

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 Ketone groups** is the simplest form of carbohydrates
- 3) Molisch test is used for **Mucoproteins**
- 4) **Glyceraldehyde** is the simplest carbohydrate
5. **(CH₂O)_n** is the general formula of Carbohydrates
6. The repeating units of proteins are **amino acids**
7. Amino acids are joined by **peptide bond**
8. The simplest amino acid is **glycine**
9. The commonest disaccharide has the molecular formula **C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁**
10. **D-2-Deoxyribose** sugar is present in RNA
11. Nucleotides are joined together by **phosphodiester linkage**
12. A secondary structure of protein is stabilized by **H-bond**
13. Scurvy is caused due to deficiency of **vitamin - c**
14. **vitamin BC** is a water-soluble vitamin
15. The fats and oils are respectively rich in **saturated and unsaturated fatty acid**
16. Essential fatty acids are **Linoleic acid**
17. gangliosides are complex glycosphingolipids found in **brain**
18. **Sodium** helps in the regulation of blood volume and blood pressure
19. Excessive intake of calcium in in our diet results **kidney stone**
- 20 **ADEK** vitamins are called fat-soluble vitamins
21. Amino acids has **both amino group and carboxyl group**
22. The simplest amino acids is **glycine**
23. The most abundant biomolecule on the earth **carbohydrates**
24. The major function of carbohydrate include **energy production**
25. The general formula of carbohydrates **(CH₂O)_n**
- 26 Carbohydrates are **sugar molecules**
27. Structural polysaccharides include **cellulose and chitin**
28. Nutritional poly saccharides are **sources of sugar**
29. Glycogen in animal are stored in **liver and muscle**
- 30. Glucose** is a reducing sugar
31. Oligosaccharides linked to protein are called **glycoproteins**
32. In polysaccharides monosaccharides are joined by **glycosidic bond**
33. Sucrose is a **disaccharide**
34. Lactose is disaccharide consists of **glucose and galactose**
35. Lactose is consist **beta 114 glycosidic** linkage
36. Maltoze is disaccharide consists of **glucose and glucose**
37. Cellulose is madeup of repeating units of **glucose unit**
38. Beta oxidation of fatty acids occurs in **Mitochondria**
- 39. Steroids** example of derived lipids
40. The specific gravity of lipids is **the relative weight of that liquid**

1. **Lipid definition**

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

2. **Monosaccharides**

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

3. **Oligosaccharides**

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

4. **Beta oxidation of fattyacid**

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

5. **Enzyme**

Ans: a substance produced by a living organism which acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction

6. **Amino acids**

Ans: Amino acid dating is a dating technique used to estimate the age of a specimen in paleobiology, molecular paleontology, archaeology, forensic science, taphonomy, sedimentary geology and other fields. This technique relates changes in amino acid molecules to the time elapsed since they were formed.

7. **protiens**

Ans: Proteins are organic molecules that are present in living organisms. They serve a wide range of functions including organization, transportation, and defense

8. **Essential fatty acid**

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

9. **Define gluconeogenesis**

Ans Gluconeogenesis is the process of creating glucose from non-sugar sources, like lactate, pyruvate, and amino acids