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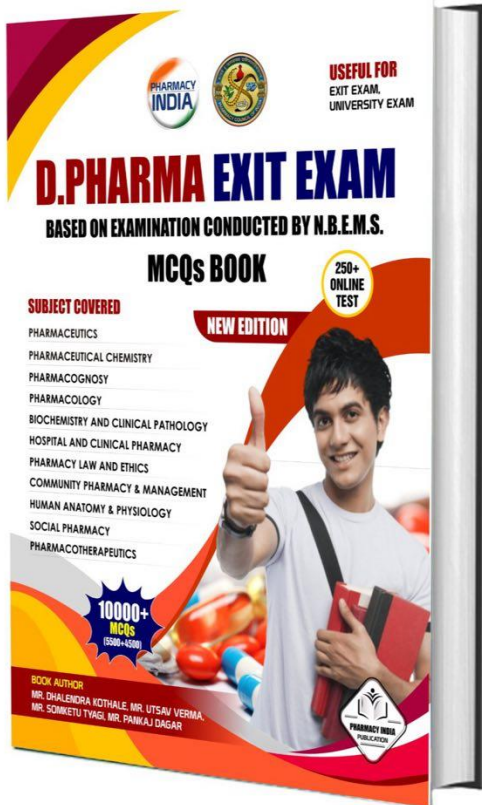
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CHAPTER - 2

CARBOHYDRATES

1. Carbohydrates can be classified into which of the following main categories?

- A) Simple and complex
- B) Saturated and unsaturated
- C) Organic and inorganic
- D) Acidic and basic



1. Carbohydrates can be classified into which of the following main categories?

- A) Simple and complex
- B) Saturated and unsaturated
- C) Organic and inorganic
- D) Acidic and basic



2. Polysaccharides are typically composed of:

- A) A single type of monosaccharide
- B) Many monosaccharide units
- C) Only disaccharide units
- D) Amino acids



2. Polysaccharides are typically composed of:

A) A single type of monosaccharide

B) Many monosaccharide units

C) Only disaccharide units

D) Amino acids



3. Which of the following carbohydrates is primarily used for energy storage in plants?

- A) Glycogen
- B) Starch
- C) Cellulose
- D) Fructose



3. Which of the following carbohydrates is primarily used for energy storage in plants?

A) Glycogen

B) Starch

C) Cellulose

D) Fructose



4. Which of the following is a characteristic of polysaccharides?

- A) They are sweet to taste
- B) They are soluble in water
- C) They have a high molecular weight
- D) They consist of only one type of monosaccharide



4. Which of the following is a characteristic of polysaccharides?

A) They are sweet to taste

B) They are soluble in water

C) They have a high molecular weight

D) They consist of only one type of monosaccharide



5. Raffinose is an example of which type of carbohydrate?

- A) Monosaccharide
- B) Disaccharide
- C) Oligosaccharide
- D) Polysaccharide



5. Raffinose is an example of which type of carbohydrate?

- A) Monosaccharide
- B) Disaccharide
- C) Oligosaccharide**
- D) Polysaccharide



6. Which of the following carbohydrates is classified as a homopolysaccharide?

- A) Sucrose
- B) Starch
- C) Lactose
- D) Maltose



6. Which of the following carbohydrates is classified as a homopolysaccharide?

- A) Sucrose
- B) Starch**
- C) Lactose
- D) Maltose



7. Which of the following best describes amylose?

- A) A branched polysaccharide
- B) A straight-chain polysaccharide
- C) A disaccharide
- D) A monosaccharide



7. Which of the following best describes amylose?

- A) A branched polysaccharide
- B) A straight-chain polysaccharide**
- C) A disaccharide
- D) A monosaccharide



8. Which reagent is commonly used in the Benedict's test for reducing sugars?

- A) Iodine
- B) Fehling's solution
- C) Barfoed's reagent
- D) Benedict's reagent



8. Which reagent is commonly used in the Benedict's test for reducing sugars?

- A) Iodine
- B) Fehling's solution
- C) Barfoed's reagent
- D) Benedict's reagent**



9. What color change indicates a positive result in the Benedict's test?

- A) Blue to green
- B) Yellow to brown
- C) Blue to red/orange
- D) Colorless to pink



9. What color change indicates a positive result in the Benedict's test?

- A) Blue to green
- B) Yellow to brown
- C) Blue to red/orange**
- D) Colorless to pink



10. Which qualitative test is used to identify the presence of starch?

- A) Benedict's test
- B) Molisch's test
- C) Iodine test
- D) Seliwanoff's test



10. Which qualitative test is used to identify the presence of starch?

A) Benedict's test

B) Molisch's test

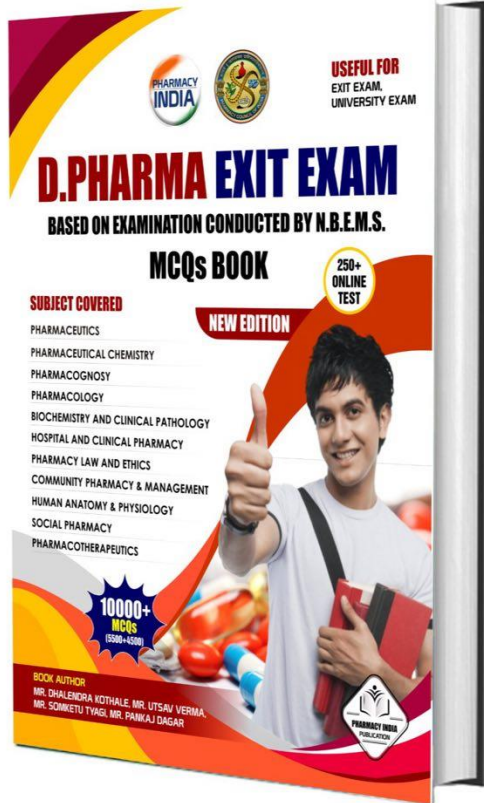
C) Iodine test


D) Seliwanoff's test



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11. In the iodine test, the color of a positive result for starch is:

- A) Blue-black
- B) Yellow
- C) Red
- D) Green



11. In the iodine test, the color of a positive result for starch is:

A) Blue-black

B) Yellow

C) Red

D) Green



11. In the iodine test, the color of a positive result for starch is:

- A) Blue-black
- B) Yellow
- C) Red
- D) Green



12. Which test can differentiate between aldoses and ketoses?

- A) Seliwanoff's test
- B) Benedict's test
- C) Barfoed's test
- D) Molisch's test



12. Which test can differentiate between aldoses and ketoses?

A) Seliwanoff's test

B) Benedict's test

C) Barfoed's test

D) Molisch's test



13. A positive result for the Seliwanoff's test indicates:

- A) Presence of reducing sugars
- B) Presence of starch
- C) Presence of ketoses
- D) Presence of pentoses



13. A positive result for the Seliwanoff's test indicates:

- A) Presence of reducing sugars
- B) Presence of starch
- C) Presence of ketoses**
- D) Presence of pentoses



14. Barfoed's test is specifically used for detecting:

- A) Disaccharides
- B) Reducing sugars
- C) Non-reducing sugars
- D) Starch



14. Barfoed's test is specifically used for detecting:

- A) Disaccharides
- B) Reducing sugars**
- C) Non-reducing sugars
- D) Starch



15. Molisch's test is used for detecting:

- A) Reducing sugars
- B) Non-reducing sugars
- C) All carbohydrates
- D) Starch only



15. Molisch's test is used for detecting:

- A) Reducing sugars
- B) Non-reducing sugars
- C) All carbohydrates**
- D) Starch only



17. Which test uses concentrated sulfuric acid to detect carbohydrates?

- A) Benedict's test
- B) Molisch's test
- C) Seliwanoff's test
- D) Iodine test



17. Which test uses concentrated sulfuric acid to detect carbohydrates?

A) Benedict's test

B) Molisch's test

C) Seliwanoff's test

D) Iodine test



18. A positive result in the reducing sugar test can be confirmed using:

- A) Iodine
- B) Seliwanoff's reagent
- C) Benedict's reagent
- D) Molisch's reagent



18. A positive result in the reducing sugar test can be confirmed using:

- A) Iodine
- B) Seliwanoff's reagent
- C) Benedict's reagent**
- D) Molisch's reagent



19. Which test can be used to confirm the presence of lactose?

- A) Seliwanoff's test
- B) Molisch's test
- C) Benedict's test
- D) Iodine test



19. Which test can be used to confirm the presence of lactose?

- A) Seliwanoff's test
- B) Molisch's test
- C) Benedict's test**
- D) Iodine test



20. In the presence of a reducing sugar, the Fehling's solution changes from:

- A) Blue to green
- B) Blue to red
- C) Red to yellow
- D) Yellow to colorless



20. In the presence of a reducing sugar, the Fehling's solution changes from:

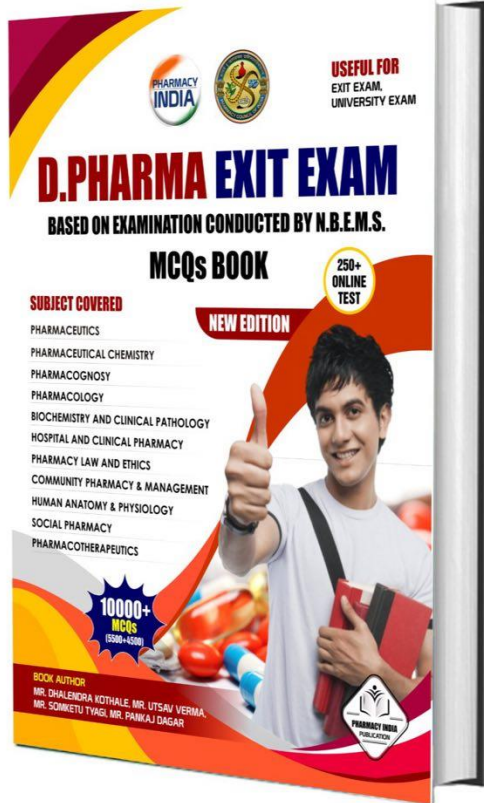
- A) Blue to green
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21. Glycolysis primarily occurs in which part of the cell?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Mitochondria
- C) Cytoplasm
- D) Endoplasmic reticulum



21. Glycolysis primarily occurs in which part of the cell?

- A) Nucleus
- B) Mitochondria
- C) Cytoplasm**
- D) Endoplasmic reticulum



22. In aerobic conditions, pyruvate is converted to:

- A) Lactic acid
- B) Ethanol
- C) Acetyl-CoA
- D) Glucose



22. In aerobic conditions, pyruvate is converted to:

- A) Lactic acid
- B) Ethanol
- C) Acetyl-CoA**
- D) Glucose



23. Which pathway involves the conversion of glucose to fatty acids?

- A) Glycogenesis
- B) Gluconeogenesis
- C) Lipogenesis
- D) Glycolysis



23. Which pathway involves the conversion of glucose to fatty acids?

- A) Glycogenesis
- B) Gluconeogenesis
- C) Lipogenesis**
- D) Glycolysis



24. What is the primary function of the pentose phosphate pathway?

- A) ATP production
- B) NADPH production and ribose synthesis
- C) Glycogen synthesis
- D) Fatty acid breakdown



24. What is the primary function of the pentose phosphate pathway?

A) ATP production

B) NADPH production and ribose synthesis

C) Glycogen synthesis

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25. Which of the following is a key regulatory enzyme in glycolysis?

- A) Hexokinase
- B) Phosphofructokinase
- C) Pyruvate kinase
- D) All of the above



25. Which of the following is a key regulatory enzyme in glycolysis?

- A) Hexokinase
- B) Phosphofructokinase
- C) Pyruvate kinase
- D) All of the above**



26. Which of the following substances can be converted to glucose through gluconeogenesis?

- A) Lactate
- B) Glycerol
- C) Amino acids
- D) All of the above



26. Which of the following substances can be converted to glucose through gluconeogenesis?

A) Lactate

B) Glycerol

C) Amino acids

D) All of the above



27. Insulin promotes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Glycogenesis
- B) Lipogenesis
- C) Gluconeogenesis
- D) Protein synthesis



27. Insulin promotes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Glycogenesis
- B) Lipogenesis
- C) Gluconeogenesis**
- D) Protein synthesis



28. In which metabolic state is glycogenolysis most active?

- A) Fed state
- B) Fasting state
- C) Starvation state
- D) All of the above



28. In which metabolic state is glycogenolysis most active?

A) Fed state

B) Fasting state

C) Starvation state

D) All of the above



29. Which vitamin is essential for the decarboxylation of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA?

- A) Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)
- B) Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)
- C) Vitamin B3 (Niacin)
- D) Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)



29. Which vitamin is essential for the decarboxylation of pyruvate to acetyl-CoA?

- A) Vitamin B1 (Thiamine)
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- C) Vitamin B3 (Niacin)
- D) Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)



30. Which of the following statements about the Krebs cycle is TRUE?

- A) It occurs in the cytoplasm.
- B) It produces ATP directly.
- C) It is also known as the citric acid cycle.
- D) It does not require oxygen.



30. Which of the following statements about the Krebs cycle is TRUE?

A) It occurs in the cytoplasm.

B) It produces ATP directly.

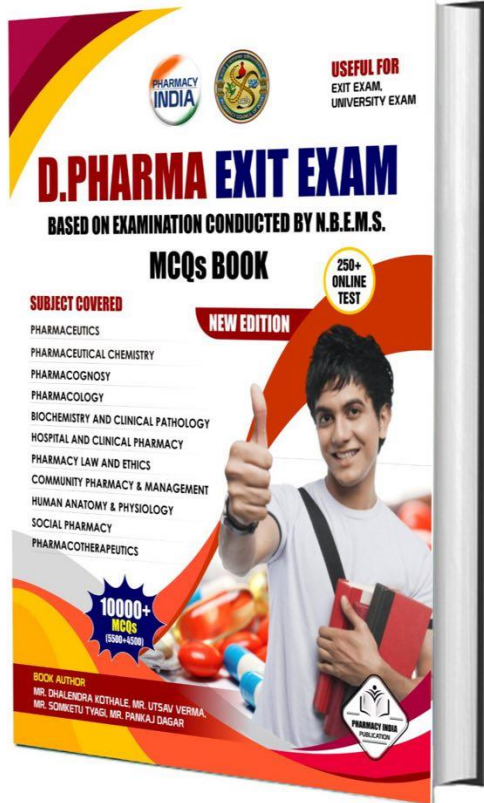
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