

STD: XII

ONE MARK TEST – 10
CHEMISTRY

Lesson: 14 & 15

Marks: 30 / Time: 45 Min.

Choose the correct answer.

- The number of asymmetric carbon atom present in fructose is
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- The pyrimidine bases present in DNA are
a) Cytosine and Adenine b) Cytosine and Guanine
c) Cytosine and Thiamine d) Cytosine and Uracil
- Equal amount of glucose and fructose is termed as
a) Fruit sugar b) blood sugar c) invert sugar d) cane sugar
- Which one of the following is not produced by body?
a) DNA b) Enzymes c) Harmones d) Vitamins
- The central dogma of molecular genetics states that the genetic information flows from
a) Amino acids → Protein → DNA b) DNA → Carbohydrates → Proteins
c) DNA → RNA → Proteins d) DNA → RNA → Carbohydrates
- The general molecular formula of Carbohydrates is
a) $C_n(H_2O)_{2n}$ b) $C_n(H_2O)_n$ c) $C_n(H_2O)_{2n+2}$ d) $C_n(H_2O)_{2n-2}$
- Which one of the following rotates the plane polarized light towards left?
a) D(+) Glucose b) L(+) Glucose c) D(-) Fructose d) D(+) Galactose
- Which among the following is a steroidal hormone?
a) insulin b) epinephrine c) estrogen d) adenine
- Which one given below is a non-reducing sugar?
a) Glucose b) Sucrose c) maltose d) Lactose
- Which carbon atoms of a -D glucose are linked to form maltose?
a) C1 and C2 b) C1 and C3 c) C1 and C4 d) C3 and C4
- Glucose is an aldose. Which one of the following reactions is not expected with glucose?
a) It does not form oxime b) It does not react with Grignard reagent
c) It does not form osazones d) It does not reduce tollens reagent
- With iodine solution amylose and amylopectin give respectively
a) blue and red colour b) violet and red colour
c) blue and purple colour d) violet and yellow colour
- Which one of the following rotates the plane polarized light towards left?
a) D(+) Glucose b) L(+) Glucose c) D(-) Fructose d) D(+) Galactose
- In proteins α – helix and β – strands are two most common sub-structures present in _____ structure
a) Primary b) Secondary c) Tertiary d) Quaternary
- Glucose $\xrightarrow{(HCN)}$ Product $\xrightarrow{(hydrolysis)}$ Product $\xrightarrow{(HI+Heat)}$ A, the compound A is
a) Heptanoic acid b) 2-Iodohehexane c) Heptane d) Heptanol

16. The preservative used for the preparation of pickles is _____.
a) benzoic acid b) sorbic acid c) acetic acid d) hydroxybenzoic acid
17. Which of the following is an analgesic?
a) Streptomycin b) Chloromycetin c) Aspirin d) Penicillin
18. Drugs that bind to the receptor site and inhibit its natural function are called
a) antagonists b) agonists c) enzymes d) molecular targets
19. Antiseptics and disinfectants either kill or prevent growth of microorganisms. Identify which of the following statement is not true.
a) dilute solutions of boric acid and hydrogen peroxide are strong antiseptics
b) Disinfectants harm the living tissues
c) A 0.2% solution of phenol is an antiseptic while 1% solution acts as a disinfectant
d) Chlorine and iodine are used as strong disinfectants.
20. Diazepam is an example of _____.
a) analgesics b) antacids c) tranquilizer d) antihistamine
21. Aspirin is a/an
a) acetylsalicylic acid b) benzoyl salicylic acid c) chlorobenzoic acid d) anthranilic acid
22. Which among the following is a semi-synthetic polymer?
a) Cellulose diacetate b) Cellulose c) Polythene d) PVC
23. Natural rubber has
a) alternate cis- and trans-configuration b) random cis- and trans-configuration
c) all cis-configuration d) all trans-configuration
24. Nylon is an example of
a) polyamide b) polythene c) polyester d) poly saccharide
25. Penicillin is an example of
a) Analgesics b) Antibiotic c) Anaesthetic d) Antacid
26. The monomer used in the manufacture of Teflon is _____.
a) Tetra fluoro methane b) Tetra chloromethane
c) Tetra fluoro ethylene d) Vinyl cyanide
27. Terylene is an example of
a) polyamide b) polythene c) polyester d) polysaccharide
28. Which among the following is a linear polymer?
a) LDPE b) HDPE c) Polypropylene d) Bakelite
29. The polymer used in making blankets (artificial wool) is
a) polystyrene b) PAN c) polyester d) polythene
30. Which is used as a free radical initiator?
a) Benzyl acetate b) Benzyl alcohol c) Benzoyl peroxide d) Benzyl nitrate

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| 1) b) 3 | 16) c) acetic acid |
| 2) c) Cytosine and Thiamine | 17) c) Aspirin |
| 3) c) invert sugar | 18) a) antagonists |
| 4) d) vitamins | 19) a) dilute solution of
boric acid and hydrogen
peroxide and strong
antiseptics |
| 5) c) DNA → RNA → Proteins | 20) c) tranquilizer |
| 6) b) $C_n(H_2O)_n$ | 21) a) acetylsalicylic acid |
| 7) c) D(-) Fructose | 22) a) cellulose diacetate |
| 8) c) estrogen | 23) c) all cis - configuration |
| 9) d) Lactose | 24) a) polyamide |
| 10) c) c1 and c4 | 25) d) antacid |
| 11) b) It does not react
with Grignard reagent | 26) c) Tetra fluoro ethylene |
| 12) c) blue and purple
colour | 27) c) polyester |
| 13) c) D(-) Fructose | 28) b) HDPE |
| 14) b) secondary | 29) b) PAN |
| 15) a) Heptanoic acid | 30) c) Benzoyl peroxide |