SSR DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (5029)
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
SEMESTER – II , INTERNAL-I QUESTION BANK

1. **Carbohydrates** biomolecules simply refers to as staff of life
2. **Aldehyde and keto group** is the simplest form of carbohydrates
3. **D-type** monosaccharide is the majority found in the human body
4. **Carbohydrate** is the most aboundant biomolecule on the earth
5. **Storage** are the majority functions of carbohydrates
6. **$(CH_2O)n$** is the general formula of carbohydrates
7. **Glyceraldehyde** is the smallest carbohydrates triose
8. **Glucyronic acid** has reducing properties
9. Digitonin is a **glycoside**
10. **Linoleate and linolenate** are the two essential fatty acids
11. **Cinoleic or octadecatrienoic** is an example of unsaturated fatty acids
12. Themelting point of fatty acids depends upon chain lenth and **degree of unsaturation**
13. **Triacylglycerol** lipids are also reffered as neutral lipids
14. **NaoH/KOH** is used in sapoinification
15. **Protein** is not a component of a phospholipid
16. **Sphingomelin** phosopholipid is considered as a major contrituent of nervous tissue
17. **Ergosterol** is present in the cell membrane of fungi
18. Amino acids are **building blocks of proteins**
19. Amino acids has **both amino group and carboxyl group**
20. The simplest amino acids is **glycine**
21. The most abundant biomolecule on the earth **carbohydrates**
22. The major function of carbohydrate include **energy production**
23. The general formula of carbohydrates **$(CH_2O)n$**
24. Carbohydrates are **sugar molecules**
25. Structural polysaccharides include **cellulose and chitin**
26. Nutritional ply saccharides are **sources of sugar**
27. Glycogen in animal are stored in **liver and muscle**
28. **Glucose** is a reducing sugar
29. Oligosaccharides linked to protein are called **glycoproteins**
30. In polysaccharides monosaccharides are joined by **glycosidic bond**
31. Sucrose is a **disaccharide**
32. Lactose is disaccharide consists of **glucose and glactose**
33. Lactose is consist **beta 114 glycosidic** linkage
34. Maltoze is disaccharide consisits of **glucose and glucose**
35. Cellulose is madeup of repeating units of **glucose unit**
36. Beta oxidation of fatty acids occurs in **Mitochondria**
37. **Steroids** example of derived lipids
38. The specific gravity of lipids is **the relative weight of that liquid**
39. The polar head group of sphingomyelin is **phosphoethanolamine**
40. A trigulycede is made up of **fatty acids**

1. Carbohydrate definition

Ans: A carbohydrate is a biomelecule consisting of carbon hydrogen and oxygen atoms

2. Lipid definition

Ans: Lipids are insoluble organic compounds that consist of fat and oil. The chemical composistion of these molecules includes hydrogen carbon and oxygen

3. Monosaccharides

Ans: Monosaccharides also called simple sugars are the simplest form of sugar and the most basic units of carbohydrates

4. Oligosaccharides

Ans: An Oligosaccharides is a saccharide polymer containing a small number of monosaccharides

5. Beta oxideation of fathtyacid

Ans: In biochemistry and metabolism beta oxidation is the catabolic process by which fatty acid molecules are broken down in the cytosol in prokaryotes

6. Digestion

Ans: The process by which large complete insoluble organic food substances are broken down into smaller simple soluble it is known as digestion

7. Absorption

Ans: Absorption is the products of digestion are absorbed by the blood to be supplied to the rest of the body

8. Beta oxidation

Ans: Beta oxidation is the catabolic process by which fatty acid molecules are broken down in the cytosol in the mitochondria in enkaryotes to gneenrate acetyl coa

9. Essential fatty acid

Ans: Essential fatty acids are fatty acids that humans and other animals must inguest because the body requires then for food health but cannot synthesize them

10. Define lipid

Ans: Lipids are insoluble organic compounds that consist of fat and oil. The chemical composition of these molecules includes hydrogen, carbon and oxygen