

6. Explain enediol formation.
7. Explain any 1 test for differentiating between reducing and non-reducing sugars.
8. Name any two aldopentose

III. (B). Answer the following questions in brief.(Any two)

(6M)

1. What is autorotation?
2. What are heteropolysaccharides?
3. What are monosaccharides?
4. What are aldopentoses?

III. (C). Answer the following questions in detail (any one)

(6M)

1. Explain the test for distinguishing between aldohexoses and ketohexoses.
2. What are polysaccharides?

Q IV.1 (A) Explain the following (any one)

(2M)

1. Name any two Acidic and Basic buffers.
2. Name two Strong and two Weak bases.

(3M)

1. (B) Answer of the following: (any three)

1. Mention the pH range of citrus fruit.
2. What is a hydrogen bond?
3. Define molar concentration.
4. Write the dissociation constant of HCl.
5. Name two nonpolar compounds.
6. Mention any one application of pH in food industry.

(2M)

2. (A) Explain the following (any one)

2. Define pKa.

1. Define polypeptide.

(3M)

2. (B) Answer of the following: (any three)

1. Tyrosine is _____ amino acid .(aromatic/acidic/nonaromatic)
2. Peptide chain starts with _____ terminal.(COO⁻/NH₃⁺/COOH)
3. _____ of single amino acid is 110. (Mol. Wt./molar wt./ molar conc.)
4. _____ contains imidazole ring. (Histidine/tryptophan/phenylalanine)
5. Angle between C α -N is called _____.(phi/psi/theta)
6. Beta -sheet is a _____ structure. (Local/primary/secondary).

(2M)

3. (A) Explain the following (any one)

1. Give any 2 structures of aldohexose formed of molecular weight C₆H₁₂O₆
2. Give structure of Ribulose.

(3M)

3. (B) Answer of the following: (any three)

1. What is solubility of glucosazone?
2. What is end product of Tollen's test?
3. Resorcinol is a part of which reagent?
4. Name any two anomers.
5. Name any one ketose.
6. Name any one homopolysaccharide.