthesis D. Schmidt synthesis
24	In the presence of dilute alkali monosaccharides undergo reversible isomerisation . The reaction known as.	A. Kiliani reaction B. Weermann rearrrangement C. Lobry do Bruyn Van Ekenstein rearrangement D. Mutarotation
25	Glucose and fructose react with which of the following reagent to give same product.	A. Tollen's reagent B. Phenyl hydrazine C. Hydroxyl amine D. All of these
26	Which of the following is not a polysaccharide	A. Cellobiose B. Cellulose C. Insulin D. Amylase
27	Carbohydrates are characterized by the presence of.	A. Hydroxyl group B. Carbony group C. Asymmetric carbon D. All of these
28	Homolytic fission of convalent bond results in the formation of.	A. Free redicals B. Carbocations C. Carbonions D. Both B and C
29	Which of the following equations represent linear free energy relationship.	A. Hammett equation B. Taft equation C. Helmholtz equation D. Differential equation
30	Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to limitations of Hammett equation.	A. It is only applicable to aromatic systems B. Only applicable to aliphatic systems C. It is not valid for m-substituent