

## VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS)

## Department of Biotechnology Optional

## Mark list of Surprise test B.Sc. I

	Name of student	Marks out of 30
1.	Ritesh sakte	06
2	Bade Khan Aftab	20
3	Kolhapur Hafsa	20
4	Ghorpade Tanishka	15
5	Beg Uzma	13
6	Dafedar Misba	20
7	Patil Abhinandan	04
8	Ingavale Sanika	Absent
9	Rawal Amruta	10
10	Disle Prerna	Absent
11	Chavan Swara	08
12	Hirave Riya	05
13	Kamble Snehal	15
14	Sheikh Moin	05
15	Patil Tanvi	06
16	Sangrurle Atharva	11
17	Desai Shaheen	14
18	Patil Sakshi	20
19	MagdumHarshvardhan	10
20	Chate Martotrao	03
21	Kumbhar Vaishnavi	10

22	Sawant Ankit	Absent
23	Shinde Bhakti	16
24	Kamble Utakarsha	14
25	Jadhav Aryanta	10
26	Valve Aditi	05
27	Kamble Amrapali	12
28	Jadhav Prajwal	09
29	Patil Sanika	15
30	Kamble Aditya	05
31	Pendhari Ziya	24
32	More Abhishek	10
33	Nalang Tanvi	02
34	Birdar Vaishnavi	13
35	Shinde Kunal	08
36	Patil Snehal Ananda	03
37	Jadhav Shreepad	10

Date-12/09/2023

Subject Fundamentals of Biotechnology



Name: Sakshi Prakash Patil

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLAPUE EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS

Department of Biotechnology Optional

Topic - Carbohydrates

20

Total Marks - 30

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

1. Carbohydrates are hydrates of carbon.

- a. Carbohydrates      b. Lipid      c. Protein      d. Nucleic acid

2. Carbohydrates are Polysaccharides aldoses and ketoses.

- a. Poly acid      b. poly hydroxyl      c. poly base      d. None of these

3. Carbohydrates are discovered by Watson.

- a. Neuberger      b. Zinberg      c. Watson      d. Koshland

4. According to carbohydrate classification, starch belongs to Polysaccharides class.

- a. Monosaccharide      b. Oligosaccharide      c. Polysaccharides      d. Pentasaccharide

5. Aldoses ends with suffix -OSE.

- a. OSE      b. Ulose      c. KLOSE      d. FOSE

6. Ulose is suffix of ketoses.

- a. Aldoses      b. Ketoses      c. Both      d. None of these

7. Glucose and Galactose are differ with each other at carbon atom number 4.

- a. 5      b. 7      c. 8      d. 4

8. Fructose is an example of fruit sugar.

- a. Glucose      b. Galactose      c. Fructose      d. Fucose

9. Alpha D glucose pyranose and beta D glucose pyranose are Anomers of each other.

- a. Isomers      b. Anomers      c. Epimers      d. Enantiomers

10. In ring formation in monosaccharide, five membered ring is called as Pyranose.

- a. Pyranose      b. Furanose      c. benzene      d. hexane

11. Mutarotation is sudden change in specific rotation of sugar.

- a. Specific rotation      b. Oxidation      c. Reduction      d. Condensation

12. Two monosaccharide are linked with each other by glycoside bond.

- a. peptide      b. amide      c. glycoside      d. ester



Name: Sanika Yuvraj Patil.

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLAPUE EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS

Department of Biotechnology Optional

Topic – Carbohydrates

15

Total Mark - 30

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

1. ----- are hydrates of carbon.

- a. Carbohydrates      b. Lipid      c. Protein      d. Nucleic acid

2. Carbohydrates are ----- aldoses and ketoses.

- a. Poly acid       b. poly hydroxyl      c. poly base      d. None of these

3. Carbohydrates are discovered by ----- .

- a. Neuberg      b. Zinberg       c. Watson      d. Koshland

4. According to carbohydrate classification, starch belongs to ----- class.

- a. Monosaccharide      b. Oligosaccharide       c. Polysaccharides      d. Pentasaccharide

5. Aldoses ends with suffix-----

- a. OSE      b. Ulose      c. KLOSE      d. FOSE

6. Ulose is suffix of -----

- a. Aldoses       b. Ketoses      c. Both      d. None of these

7. Glucose and Galactose are differ with each other at carbon atom number ----- .

- a. 5       b. 7      c. 8      d. 4

8. ----- is an example of fruit sugar.

- a. Glucose      b. Galactose      c. Fructose      d. Fucose

9. Alpha D glucose pyranose and beta D glucose pyranose are ----- of each other.

- a. Isomers      b. Anomers      c. Epimers      d. Enantiomers

10. In ring formation in monosaccharide, five membered ring is called as----- .

- a. Pyranose      b. Furanose       c. benzene      d. hexane

11. Mutarotation is sudden change in ----- of sugar.

- a. Specific rotation      b. Oxidation      c. Reduction      d. Condensation

12. Two monosaccharide are linked with each other by ----- bond.

- a. peptide      b. amide      c. glycoside      d. ester





Name - Ziya M. Shafiq Pendhari

Subject - Biotechnology

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE KOLAPUE EMPOWERED AUTONOMOUS

Department of Biotechnology Optional

Topic - Carbohydrates

Q.1 Choose the correct alternative.

(21) Total Marks - 30

1. ~~Carbohydrate~~ are hydrates of carbon.

- a. Carbohydrates      b. Lipid      c. Protein      d. Nucleic acid

2. Carbohydrates are ----- aldoses and ketoses.

- a. Poly acid       b. poly hydroxyl      c. poly base      d. None of these

3. Carbohydrates are discovered by ~~Neuberg~~-----.

- a. Neuberg      b. Zinberg      c. Watson      d. Koshland

4. According to carbohydrate classification, starch belongs to ----- class. ~~Polysaccharides~~

- a. Monosaccharide      b. Oligosaccharide       c. Polysaccharides      d. Pentasaccharide

5. Aldoses ends with suffix ~~-ose~~-----

- a. OSE      b. Ulose      c. KLOSE      d. FOSE

6. Ulose is suffix of ~~ketoses~~-----

- a. Aldoses       b. Ketoses      c. Both      d. None of these

7. Glucose and Galactose are differ with each other at carbon atom number ~~4~~-----.

- a. 5      b. 7      c. 8       d. 4

8. ~~Fructose~~ is an example of fruit sugar.

- a. Glucose      b. Galactose       c. Fructose      d. Fucose

9. Alpha D glucose pyranose and beta D glucose pyranose are ~~Anomers~~ of each other.

- a. Isomers       b. Anomers      c. Epimers      d. Enantiomers

10. In ring formation in monosaccharide, five membered ring is called as ~~Pyranose~~-----

- a. Pyranose      b. Furanose       c. benzene      d. hexane

11. Mutarotation is sudden change in ~~Specific Rotation~~----- of sugar.

- a. Specific rotation      b. Oxidation      c. Reduction      d. Condensation

12. Two monosaccharide are linked with each other by ~~glycoside~~ bond.

- a. peptide      b. amide       c. glycoside      d. ester

