

**ONE MARKS-XII CHEMISTRY**

**I.Choose and write the correct answer:**

- The phenomenon which proves the particle nature of electron is  
a) diffraction                      b) interference    c) photoelectric effect    d) all the above
- The wave associated with a particle is called as  
a) electromagnetic wave    b) matter wave    c) micro wave                      d) all the above
- If the momentum of a particle B is half of A, then wavelength of B is equal to  
a)  $\lambda_A/2$                       b)  $\lambda_A$                       c)  $2\lambda_A$                       d)  $\lambda_A^2$
- de-Broglie concept is significant for  
a) electrons                      b) protons                      c) neutrons                      d) all the above
- The energy required to shift an electron from  $n=1$  to  $n=\infty$  is  
a)  $+1312 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$                       b)  $+146 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$     c)  $-1312 \text{ kJmol}^{-1}$                       d) zero
- The nodal plane for  $2p_x$  orbital is  
a) XY plane                      b) YZ plane                      c) XZ plane                      d) all the above
- Which of the following molecule is having shortest bond length  
a) hydrogen                      b) nitrogen                      c) oxygen                      d) lithium
- The molecule with greater bond dissociation energy is  
a)  $\text{H}_2$                       b)  $\text{Li}_2$                       c)  $\text{O}_2$                       d)  $\text{N}_2$
- Energy levels of the molecular orbitals have been determined experimentally by  
a) Crystallographic studies    b) X- ray analysis    c) spectroscopic studies    d) None
- Which of the following will have lowest boiling point  
a) o-nitro phenol                      b) m-nitro phenol    c) p-nitro phenol                      d) all the above
- The correct order of electronegativity is  
a)  $\text{F} > \text{O} > \text{N}$                       b)  $\text{O} > \text{F} > \text{N}$                       c)  $\text{N} > \text{O} > \text{F}$                       d)  $\text{F} < \text{N} < \text{O}$
- The number of nodes in s-orbital of any energy level is equal to  
a)  $2n+1$                       b)  $n+1$                       c)  $2n-1$                       d)  $n-1$
- G.P.Thomson performed experiments to prove the wave nature of electrons using  
a) Nickel crystal                      b) silver foil                      c) gold foil                      d) zinc sulphide
- The hybridisation in  $\text{ICl}_4^-$  is  
a)  $sp^3d$                       b)  $sp^3d^3$                       c)  $sp^3$                       d)  $sp^3d^2$
- Which of the following is a weak bond  
a) covalent bond                      b) hydrogen bond                      c) ionic bond                      d) dipole dipole interactions
- Pauling's method of calculation of ionic radii is not applicable for  
a) NaF                      b) KCl                      c) CsCl                      d) RbBr
- The correct order of successive ionisation potentials is  
a)  $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$                       b)  $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$                       c)  $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$                       d) none
- The contribution of other electrons present in 1s orbital to 'S' value is  
a) 0                      b) 0.35                      c) 0.85                      d) 0.30
- The metal with negative electron affinity is  
a) Gold                      b) Copper                      c) Zinc                      d) Silver
- The metal with comparatively high electron affinity is  
a) Chlorine                      b) Cesium                      c) Gold                      d) Cadmium
- The ionic crystal in which the anion and cation are isoelectronic with neon is



- a) orange red                      b) pink                                  c) yellow                              d) colourless
43. In acidic medium, one mole of  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  gives ----- atoms of oxygen  
 a) five                                  b) one                                  c) three                              d) six
44. Bordeaux mixture contains  
 a)  $ZnSO_4 + H_2SO_4$               b)  $CuSO_4 + lime$                   c)  $AgNO_3 + lime$                   d)  $CuSO_4 + NH_4OH$
45. The oxidation state of Fe in  $Fe(CO)_5$  is  
 a) +3                                  b) +2                                  c) +5                                  d) 0
46. During smelting process of copper pyrites, the matte formed chiefly contains  
 a)  $Cu_2S + FeS$                       b)  $FeSiO_3$                           c)  $Cu_2S + FeO$                       d)  $Cu_2S + Cu_2O$
47. Blister copper contains -----% impurities  
 a) 1                                      b) 2                                      c) 3                                      d) 98
48. Gun metal is an alloy containing  
 a)  $Cu + Sn$                               b)  $Cu + Zn$                               c)  $Cu + Sn + Zn$                       d)  $Cu + Sn + Ni$
49. The metal used for galvanizing iron sheets is  
 a) copper                              b) chromium                              c) silver                                  d) zinc
50. The compound of transition metal which decompose on exposure to light is  
 a)  $AuCl_3$                               b)  $CuSO_4$                               c)  $AgNO_3$                               d)  $ZnCO_3$
51. Which of the following is a ferromagnetic substance  
 a) Sc                                      b) Ti                                      c) Zn                                      d) Fe
52. Which of the following are also known as rare earth elements  
 a) s-block                              b) p-block                              c) d-block                              d) f-block
53. Which of the following has the maximum tendency to act as reducing agent  
 a) Lu                                      b) Ce                                      c) Pm                                      d) La
54. Which of the following hydroxide is most basic  
 a)  $La(OH)_3$                               b)  $Ce(OH)_3$                               c)  $Nd(OH)_3$                               d)  $Lu(OH)_3$
55. The major constituent of misch metals is  
 a) cerium                                  b) lutetium                                  c) lanthanum                              d) neodymium
56. The colour of  $U^{4+}$  ion is  
 a) red                                      b) yellow                                  c) green                                  d) colourless
57. Uranium exhibits maximum oxidation state in  
 a)  $UO_2$                                       b)  $UF_6$                                       c)  $UO_2Cl_2$                               d) both b and c
58. The existence of an actinide series analogous to the lanthanide series was postulated by  
 a) Neils Bohr                              b) Mary Curie                              c) Henry Becquerel                      d) Pierre Curie
59. The actinide which is present as an impurity along with lanthanides in monozite sand is  
 a) Ac                                      b) U                                      c) Th                                      d) Pu
60. Which of the following is called as lattice compounds  
 a) simple salt                              b) a complex                              c) double salt                              d) all the above
61. Which serves as a Lewis acid in a complex compound  
 a) Central metal ion                      b) ligand                                  c) cation                                  d) anion
62. The number of  $Cl^-$  ions formed by  $[Cr(H_2O)_5Cl]Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$  on reaction with  $AgNO_3$  is  
 a) 1                                      b) 2                                      c) 3                                      d) 0
63. Geometrical isomers are not possible for ----- complex  
 a) octahedral                              b) tetrahedral                              c) square planar                              d) none
64. The chelating ligand used to form insoluble complex of Nickel is



- a) ice                                      b) diamond                                      c) sodium chloride                                      d) copper
86. In a fcc arrangement, the corner atoms are A type and those at face centres are B type. The simplest formula of the compound is  
 a)  $AB_2$                                       b)  $A_3B_8$                                       c)  $AB_3$                                       d)  $AB_4$
87. The standard entropies of either elements or compounds at any temperature above  $0^\circ K$  is  
 a) zero                                      b) positive                                      c) negative                                      d) infinite
88. Which of the following will not obey Troutan's rule  
 a)  $CCl_4$                                       b)  $H_2S$                                       c)  $CHCl_3$                                       d)  $H_2O$
89. Standard free energies of formation of elements are taken as  
 a) unity                                      b) zero                                      c) infinity                                      d) none
90. In an equilibrium reaction forward reaction is favoured when  
 a)  $Q > K_c$                                       b)  $Q = K_c$                                       c)  $Q < K_c$                                       d) none
91. In an equilibrium reaction, if the number of moles of gaseous products are lesser than the number of moles of gaseous reactants, then  
 a)  $K_p > K_c$                                       b)  $K_p < K_c$                                       c)  $K_p = K_c$                                       d) none
92. For the dissociation of  $PCl_5$  reaction, the degree of dissociation (x) is proportional to  
 a)  $\sqrt{P}$                                       b)  $\sqrt{1/P}$                                       c)  $\sqrt{1/V}$                                       d) Both a and c
93. The optimum temperature maintained in contact process is nearly  
 a)  $500-550^\circ C$                                       b)  $300-500^\circ C$                                       c)  $400-450^\circ C$                                       d)  $700-1200^\circ C$
94. The rate equation for,  $2HCrO_4^{4-} + 6I^- + 14H^+ \longrightarrow 2Cr^{3+} + 3I_2 + 8H_2O$  is  
 $r = k [HCrO_4^{4-}] [I^-]^2 [H^+]^2$ , the order of the reaction is  
 a) 1                                      b) 2                                      c) 3                                      d) 5
95. For the decomposition of  $H_2O_2$  reaction, the progress of the reaction is followed by titrating equal volumes of reaction mixture against standard  
 a) NaOH                                      b) HCl                                      c)  $KMnO_4$                                       d) all the above
96. In acid catalysed hydrolysis of ester, the rate of the reaction is followed by titrating the reaction mixture against standard  
 a) NaOH                                      b) HCl                                      c)  $KMnO_4$                                       d) all the above
97. The number of moles of water present in 1 litre is  
 a) 18                                      b) 1                                      c) 55.55                                      d) 1000
98. Keeping the concentration constant, when measured at a temperature 10 K greater than the initial temperature, the rate becomes  
 a) Same                                      b) two times greater                                      c) two times lower                                      d) ten times greater
99. For Arrhenius equation, a plot of  $\log k$  against  $1/T$  gives a straight line with slope equal to  
 a)  $E_a/R$                                       b)  $E_a/2.303 R$                                       c)  $-E_a/2.303 R$                                       d)  $-2.303 E_a/R$
100. Higher the value of  $E_a$ , the rate of the reaction is  
 a) higher                                      b) moderate                                      c) slower                                      d) zero
101. The time required to complete  $1/u$  th fraction is independent of  
 a) rate constant                                      b) initial concentration                                      c) half-life period                                      d) all the above
102. Which of the following gases are adsorbed more easily  
 a) hydrogen                                      b) oxygen                                      c) chlorine                                      d) nitrogen
103. Which of the following process is homogeneous catalysis  
 a) Haber's process                                      b) Contact process                                      c) Ostwald's process                                      d) lead chamber process

104. The oxidation of sodium sulphite by air is retarded by  
a) Glycerine                      b)  $As_2O_3$                       c) alcohol                      d)  $H_2S$
105. In the oxidation of oxalic acid by  $KMnO_4$ , the auto catalyst is  
a)  $K_2SO_4$                       b)  $KMnO_4$                       c)  $MnSO_4$                       d)  $H_2SO_4$
106. The catalytic poison used in contact process is  
a) Mo                      b)  $As_2O_3$                       c)  $H_2S$                       d)  $V_2O_5$
107. The intermediate formed in the catalytic oxidation of  $SO_2$  to  $SO_3$  in lead chamber process is  
a) NO                      b)  $O_2$                       c)  $NO_2$                       d) SO
108. The promoter used in Bosch's process for the manufacture of hydrogen is  
a) Nickel                      b) Chromic oxide                      c) ferric oxide                      d) Molybdenum
109. Which of the following is a crystalloid  
a) gelatin                      b) sugar                      c) albumen                      d) glue
110. An example for aerosol type of colloid is  
a) cloud                      b) haze                      c) mist                      d) all the above
111. Silver chloride can be converted into sol by adding  
a) HCl                      b)  $H_2SO_4$                       c) NaOH                      d) KOH
112. The colour of  $As_2S_3$  sol is  
a) red                      b) black                      c) yellow                      d) colourless
113. Electrodialysis method is not applicable for impurities like  
a) urea                      b) sugar                      c) HCl                      d) both a and b
114. The colloid used in curing kalazar is  
a) argyrol                      b) milk of magnesia                      c) colloidal gold                      d) colloidal antimony
115. An example for W/O type emulsion is  
a) milk                      b) butter                      c) vanishing cream                      d) all the above
116. The emulsifying agent used to stabilise O/W type emulsion is  
a) lampblack                      b) long chain alcohols                      c) proteins                      d) all the above
117. Emulsions can be broken into constituent liquids by  
a) heating                      b) freezing                      c) centrifuging                      d) all the above
118. An example for semiconductors is  
a) benzene                      b) glass                      c) cobalt oxide                      d) none
119. The enthalpy of neutralisation of a strong acid by strong base is equal to  
a) 57.32 kJ/mol                      b) 22.0 kJ/mol                      c) -47 kJ/mol                      d) -57.32 kJ/mol
120. Which of the following shows abnormal colligative properties  
a) sugar                      b) urea                      c) NaCl                      d) all the above
121. For strong electrolytes, the degree of dissociation ( $\alpha$ ) is equal to  
a) 0.1                      b) 0                      c) 1.0                      d) infinite
122. According to Ostwald dilution law, the concentration of  $H^+$  for weak electrolytes is given by  
a)  $\sqrt{Ka/C}$                       b)  $\sqrt{Ka \cdot C}$                       c)  $\alpha^2 \cdot C$                       d)  $\alpha^2/C$
123. Equivalent conductance is equal to molar conductance for electrolytes like  
a)  $AlCl_3$                       b)  $K_2SO_4$                       c) NaCl                      d) all the above
124. Using Debye Huckel Onsagar equation, the plot of  $\lambda_c$  versus  $\sqrt{C}$  for strong electrolytes gives intercept equal to  
a)  $A + B \lambda_\infty$                       b)  $1 - \alpha$                       c)  $\lambda_\infty$                       d)  $\alpha$



- a) phenyl benzoate      b) benzyl acetate      c) phenyl acetate      d) benzyl benzoate
146. The compound used in the treatment of asthma is  
a) phenyl benzoate      b) benzyl acetate      c) phenyl acetate      d) benzyl benzoate
147. The IUPAC name of Pyrogallol is  
a) 1,2,3 trihydroxy benzene      b) 1,2,4 trihydroxy benzene      c) 1,3,5 trihydroxy benzene      d) none
148. The compound which dissolves in sodium hydroxide but not in sodium bicarbonate is  
a) ethyl alcohol      b) benzyl alcohol      c) phenol      d) acetic acid
149. Phenols are stronger acids than  
a) alcohols      b) mineral acids      c) carboxylic acids      d) carbonic acids
150. Which of the following is most acidic  
a) p-nitro phenol      b) phenol      c) p-cresol      d) p-amino phenol
151. The main product obtained in the reaction of phenol with  $\text{PCl}_5$  is  
a)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$       b)  $\text{POCl}_3$       c)  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O})_3\text{PO}$       d)  $\text{HCl}$
152. Bakelite is a polymer of phenol and  
a) methanal      b) ethanol      c) formic acid      d) none
153. The number of ether isomers possible for a compound with molecular formula  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}$  is  
a) 1      b) 3      c) 2      d) 4
154. The intermediate formed in the reaction of alkyl halides with dry silver oxide is  
a)  $\text{R-O-X}$       b)  $\text{R-O-Ag}$       c)  $\text{AgX}$       d)  $\text{R-O-R}$
155. Ethers do not react with  
a) acids      b) alkalis      c) Sodium      d) all the above
156. Which of the following is used as a solvent for Grignard reagent  
a) alcohol      b) water      c) ether      d) all the above
157. The alkyl halide formed in the reaction of  $\text{HI}$  with  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-CH}_3$   
a)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I}$       b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$       c) both a and b      d) none
158. The reagent used in Ziesel's method is  
a)  $\text{KMnO}_4$       b)  $\text{PCl}_5$       c)  $\text{BF}_3$       d)  $\text{HI}$
159. Ziesel's method is used to detect which of the following groups in alkaloids  
a)  $-\text{CH}_3$       b)  $-\text{O}-$       c)  $-\text{OCH}_3$       d) all the above
160. Which of the following is used as a medium in the preparation of Grignard reagent  
a)  $\text{CH}_3-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$       b)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3$       c)  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$       d)  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7-\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$
161. Which is not formed in the reaction of anisole with  $\text{HI}$   
a) phenol      b) methyl iodide      c) iodobenzene      d) none
162. 'Pyridoxal' an aldehyde is derived from  
a) vitamin D      b) vitamin  $\text{B}_{12}$       c) vitamin K      d) vitamin  $\text{B}_6$
163. Aldehydes are functional isomers of  
a) ketones      b) carboxylic acids      c) unsaturated alcohols      d) both a and c
164. The product in Rosenmund reduction in the absence of  $\text{BaSO}_4$  is  
a) acid chloride      b) aldehyde      c) primary alcohol      d) ketone
165. Which of the following cannot be prepared by Rosenmund reduction  
a) acetaldehyde      b) formaldehyde      c) benzaldehyde      d) none
166. The reaction used to locate the position of double bond is  
a) Haloform reaction      b) hydrolysis      c) oxidation      d) ozonolysis
167. Which of the following is least reactive carbonyl compound



- a) H-CHO                      b)R-CHO                      c)R-CO-R                      d) R-O-R
168. Aldol on heating forms  
 a) acrolien                      b) cinnamaldehyde                      c) crotonaldehyde                      d) allyl alcohol
169. A cyanohydrin of a compound X on hydrolysis gives mandelic acid. The X is  
 a) HCHO                      b) CH<sub>3</sub>CHO                      c) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> CO                      d) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHO
170. The electron source used in Clemmenson reduction is  
 a) mercury                      b) zinc metal                      c) HCl                      d) aldehyde
171. The intermediate formed in Wolff kishner reduction is  
 a) alkanes                      b) hydrazine                      c) ketone                      d) hydrazone
172. The compound used as a hypnotic under the name 'hypnone' is  
 a) acetone                      b) benzophenone                      c) acetophenone                      d) acetaldehyde
173. The compound which does not form addition product with sodium bisulphite is  
 a) acetone                      b) benzophenone                      c) acetophenone                      d) acetaldehyde
174. Which of the following is obtained from Laurel oil  
 a) C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>COOH                      b) C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>23</sub>COOH                      c) C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>COOH                      d) CH<sub>3</sub>COOH
175. The acid which undergo intermolecular dehydration is  
 a) formic acid                      b) succinic acid                      c) acetic acid                      d) all the above
176. The stable product formed when formic acid reacts with PCl<sub>5</sub> is  
 a) CH<sub>3</sub>COCl                      b) HCOCl                      c) C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>COCl                      d) HCl+CO
177. The reagent used to convert CH<sub>3</sub>COOH → CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> is  
 a) LiAlH<sub>4</sub>                      b) H<sub>2</sub>/Ru                      c) HI/P                      d) NaOH/CaO
178. The acid used in the treatment of 'gout' is  
 a) acetic acid                      b) oxalic acid                      c) salicylic acid                      d) formic acid
179. The acid which undergo haloform reaction is  
 a) acetic acid                      b) formic acid                      c) lactic acid                      d) salicylic acid
180. The acid which is used as urinary antiseptic is  
 a) acetic acid                      b) formic acid                      c) benzoic acid                      d) salicylic acid
181. Which is the most reactive derivative of carboxylic acid  
 a) ester                      b) amide                      c) acid chloride                      d) acid anhydride
182. Which of the following compound is used as soldering flux  
 a) acetyl chloride                      b) acetamide                      c) methyl acetate                      d) acetic anhydride
183. Which of the following does not exhibit tautomerism  
 a) CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>                      b) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH-NO<sub>2</sub>                      c) CH<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>                      d) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C-NO<sub>2</sub>
184. Nitro alkanes are functional isomers of  
 a) Amines                      b) alkyl nitrites                      c) Alkyl cyanides                      d) Aldehydes
185. Which of the following is insoluble in NaOH  
 a) 2-nitro propane                      b) Nitro ethane                      c) 1-nitro propane                      d) 2-nitro 2-methyl propane
186. Which of the following is a stronger base  
 a) methyl amine                      b) Dimethyl amine                      c) Benzyl amine                      d) Trimethyl amine
187. Which of the following gives secondary amines on reduction  
 a) Nitro methane                      b) methyl cyanide                      c) Acetamide                      d) methyl isocyanide
188. The electron deficient species formed during Hoffmann bromamide reaction is  
 a) Carbene                      b) diazonium ion                      c) Nitrene                      d) Carbonium ion

189. The compound which has fishy odour is  
a) Nitrobenzene    b) Nitriles    c) Amines    d) All the above
190. The substance with musturd like smell is  
a) methyl isocyanate    b) Methyl isocyanide    c) methyl isothiocyanate    d) methyl cyanide
191. Which of the following does not form Schiff's base  
a)  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$     b)  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{-NH}_2$     c)  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$     d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{-NH-CH}_3$
192. Which of the following does not undergo coupling reaction with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$   
a) phenol    b) Aniline    c) Anisole    d) Nitrobenzene
193. Which of the following reagent reacts with aniline giving meta product  
a)  $\text{Br}_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$     b) fuming  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$     c) Con.  $\text{HNO}_3/\text{Con. H}_2\text{SO}_4$     d)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}$
194. Nitromethane forms nitro alcohols in presence of alkali on condensation with  
a) alcohols    b) aldehyde    c) amines    d) carboxylic acids
195. Which of the following is used as soil sterilising agent  
a) picric acid    b) chloral    c) chloropicrin    d) all the above
196. The nitrile used in the manufacture of PAN is  
a) acrylonitrile    b) propionitrile    c) aceto nitrile    d) formonitrile
197. Which of the following aryl diazonium salt is stable in dry condition  
a)  $\text{ArN}_2^+\text{Cl}^-$     b)  $\text{ArN}_2^+\text{NO}_2^-$     c)  $\text{ArN}_2^+\text{BF}_4^-$     d) None
198. Which of the following are used in the preparation of 'Sulpha drugs'  
a) Nitrobenzene    b) Methyl amine    c) acetamide    d) Aniline
199. Nitration of nitrobenzene with fuming nitric acid gives  
(a) o-dinitro benzene    (b) 1,3,5-trinitro benzene    (c) p-dinitro benzene    (d) m-dinitro benzene
200. An amine which forms quarternary ammonium salt with two molar proportion of alkyl halide is  
(a)  $1^\circ$  amine    (b)  $2^\circ$  amine    (c)  $3^\circ$  amine    (d) None
201. Which of the following is a trisaccharide  
a) sucrose    b) glucose    c) lactose    d) raffinose
202. Which is called grape sugar  
a) glucose    b) fructose    c) galactose    d) starch
203. Mixture of equal molecules of D(+) glucose and D(-) fructose is called  
a) fruit sugar    b) invert sugar    c) cane sugar    d) non sugar
204. The number of assymetric carbon atoms present in fructose is  
a) one    b) two    c) three    d) four
205. Sucrose on heating upto  $200^\circ\text{C}$  forms  
a) barley sugar    b) caramel    c) dextrin    d) burnt sugar
206. In polysacchrides the monosacchride units are linked together by ----- linkage  
a) peptide    b) amide    c) glycosidic    d) ester
207. Starch yields maltose when treated with the enzyme  
a) zymase    b) maltase    c) diastase    d) invertase
208. The colour formed when starch solution is added with a drop of iodine  
a) yellow    b) green    c) pink    d) blue
209. Starch when heated to a temperature between  $200\text{-}250^\circ\text{C}$ , it changes to  
a) barley sugar    b) caramel    c) dextrin    d) burnt sugar
210. The most abundunt of all carbohydrates is

- a) starch                      b) glucose                      c) inulin                      d) cellulose
211. Cellulose on boiling with dil.  $H_2SO_4$ , gets completely hydrolysed to
- a) D-glucose                      b) L-fructose                      c) d- fructose                      d) L- glucose
212. In proteins amino acids are linked through -----linkage
- a) peptide                      b) amide                      c) glycosidic                      d) ester
213. In acidic solution an amino acid exists in the form of
- a) cation                      b) zwitter ion                      c) anion                      d) neutral molecule
214. Which of the following is a phospholipid
- a) wax                      b) fat                      c) cephalin                      d) all the above
215. Which lipid is involved in the organisation of cell structure
- a) cephalin                      b) lecithin                      c) glycolipid                      d) fat
216. Which lipid has been implicated in the process of blood coagulation
- a) cephalin                      b) lecithin                      c) glycolipid                      d) fat

WCEP

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO.	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
1	c	25	b	49	d	73	d	97	c	121	c	145	b
2	b	26	c	50	c	74	b	98	b	122	b	146	d
3	c	27	a	51	d	75	c	99	c	123	c	147	a
4	d	28	b	52	d	76	c	100	c	124	c	148	c
5	a	29	b	53	d	77	b	101	b	125	a	149	a
6	b	30	d	54	a	78	b	102	c	126	c	150	a
7	b	31	c	55	a	79	c	103	d	127	c	151	c
8	d	32	b	56	c	80	d	104	c	128	c	152	a
9	c	33	b	57	d	81	b	105	c	129	a	153	c
10	a	34	d	58	a	82	b	106	b	130	c	154	b
11	a	35	c	59	c	83	a	107	c	131	d	155	d
12	d	36	c	60	c	84	d	108	b	132	d	156	c
13	c	37	c	61	a	85	b	109	b	133	c	157	b
14	d	38	a	62	b	86	c	110	b	134	a	158	d
15	d	39	b	63	b	87	b	111	a	135	c	159	c
16	c	40	c	64	c	88	d	112	c	136	b	160	c
17	c	41	c	65	d	89	b	113	d	137	b	161	c
18	d	42	c	66	c	90	c	114	d	138	c	162	d
19	c	43	c	67	a	91	b	115	b	139	d	163	d
20	c	44	b	68	c	92	b	116	c	140	b	164	c
21	a	45	d	69	a	93	c	117	d	141	b	165	b
22	b	46	a	70	d	94	d	118	c	142	c	166	d
23	d	47	b	71	b	95	c	119	d	143	c	167	c
24	a	48	c	72	d	96	a	120	c	144	d	168	c

Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS	Q.NO	ANS
169	d	180	c	191	d	202	a	213	b
170	b	181	c	192	d	203	b	214	c
171	d	182	b	193	c	204	c	215	b
172	c	183	d	194	b	205	b	216	a
173	b	184	b	195	c	206	c		
174	b	185	d	196	a	207	c		
175	c	186	b	197	c	208	b		
176	d	187	d	198	d	209	c		
177	c	188	c	199	b	210	d		
178	d	189	c	200	b	211	a		
179	c	190	c	201	d	212	a		

WORLD