

## ECAT Chemistry Chapter 25 Macromolecules Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is not an example of addition polymer?	A. Polyethene B. Polystyrene C. Neoprene D. Terylene
2	Glyptal polymer is obtained from glycerol on reacting with	A. Malonic acid B. Phthalic acid C. Maleic acid D. Acetic acid
3	Among the following polymers, the strongest molecular forces are present in	A. Elastomers B. Fibres C. Thermoplastics D. Thermosetting polymers
4	Of the following which is a step growth polymer	A. Bakelite B. Polyethylene C. Teflon D. PVC
5	The product of addition polymerization reaction is	A. PVC B. Nylon C. Terylene D. Polyamide
6	Bakelite is obtained from phenol by reacting with	A. Acetaldehyde B. Acetal C. Formaldehyde D. Chlorobenzene
7	The raw material to form nylon is	A. Adipic acid B. Butadiene C. Isoprene D. Ethylene
8	Which of the following fibres are made of polyamides?	A. Dacron B. Orlon C. Nylon D. Rayon
9	Orlon is a polymer of	A. Tetrafluoroethylene B. Acrylonitrile C. Ethanoic acid D. Benzene
10	Peptide bond is a key feature in	A. Polysaccharide B. Proteins C. Nucleotide D. Vitamins
11	Which of the following is a polyamide?	A. Nylon B. Orlon C. Teflon D. Terylene
12	Synthetic polymer prepared from caprolactum is known is	A. Nylon 610 B. Teflon C. Terylene D. Nylon-6
13	Which of the following is obtained by condensation polymerization?	A. Polyethene B. Teflon C. Phenol formaldehyde resin D. Nitrile rubber
14	Enzymes, in the living systems	A. Provide energy B. Provide immunity C. Transport oxygen D. Catalyze biochemical processes
15	The monomeric units of starch is/are	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Glucose and fructose D. Mannose

16	On hydrolysis of starch, we finally get	A. Glucose B. Fructose C. Both D. Sucrose
17	Hydrolysis of sucrose is called	A. Inhibition B. Saponification C. Inversion D. Hydration
18	The disaccharide present in milk is	A. Sucrose B. Maltose C. Lactose D. Cellobiose
19	Enzymes are	A. Proteins B. Minerals C. Oils D. Fatty acids
20	Which of the following is not present in RNA?	A. Uracil B. Thymine C. Ribose D. Phosphate
21	The main structure features of proteins is	A. An ester linkage B. An ether linkage C. The peptide linkage D. All
22	Vitamin A is present in	A. Liver B. Milk C. Green vegetables D. All
23	Which of the following is a molecular diseases?	A. Allergy B. Cancer C. German measles D. Sickle cell anemia
24	Which has maximum protein content?	A. Ground nut B. Cow milk C. Egg D. Wheat
25	Ascorbic acid is a chemical name of	A. Vitamin D B. Vitamin A C. Vitamin C D. Vitamin B <sub>6</sub>
26	The digestion of fats in the intestines is aided by	A. Diffusion B. Protection C. Peptization D. Emulsification
27	The reagent which forms crystalline osazone derivative when treated with glucose is	A. Fehling solution B. Phenyl hydrazine C. Benedict solution D. Hydroxyl amine
28	What is not true about DNA	A. It preserve genetic information B. To relicates C. Synthesized protein D. It has a linear structure
29	RNA is a polymer of nucleotide which consist of three components. Which one is not the component in the nucleotide of an RNA	A. D-Ribose B. Wracil base C. Prospate group D. Thyamine base
30	DNA is a polynucleic acid. The monomer is known as a nucleotide. What is not the component of the nucleoptide	A. Phosphate group B. Deoxy ribose sugar C. Uracil base D. Adenine base