

Amino Acids

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What element is not essential the growth of plants and is not required in the fertilizers	A. Nitrogen B. Potassium C. Phosphorus D. Barium
2	Which one is a nitrogen fertilizer	A. Urea B. Calcium sulphate C. Potassium phospahte D. Magnesium carbonate
3	At present the number of fertilizers plants in Pakistan are	A. 10 B. 12 C. 14 D. 20
4	At present the number of cement factories is Pakistan are	A. 20 B. 22 C. 25 D. 30
5	The number of paper industries in Pakistan are	A. 30 B. 25 C. 35 D. 20
6	Which three elements are needed for the healthy growth of plants	A. N, S, P B. N, Ca, P C. N, P, K D. N, K, C
7	Which woody raw material is used of the manufacture of paper pulp	A. Cotton B. Bagasse C. Poplar D. Rice straw
8	The nitrogen present in some fertilizers helps plants	A. To fight against disease B. To produce fat C. To undergo photosynthesis D. To produce protein
9	Phosphorus helps the growth of	A. Root B. Leave C. Stem D. Seed
10	Micro-nutrients are required in quantity ranging from	A. 4g-40g B. 6g-200g C. 6Kg-200Kg D. 4Kg-40Kg
11	During the manufacturing process of cement the temperature of the decomposition zone goes up to	A. 600°C B. 800°C C. 1000°C D. 1200°C
12	The word paper is derived from the name of which reedy plany	A. Rose B. Sun flower C. Papyrus D. Water hyacinth
13	Which is not a calcareous material	A. Lime B. Clay C. Marble D. Marine shell
14	How many zones through which the charge passes in a rotary kiln	A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 5
15	Ammonium nitrate fertilizer is not used for which crop	A. Cotton B. Wheat C. Sugar cane D. Paddy rice

16	The substances which are added to the soil to provide one or more nutrient elements essential for plant growth are called	A. Minerals B. Hormones C. Fertilizers D. None of these
17	The percentage of nitrogen in ammonia is	A. 80% B. 82% C. 90% D. 50%
18	The percentage of nitrogen in ammonium nitrate is	A. 32 - 33.5% B. 34 - 36% C. 40 - 45% D. None of these
19	Natural fertilizers are materials derived from	A. Plants only B. Animals only C. Both plants and animals D. None of these
20	The formula of calcium superphosphate is	A. CaHPO_4 B. CaH_2PO_4 C. $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ D. None of these
21	Substances that tend to decrease the activity of enzymes are called	A. Coenzyme B. Activators C. Inhibitors D. Apoenzyme
22	The substance added in the paints for improving the mechanical properties is called	A. Pigment B. Filter C. Stabilizer D. Binder
23	Which of the following are thermoplastic materials	A. PVC B. Polystyrenes C. Polyethylene D. All these
24	Cotton is an example of	A. Animal fibre B. Mineral fibre C. Vegetable fibre D. Synthetic fibre
25	Silk is an example of	A. Animal fiber B. Vegetable fibre C. Mineral fibre D. None of these
26	The fibre which is composed of at least 85% by weight of acrylonitrile is known as	A. Rayon fibre B. Azlon fibre C. Saran fibre D. Acrylic fibre
27	The fibre which contains polymers of vinylidene chloride as fibre forming substance is known as	A. Saran fibre B. Nylon C. Polyester D. Acetate fibre
28	The substances which soften the polymer are called	A. Stabilizers B. Plasticizers C. Retarders D. Pigments
29	Which of the following is a thermosetting plastic	A. PVC B. Polyethylene C. Polystyrene D. Melamines
30	The fibre which is obtained from naturally occurring proteins is called	A. Saran B. Azlon C. Rayon D. Nylon
31	Nylon 6, 6 is prepared by the reaction of hexamethylene with	A. Formic acid B. Acetic acid C. Adipic acid D. None of these
32	Terylen fibre is made by reaction of terephthalic acid with	A. Ethylene B. Ethylene glycol C. Glycol D. Terylene

A. Nitronhos

33	Which of the following is not a fertilizer	A. Nitrophos B. Dolomite C. Super phosphate of lime D. Urea
34	The development of industries was a direct result of which major factor	A. Population B. Living standards C. Depletion of resources D. All of these
35	The substances that are added to the soil to provide nutrient or essential elements required for plant growth, are called	A. Additives B. Fertilizer C. Manures D. Pesticides
36	The element like nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, are added in large amounts to the soils and are called	A. Nutrients elements B. Basic elements C. Basic elements D. Additives
37	The elements like boron, chlorine, cobalt, copper etc are added in small amounts to the soil. They are called	A. Macronutrients B. Trace elements C. Micronutrients D. Additives
38	The basic difference between synthetic and natural fertilizer is in their	A. Raw material B. Crop application C. Usage D. Shapes
39	Which of the following synthetic fertilizer do not make soil acidic	A. Urea B. Thin urea C. Ammonium phosphate D. Potassium nitrate
40	Acidification of the soils due to addition of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, is corrected by using	A. Gypsum B. Sodium nitrate C. Limestone D. Potassium nitrate
41	Among the nitrogen containing fertilizer, the one with about 82% nitrogen content is	A. Ammonium nitrate B. Ammonia C. Ammonium phosphate D. Ammonium sulphate
42	Which nitrogen fertilizer is favoured in tropical regions because of its hygroscopic nature	A. Ammonium sulphate B. Ammonium nitrate C. Ammonium chloride D. Ammonium phosphate
43	The widely used nitrogen fertilizer that contains about 46% nitrogen is	A. Ammonia B. Ammonium nitrate C. Ammonium sulphate D. Urea
44	The raw materials for the manufacture of urea fertilizer is	A. Hydrogen and ammonia B. Steam, methane, ammonia C. Methane and air D. None of these
45	Which of the following synthetic phosphorous fertilizers is marked as super phosphate	A. Calcium dihydrogen phosphate B. Appetite C. Calcium phosphate D. Wavellite
46	The potassium fertilizers are preferred for horticulture, tobacco and potatoes, which of the following is popular potassium fertilizer	A. Potassium oxide B. Potassium chloride C. Potassium sulphate D. Potassium nitrate
47	A chemical inert and heat resistant plastic, that is made from tetrafluoroethylene, is called	A. Teflon B. PVC C. Bakelite D. Polyamide
48	The formation of PVC from vinyl chloride is an example of	A. Substitution reaction B. Addition polymerization C. Condensation polymerization D. Condensation reaction
49	Which one of the following substances is a synthetic polyester	A. Cotton B. Nylon C. Rayon D. Terylene
50	Which of the following is commonly called polyamide	A. Nylon B. Rayon C. Terylene D. Oridon

51	Formation of PVC from vinyl chloride is an example of	A. Substitution reaction B. Addition polymerization C. Condensational reaction D. Aldol condensation
52	Which woody raw material is used for the manufacture of paper pulp	A. Cotton B. Bagasse C. Poplar D. Rice straw
53	Phosphorous helps the growth of	A. Root B. Leave C. Stem D. Seed
54	Macro-nutrients are required in quantities ranging from	A. 5 kg - 200 kg B. 2 kg - 100 kg C. 1 kg - 50 kg D. 10 kg - 100 kg
55	The fibre which is made from vinylidene chloride polymer is called	A. Rayon fibre B. Azlon fibre C. Acetate fibre D. Saran fibre
56	The main source of natural fibre is	A. Animal fibres B. Vegetable fibres C. Mineral fibres D. All of the above
57	The natural fertilizers consist of	A. Plants B. Animals C. Both plants and animals D. Microorganisms
58	The most commonly and widely used nitrogen fertilizer in Pakistan is	A. Urea B. Ammonium nitrate C. Ammonium sulphate D. Ammonium chloride
59	Which of the following fertilizers is useful for paddy rice	A. Ammonium nitrate B. Ammonium sulphate C. Urea D. Ammonium chloride
60	The chemical reactivity of glass is reduced by the use of	A. Fluxes B. Formers C. Stabilizers D. None of these
61	The trade name of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) is	A. Teflon B. PVC C. Terelene D. Polyester
62	Surfactants are organic compounds, used in detergents which reduce the	A. Viscosity of water B. Surface tension of water C. Boiling point of water D. Wetting ability of water
63	Detergents are	A. Synthetic products B. Natural products C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of these
64	Which of the following nitrogen fertilizer contains more nitrogen	A. NaNO_3 B. KNO_3 C. NH_4NO_3 D. Urea
65	α -Amino acids are found in protein. Which of the following is an α -amino acid	
66	There are 20 α -amino acids found in protein 19 have $-\text{NH}_2$ as the amino group. Only one of the α -amino acids has a secondary amino group which one is this	A. Glycine B. Lysine C. Proline D. Cystein
67	Amino acids are bifunctional organic compounds what are the two function groups	A. Carboxylic acid and alcohol B. Alcohol and aldehyde C. Carboxylic acids and ketone D. Amino group and carboxylic acid
68	Question Image	A. Non polar R group B. Polar R group C. Acidic R group D. Metallic R group

69	Essential α -amino acids are those which are necessary in the diet Which one is an essential α -amino acids	A. Alanine B. Aspartic acid C. Glycine D. Tryptophan
70	Which is not an essential amino acid	A. Leucine B. Methionine C. Histidine D. Lysine
71	Which of the following α -Amino acids has basic R-group	A. Proline B. Glutamic acid C. Histidine D. Valine
72	The amino group in 19 α -amino acids is primary; only one α -amino acid has secondary amino group which one is that	A. Alanine B. Glutamic acid C. Glycine D. Proline
73	The α -carbon of 19 out of 20 α -amino acids found in protein is chiral or asymmetric. Hence they are optically active. Only one of the 20 α -amino acids is not optically active which one is the	A. Proline B. Glycine C. Histidine D. Alanine
74	Hydrolysis of protein by 6M HCl gives peptides and then α -amino acids. How many α -amino acids molecules are obtained on the hydrolysis of a tetrapeptide	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
75	Question Image	
76	Question Image	