


**NAVRACHANA  
UNIVERSITY**
*a UGC recognized University*

**School:** School of Science  
**Program/s:** B.Sc.  
**Year:** 2<sup>nd</sup> **Semester:** 3<sup>rd</sup>  
**Examination:** End Semester Examination  
**Examination year:** December 2022

**Course Code:** CH259      **Course Name:** Biomolecules  
**Date:** 12/12/2022  
**Time:** 11:30 am to 13:30 pm

**Total Marks:** 40  
**Total Pages:** 3

**Instructions:**

- Write each answer on a new page.
- Use of a calculator is permitted
- Please read the instructions carefully before attempting the Exam
- All questions are compulsory

Q. No.	Details	Marks	Cos*	BTL <sup>#</sup>
Q.1	<p><b>Choose the most appropriate answer from the options provided</b></p> <p>1. Which of the following is not true for triglycerides?</p> <p>(a) Triglycerides from animals tend to have a higher proportion of saturated fatty acids</p> <p>(b) Triglycerides from plants tend to have a higher proportion of saturated fatty acids</p> <p>(c) Triglycerides from plants tend to have a higher proportion of unsaturated fatty acids</p> <p>(d) Most of the triglycerides from plants are liquid at room temperature</p> <p>2. Which element is an important component of enzyme urease?</p> <p>(a) Co                      (b) Zn                      (c) Fe                      (d) Ni</p> <p>3. Which of the following is true for disaccharide?</p> <p>(a) Maltose on hydrolysis gives glucose and galactose</p> <p>(b) Lactose on hydrolysis gives glucose and fructose</p> <p>(c) Sucrose on hydrolysis gives glucose and fructose</p> <p>(d) None of the above</p> <p>4. Which of the following is true for Fatty acids?</p> <p>(a) Fatty acid contain -CONHR group</p> <p>(b) Melting point of saturated fatty acids increases as number of carbon</p>	6		
			CO1	BT1
			CO2	BT2
			CO3	BT3
			CO4	BT4

	<p>increases</p> <p>(c) The number of carbons are usually odd</p> <p>(d) The polar tails interact with London forces</p> <p>5. Which of the following is not the reason behind structural variations in DNA?</p> <p>(a) Different possible conformations of the deoxyribose</p> <p>(b) Free rotation about the C-1'-O-N-glycosyl bond</p> <p>(c) Free rotation about the C-1'-N-glycosyl bond</p> <p>(d) Rotation about the contiguous bonds that make up the phosphodeoxyribose backbone</p> <p>6. Which of the following statement is NOT true?</p> <p>(a) Substrate binds on the allosteric site</p> <p>(b) Lock and key model is also known as rigid template model</p> <p>(c) Specificity allows the enzymes to co-exist in the same cell without any interference</p> <p>(d) Regulator binds on the allosteric site</p>			
<b>Q.2</b>	<p><b>Solve any four from the following questions</b></p> <p>(i) Structurally how does a nucleotide differ from a nucleoside?</p> <p>(ii) Write the complementary DNA and RNA sequence for the sequence GCTTAGTA</p> <p>(iii) Explain in brief how temperature and pH affecting the rate of enzyme reaction</p> <p>(iv) In samples of double-stranded DNA isolated from unidentified species X of bacteria, adenine make up 22% of the total bases. What relative proportions of adenine, guanine, thymine, and cytosine would you expect to find in the DNA sample?</p> <p>(v) How will you obtain <math>\alpha</math>-D-glucose and <math>\beta</math>-D-fructose from Sucrose.</p>	<b>8</b>	<b>CO1</b> <b>CO2</b> <b>CO3</b>	<b>BT1</b> <b>BT2</b> <b>BT3</b> <b>BT4</b> <b>BT5</b>
<b>Q.3</b>	<p><b>Solve any four from the following questions</b></p> <p>(i) Explain the different types of interactions present in secondary and tertiary structure of proteins</p> <p>(ii) Draw H-bonding between (Guanine-Cytosine &amp; Adenine-Thymine) in terms of donor-acceptor relationship</p> <p>(iii) What are proteolytic enzymes and why are proteolytic enzymes released as zymogens?</p> <p>(iv) What does the alkaline hydrolysis of RNA yield?</p>	<b>12</b>	<b>CO1</b> <b>CO2</b>	<b>BT1</b> <b>BT2</b> <b>Bt3</b> <b>BT4</b>

	(v) Explain the cyclic structure of D-Fructose			
<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Answer the following in brief</b> (i) Define epimers and anomers (ii) Why is the Na-K pump an example of active transport? Explain Na-K pump. (iii) What is a prosthetic group? Explain with the help of heme.	<b>9</b>	<b>CO1</b> <b>CO2</b> <b>CO3</b> <b>CO4</b>	<b>BT1</b> <b>BT2</b> <b>BT3</b> <b>BT4</b>
<b>Q.5</b>	<b>Write chemical reaction to affect the following transformations</b> (i) Lactose from glucose and galactose (ii) Glucose to gluconic acid (Fehling test) (iii) Glucose to $\alpha$ -D-methyl glycoside and $\beta$ -D-methyl glycoside (iv) What are the different tautomeric forms of uracil? Which form predominates at neutral pH? (v) Fructose to mannitol and sorbitol	<b>5</b>	<b>CO1</b> <b>CO2</b>	<b>BT1</b> <b>BT2</b> <b>BT3</b> <b>BT4</b>

\*\*\*\*\*End of Question Paper\*\*\*\*\*