

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A solution contains 5.10 g glucose in 100.5 ml of water. What is the molarity? <input type="text"/>	0.28 M					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Calculate the molality of a solution with 10 g of sodium sulphate in 1000 g of water. <input type="text"/>	0.0704 M					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Calculate the concentration of a solution of H ₂ SO ₄ which contains 9.8g of pure acid in 125cm ³ of solution <input type="text"/>	0.80 mol dm ⁻³	0.80 mol/dm ³				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The symbol "w/v" stands for the concentration of solution in <input type="text"/>	Percentage					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	10% solution of Na ₂ CO ₃ by weight means <input type="text"/>	10g Na ₂ CO ₃ in 100 g solution					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	DNA stands for <input type="text"/>	deoxyribonucleic acid					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The nucleic acid-protein complexes are known as <input type="text"/>	nucleoproteins					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Name one component of Benedict's solution apart from cupric ions. <input type="text"/>	Citrate	potassium ferrocyanide				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the separation of sugars using TLC, the TLC plates are activated by heating to <input type="text"/> temperature	105 oC	105				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is specifically used to distinguish simple sugar from complex sugars.	Barfoed's reagent	Barfoed's test				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> reduces copper (II) oxide to copper (I) oxide giving a red precipitate on heating.	Barfoed's Reagent	Benedict's solution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates may be present as isolated molecules or they may be chemically <input type="text"/> to other molecules.	bound						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Molisch reaction gives a <input type="text"/> colour	Violet						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is important in the preparation of reagents in the laboratory for any biochemical reaction and it is related to amount of substance in a solution.	Concentration						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a physical quantity whose unit is the mole.	Amount						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Concentration can be defined as the <input type="text"/> .	Amount per unit volume						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A solution of known concentration is known as a <input type="text"/> solution.	Standard						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Iodine test for polysaccharides gives a <input type="text"/> colour.	Blue black	Blue					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Dam method, <input type="text"/> is used in preference to iodine	Bromine						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If B contains 2.50 g anhydrous Na ₂ CO ₃ in 500cm ³ of aqueous solution, calculate the mass concentration of B. <input type="text"/>	5.00g/dm ³						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Calculate the amount of substance in 10.1 g of glucose, C ₆ H ₁₂ O ₆ . <input type="text"/>	0.0561 mol						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The normal fasting blood sugar level range is <input type="text"/> —	70-100 mg/dl						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	TLC is used mainly to <input type="text"/> and determine the concentration of different types of lipid groups in foods.	separate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Urine contains traces of phenols and <input type="text"/> which can interfere with sensitive colorimetric or iodometric methods.	uric acid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The S.I. unit of amount is <input type="text"/> —.	mole						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are many different types of chromatography but they all involve interactions between <input type="text"/> components.	3						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Dinitrosalicylate Method, Dinitrosalicylate [3,5-dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS)] is reduced at <input type="text"/> pH at 100°C to 3-amino-5-nitrosalicylate by sugars containing aldehyde or ketone.	alkaline						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An enzyme found in the growth medium of Penicillin notatum is <input type="text"/> —.	Glucose oxidase						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> reduces copper (II) oxide to copper (I) oxide giving a red precipitate on heating.	Barfoed's Reagent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> reagent is specifically used to distinguish simple sugar from complex sugars.	Barfoed's						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> sugars possess between 3 to 7 carbon atoms in their structure and conform to identification reaction for aldehydes and ketones.	Simple						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates may be present as isolated molecules or they may be chemically <input type="text"/> to other molecules.	bound						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Different concentrations of the acid can be prepared by taking the advantage of the proportion of volume of <input type="text"/> acid	concentrated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In separating lipids using TLC, the lipids are separated into groups according to their <input type="text"/> —.	polarity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ratio of the volume of solute to the total volume of solute plus solvent, multiplied by 100 is known as <input type="text"/> —.	Volume percentage						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gram-equivalent weight of Potassium hydroxide is <input type="text"/> —.	56 g						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gram-equivalent weight of sulphuric acid is <input type="text"/> —.	49 g						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The correct terminology for molarity today is <input type="text"/> —.	concentration						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A solution with a large concentration is said to be <input type="text"/> .	concentrated						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Folin-Wu Method, the glucose is oxidized by alkaline <input type="text"/> —.	Cu ⁺⁺						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A standard solution contains a known mass of a substance in a <input type="text"/> volume of solution.	known						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic units of carbohydrates are <input type="text"/> —.	Monosaccharides						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are very, important biological macromolecules that predominantly occur in almost all living things.	Carbohydrates						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates have characteristics <input type="text"/> that can distinguish them from other molecules.	tests						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a physical quantity which we measured in quantitative chemical analysis of mixtures	concentration						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Iodine number test is carried out to calculate the relative <input type="text"/> of fats.	Unsaturation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concentration of concentrated laboratory H ₂ SO ₄ is about <input type="text"/> M.	18						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In thin layer chromatography, neutral lipids are separated using <input type="text"/> solvents.	Non-polar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In thin layer chromatography, the thin layer of adsorbent particles attached to a solid plate is the <input type="text"/> phase.	Stationary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> reacts with Iodine monochloride (ICl) to release iodine from the double bonds of unsaturated fatty acids.	Potassium iodide						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The levels of blood glucose are sensitively regulated by <input type="text"/> —.	Hormones						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a procedure for the estimation of blood and urine glucose.	Folin-Wu Method						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gram-equivalent of alkalis (or carbonates) is that weight in grams of the alkali (or Carbonate) that reacts with 1.008g of <input type="text"/> .	Hydrogen ion	H ⁺					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gram-equivalent weight of an acid is that weight of the acid in grams which produces 1.008g of _____.	Hydrogen ion	H ⁺					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The S. I. unit of concentration is _____.	g/dm ³						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	1 ppm is equal to _____ mg	1						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Complete hydrolysis of starch is proved by positive _____ test.	Benedict's						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A solution with a relatively small concentration of solute is said to be _____.	Dilute						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The preferred halogen in the Dam method is _____.	Bromine						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The iodine number gives a measure of the degree of _____ of fatty acids of a lipid.	Unsaturation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Complete hydrolysis of starch is proved by positive _____ test.	Iodine	Seliwanoff	Benedict's	Million's	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The difference between Benedict's and Barfoed's test is _____.	Benedict's test is carried out in weak alkaline medium while Barfoed's is in acidic medium	Benedict's test is carried out in strong alkaline medium while Barfoed's is in weak alkaline medium	Benedict's test is carried out in strong acidic medium while Barfoed's is in weak alkaline medium	Benedict's test is carried out in weak acid and strong alkaline medium	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The denatured protein during RNA isolation from yeast is removed by _____.	Centrifugation	Precipitation	Distillation	Dilution	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Further purification during the isolation of RNA from yeast can be made by treating the preparation with _____.	Phenol	Yeast	Amylopectin	Amylase	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	RNA is sometimes the genetic material in _____.	yeast	Viruses	Animals	Plants	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	RNA differs from DNA in all of the following ways except _____.	Thymine	the 5' and 3' orientation of the polynucleotide strand	a sugar molecule	the number of different functions of RNA versus DNA	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Nucleic acids can be analyzed experimentally by their _____.	Absorption of UV light	length	Absorption of visible light	Molecular weight	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following changes with temperature?	Molality	mass	Molarity	Modality	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the number of moles of NaCl in 3 litres of 3 M solution ?	6	3	9	27	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol "M" stands for the concentration of solutions in _____.	Molality	Normality	Molarity	Modality	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol "N" stands for the concentration of solutions in _____.	Molality	Normality	Molarity	Natural	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The normal blood glucose range is _____.	4-8 mmol/L	8-12- mmol/L	12-18 mmol/L	24-30mmol/L	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following tests are based on derivatives of furfural or furfural formation except _____.	Molisch	Seliwanoff	Rapid furfural	Barfoed	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The general test of carbohydrates is _____.	Benedict's	Barfoed	Seliwanoff	Molisch	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which test is used to distinguish simple sugar from complex sugars?	Benedict's test	Barfoed's reagent	Fehling's solution	Iodine test	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reaction with Barfoed's Reagent gives a _____ colour.	Violet	Green	blue-black	red-brown	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Failure of pancreas to produce sufficient insulin is a condition found in _____.	Diabetics	hepatitis	Down's Syndrome	cirrhosis	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are in Fehling's reagent except _____.	Potassium sodium tartate	NaOH	Copper sulphate	Copper hydroxide	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are in Molisch reagents except _____.	Concentrated Sulphuric acid	Ethanol	Concentrated Hydrochloric acid	Glucose	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is the correct definition of the Avogadro's constant (L)?	No of particles divided by mass of species	No of moles divided by mass of species	No of particles divided by amount of the species	No of moles divided by amount of the species	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the estimation of phosphate using molybdc acid, the absorbance is read at	260nm	700nm	240nm	860nm	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the estimation of phosphate using molybdc acid which of these reagents is not used	ammonia molybdate	p-methyl aminophenol sulphate	ascorbic acid	phosphomolybdc acid	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these cannot be used in the measurement of pH of urine	pH-meter	pH-papers	pHogramme	indicator-papers	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The estimation of DNA concentration by requires all but one of the following:	Thin layer chromatography	electrophoresis	agarose gel	ethidium bromide	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statement is not true	1 OD unit of single-stranded DNA is 33 micrograms/ml.	1 OD unit of single-stranded RNA is 40 micrograms/ml	1 OD unit of single-stranded RNA is 25 micrograms/ml	1 OD unit of double-stranded DNA is 50 micrograms/ml	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a method for DNA estimation.	Estimation of DNA by the diphenylamine reaction	Estimation DNA by means of the orcinol reaction	Estimation of DNA by spectrophotometric means.	Estimation by comparing the fluorescence of DNA bands in an agarose gel to a standard	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	At what wavelength is the absorbance maximum in the estimation of DNA by diphenylamine reaction	345nm	460nm	595 nm	270 nm	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The blue coloration given when DNA is treated with diphenylamine under acid conditions is due to _____	2-deoxypentoses	nucleic acids	nucleotides	Adenine	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not true of deoxyribonucleoprotein?	It is soluble in water	It is insoluble in solutions of high ionic strength	It is insoluble in solutions of low ionic strength	It can be dissolved in 2 mol/litre saline	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one of these strongly absorb ultraviolet light in the 260 to 280 nm range.	lipid	RNA	DNA	Protein	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All these are precaution taken to extract good quality DNAs from cells except	extreme physical and chemical conditions must be avoided	Sodium citrate must be present in the solution	Ca ²⁺ and Mg ²⁺ which are cofactors for DNase must be made available	nucleases must be inhibited	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the estimation of DNA by diphenylamine reaction the following are required except	buffered saline	diphenylamine reagent	Water bath	muffle furnace	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first step in the extraction of DNA from a tissue is:	Centrifugation of the sample in isotonic saline buffered with sodium citrate	Dehydrogenation of the sample in methanol	Freezing at -100C in normal saline	Homogenization of the sample in isotonic saline buffered with sodium citrate	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is the best source DNA among the following	Lymphoid tissue	Thymus	brain	spleen	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these reagent will be required for extraction of DNA from tissues	ethanol	sodium Chloride	phenol	ether	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A convenient source of DNA should contain at least one of the following:	low deoxyribonuclease activity	high deoxyribonuclease activity	high proteinase level	high nucleases activity	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these will be required to precipitate RNA from yeast cell homogenate treated with phenol?	potassium acetate	cold water	water at 37 degrees Celsius	ethanol	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To purify an RNA sample contaminated by polysaccharide which of these will be most suitable	by centrifugation	treating the sample with alcohol	treating the sample with amylase	treating the sample with an organic acid	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a cell homogenated with phenol is centrifuged the RNA will be found in _____	the sediment	the upper aqueous phase	the lower aqueous phase	middle gel phase	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the isolation of RNA from yeast cells, what is the function of the phenol	Causes to stabilize the cells	Causes the denaturing of the protein	Causes the liquidification of the tissue	Increases the volume of the tissue	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these expressions is the odd ?	iodine value	iodine number	iodine power	iodine index	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these reagents will not be required in the determination of iodine number of a lipid sample ?	iodine monochloride	potassium iodide	Chloroform	iodine	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these colour is correct final end point in estimation of glucose using Benedict's Titration	Yellow	Blue	Green	White	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not present in Benedict's reagent	potassium thiocyanate	potassium ferrocyanide	Copper(II)ions	phosphomolybdic acid	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The white precipitate formed in the estimation of glucose by Benedict's titration is due to _____	Formation of cuprous thiocyanate	Formation of cuprous oxide	Oxidation of glucose	Formation of phosphomolybdous acid	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these will not be necessary in carry out glucose estimation by Folin Wu Method?	standard glucose	phosphomolybdic acid	cold water	sodium carbonate	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Folin-Wu Method is used for estimation of glucose in a _____	Food substances	Urine	Blood	Soft drinks	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these account for the blue coloration seen in glucose estimation using Folin-Wu Method ?	Formation of cuprous oxide	Formation of phosphomolybdous acid	Oxidation of glucose	alkalizing copper ions	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In paper chromatography, which of these replaces Silica gel used in Thin Layer Chromatography?	water	Acetone	Cellulose	ethanol	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rf value is characteristic for a particular component and can be calculated as:	The distance travelled by the solvent front divided by the distance travelled by a given component	The distance travelled by a given component divided by the distance travelled by the solvent front.	The distance travelled by the solvent front multiplied by the distance travelled by a given component	The distance travelled by a given component subtracted from the distance travelled by the solvent front.	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All but one of these are types of chromatographic techniques except	ion exchange	gel filtration	grease-layer	partition chromatography	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chromatographic techniques can separate molecules based on all of these properties except	Colour	size	shape	charge	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a simple sugar?	Maltose	Galactose	Sucrose	Lactose	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following tests are negative for sucrose except _____.	Seliwanoff	Osazone	Barfoed	Benedict's	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a non-reducing sugar.	Trehalose	Ribulose	Arabinose	Erythrose	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In thin layer chromatography, a small amount of sample is applied (spotted) near the bottom of the plate and the plate is placed in the _____ phase.	fixed	Mobile	Fluid	Stationary	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are fundamental processes in chromatography except _____.	Adsorption	Distribution	Exclusion	Ion movement	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the Dam method, _____ is used in preference to iodine	Chlorine	Sodium	Fluorine	Bromine	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The iodine number of a lipid or fat sample is defined as the number of grams of iodine absorbed by _____ grams of lipid.	10	50	100	150	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Urine contains traces of _____ which can interfere with sensitive colormetric methods.	Phenols	Urea	phosphomolybdous acid	phosphomolybdic acid	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

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