

Subject : ChemistryBOARD ANSWER PAPERTotal Marks : 20Class : XIITopic: 14. Biomolecules	
Class : XII Topic: 14. B Section (A) Q.1 : a) Select and write the most appropriate answer from given alternatives in each sub-question [5] i) The correct representation molecular formula of Carbohydrate is Ans. : (a): Molecular formula of carbohydrate $C_x (H_2O)_y$ ii) When Glucose is treated with hot HI it	sucrose gives equimolar mixture of glucose and fructose. C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> O → C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> + C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> ii) What are peptide linkage? Ans : "The bond or bonding between carbonyl and amine i.e. 'Amide linkage' is known as peptide linkage." Section (B)
gives Ans.: (c): n-hexane	Q.2 : Answer the following question (Any three) [6]
$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} CHO \\ H - H \\ OH - H \\ H - OH \\ H - OH \\ H - OH \\ H - OH \\ CH_2OH \\ Glucose \end{array} CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3 \\ H - H - OH \\ Glucose \end{array}$	<ul> <li>i) What are carbohydrate? Explain D - &amp; L - Sugars.</li> <li>Ans: Carbohydrate : "Optically active polydydroxy aldehyde or polyhydroxy ketones or the compounds that can be hydrolysed to polyhydroxy aldehyde or ketone is known as carbohydrate"</li> </ul>
acid Ans.: a) Glycine H <sub>2</sub> N-CH <sub>2</sub> -COOH Glycine (Neutral Amino Acid) iv) Molecular formula for glucose is Ans.: a) C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> v) Sucrose on hydrolysis gives Ans.: a) Glucose + Fructose Q.1(b) : Very short answer type Question [2] i) What is the hydrolysis product of sucrose?	D-Sugar L-Sugar $H \rightarrow CHO$ $CHO$ $H \rightarrow CH_2OH$ $OH \rightarrow H$ $CH_2OH$ $CH_2OH$ (+) - Glyceraldehyde (-) Glyceraldehyde $Fig (I)$ $Fig. (II)When hydroxyl group are on Right hand sideof vertical line of carbohydrate isD-carbohydrate i.e. D-sugarWhen hydroxyl group is attached to Left handside of vertical line of carbohydrate isL-carbohydrate or L-sugar$
Ans.: Sucrose is dextrorotatory. On hydrolysis with dilute acid or an enzyme called invertase	ii) Give the preparation methods of gluconic Acid.





**ii)**  $(H \xrightarrow{CHO} O H_{4} + 5 CH_{3} \xrightarrow{O} O - C - CH_{3} \xrightarrow{\Delta}$ 

Ans. : i)



The carbonyl group in glucose is in the form of aldehyde. This was formed from the observation that glucose gets oxidised to a six carbon monocarboxylic acid called gluconic acid on reaction with bromine water which is a mild oxidizing agent.



## OR

## 2) i) Explain the structure of Maltose?

Ans:"Structure of maltose"

When the partial hydrolysis of starch gives to 'Maltose'

Two  $\alpha$ -D - Glucopyranose is link with divalent oxygen atom i.e. C-1 of one  $\alpha$ -D-Glucopyranose is link with C-4 of another  $\alpha$ -D Glucopyranose molecule by Glycosidic linkage is known as Glycosidic linkage.



Maltose is reducing sugar because of free aldehyde group can be produced act at 6-1



