

Chemistry - 12th Class Chemistry Chapter 14 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What happens when the hydrolysis of triglyceride is carried out?

Ans 1: Triesters are easily hydrolysed by enzymes called lipases to fatty acids and glycerol.

Q2. Explain denaturation of protein?

Ans 1: The structure of protein can be disrupted easily by heat, change in pH and under strongly oxidizing or reducing condition. Under such conditions the proteins undergo denaturation. The most familiar example of denaturation is the change that takes place in albumin, the principle component of egg white when it is cooked in. In this particular case the change is irreversible.

Q3. What is triglycerides?

Ans 1: A triester of glycerol is called a triglycerides or glyceride.

Q4. Write down the physical properties of Lipids.

Ans 1:

1. Lipids are insoluble in water and soluble in non-polar solvents e.g ether, chloroform and benzene etc.
2. Their primary building blocks are fatty acids glycerol and sterol.
3. Lipids are utilized by the living organisms.

Q5. Write down important use of lipids?

Ans 1:

1. Lipids are good source of energy and make the food more palatable.
2. Lipids exert an insulating effect on the nervous tissues.
3. Lipids are good energy reservoirs in the body.

Q6. What is the degree of polymerization?

Ans 1: The length of polymer chain is specialized by the number of repeating units in the chain is known as degree of polymerization.

Q7. Give two differences between Oil and fats?

Ans 1:

1. Oil are unsaturated and fats are saturated compounds. Unsaturated glycerides react with hydrogen in the presence of metal catalyst to give saturated glycerides. The result is the conversion of liquid glyceride into semi solid glyceride.
2. Oils have low melting points and fats have high melting points.

Q8. What are the following

- 1.Isoenzyme
- 2.Nucleotide

Ans 1: Isoenzyme:These are the enzymes from the same organisms which catalyze same reaction but are chemically and physically distinct from each other.

Nucleotide:Both DNA and RNA are formed by joining together a large number of Nucleotide units ,each of which is a nitrogenous base sugar phosphoric acid complex.

Q9. Define Enzymes ,name their two properties?

Ans 1: The reaction catalyst of biological systems produced by living cells and are capable of catalyzing chemical reaction are called enzymes.

Properties of enzymes:

- 1.Enzymes are protein or contain proteins as essential components and in addition require non protein components which are also essential for their activity.
- 2.Many enzymes contain vitamins as their co factors for example ,nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide contain nicotinamide vitamin.

Q10. What are polymers?Give two example.

Ans 1: Polymers are describe as large molecule built up from small repeating units.called monomers,The word polymers is derived from greek,poly mean many and mer mean parts.

For example: Cotton,wood,plastics.
