

Q.1 Iso-electric point of alanine is (pH = 6). At which pH, maximum concentration of zwitter ion of alanine will be present ?

- (A) pH > 6 (B) pH < 6 (C) pH = 6 (D) pH = 7

Q.2 At iso-electric point :

- (A) Concentration of cation is equal to concentration of anion
 (B) Net charge is zero
 (C) Maximum conc. of di-pole ion (Zwitter ion) will be present
 (D) All of the above

Q.3 Which of following amino acid has lowest iso-electric point ?

- (A) Glycine (B) Alanine (C) Aspartic acid (D) Lysine

Q.4 $\text{H}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H} \xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]{\text{HgSO}_4} (\text{A}) \xrightarrow[(2) \text{H}_3\text{O}^+]{(1) \text{NH}_3 + \text{HCN}} (\text{B})$; Product (B) of given reaction is :

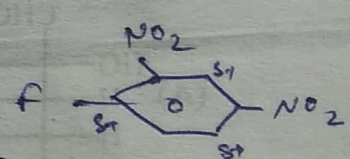
- (A) Glycine (B) Alanine (C) Valine (D) Leucine

Q.5 Which amino acid does not contain chiral centre ?

- (A) Valine (B) Leucine (C) Glycine (D) Iso-leucine

Q.6 Which of the following is Sanger reagent ?

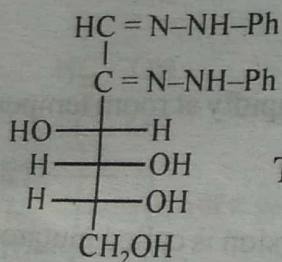
- (A) 2,4-Di-nitro fluorebenzene (B) Phenyl isocyanane
 (C) 2,4-Di-nitro chlororbenzene (D) 1,2,4-Di-nitro-iodobenzene



Q.7 A D-carbohydrate is :

- (A) Always dextrorotatory
 (B) Always laevorotatory
 (C) Always the mirror of the corresponding L-carbohydrate
 (D) None of these

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The given osazone can be obtained by :

- (A) D-glucose (B) D-mannose (C) D-Idose (D) Both (A) & (B)