SOCH BADLO BY MAK Class 10th Chemistry MCQS

- 1. Which of the following is NOT a component of a nucleotide?
 - a) Phosphate group
 - b) Pentose sugar
 - c) Amino acid
 - d) Nitrogenous base
- 2. What are the two main types of nucleic acids?
 - a) RNA and DNA
 - b) Glucose and fructose
 - c) Proteins and carbohydrates
 - d) Lipids and steroids
- 3. Which nitrogenous base is found in RNA but NOT in DNA?
 - a) Adenine
 - b) Guanine
 - c) Cytosine
 - d) Uracil
- 4. What is the primary function of DNA?
 - a) Energy storage
 - b) Enzyme catalysis
 - c) Storage of genetic information
 - d) Transport of oxygen

- 5. What is the primary function of RNA?
 - a) Long-term storage of genetic information
 - b) Protein synthesis
 - c) Structural support
 - d) Energy transfer
- 6. Which vitamin is crucial for blood clotting?
 - a) Vitamin C
 - b) Vitamin K
 - c) Vitamin D
 - d) Vitamin B12
- 7. A deficiency in Vitamin D can lead to:
 - a) Scurvy
 - b) Rickets
 - c) Anaemia
 - d) Beriberi
- 8. Which vitamin is a powerful antioxidant?
 - a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin E
 - c) Vitamin K
 - d) Vitamin B6
- 9. Which vitamin is essential for maintaining healthy vision?
 - a) Vitamin C

- b) Vitamin A
- c) Vitamin D
- d) Vitamin B1

10. Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Vitamin B1
- c) Vitamin A
- d) Vitamin B12

11. Which of the following is a lipid that acts as a precursor for many hormones?

- a) Glycerol
- b) Fatty acid
- c) Cholesterol
- d) Phospholipid
- 12. Proteins are polymers of:
 - a) Glucose molecules
 - b) Amino acids
 - c) Nucleotides
 - d) Fatty acid
- 13. Which of the following is NOT a function of proteins?
 - a) Structural support
 - b) Catalysis (enzymes)

- c) Energy storage (primary function)
- d) Transport of molecules

14. A saturated fatty acid is one that:

- a) Contains double bonds between carbon atoms
- b) Contains only single bonds between carbon atoms
- c) Is liquid at room temperature
- d) Is easily digested
- **15.** The basic structural unit of a protein is called a(n):
 - a) Polysaccharide
 - b) Amino acid
 - c) Nucleotide
 - d) Glycerol
- 16. Which of the following is NOT a carbohydrate?
 - a) Glucose
 - b) Starch
 - c) Cellulose
 - d) Protein
- 17. What is the basic unit of carbohydrates?
 - a) Amino acid
 - b) Fatty acid
 - c) Monosaccharide
 - d) Nucleotide

18. Which type of carbohydrate provides quick energy?

- a) Complex carbohydrates
- b) Lipids
- c) Proteins
- d) Simple carbohydrates
- 19. Starch is a type of:
 - a) Monosaccharide
 - b) Disaccharide
 - c) Polysaccharide
 - d) Oligosaccharide
- 20. Which of the following is a storage polysaccharide in plants?
 - a) Glycogen
 - b) Chitin
 - c) Starch
 - d) Cellulose
- 21. Which of the following is the main source of energy for our body?
 - a) Proteins
 - b) Fats
 - c) Carbohydrates
 - d) Vitamins

22. Which of the following foods is a good source of complex carbohydrates?

a) Candy

- b) White rice
- c) Brown rice
- d) Soft drinks
- 23. What is the simplest form of carbohydrate?
 - a) Polysaccharide
 - b) Disaccharide
 - c) Monosaccharide
 - d) Oligosaccharide
- 24. Which of the following is a storage polysaccharide in animals?
 - a) Starch
 - b) Cellulose
 - c) Glycogen
 - d) Chitin

25. Which of the following is NOT a common source of carbohydrates?

- a) Fruits
- b) Vegetables
- c) Grains
- d) Oils

26. Which of the following is NOT a common method used in the concentration of ores?

a) Froth flotation

- b) Magnetic separation
- c) Leaching
- d) Annealing

27. The process of heating the ore in the absence of air to remove volatile impurities is known as:

- a) Calcination
- b) Roasting
- c) Smelting
- d) Refining

28. Which of the following metals is extracted from its ore using the electrolytic method?

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Aluminium
- d) Zinc
- 29. During the extraction of iron, the role of the flux is to:
 - a) Reduce the iron oxide
 - b) Remove impurities like silica
 - c) Increase the temperature of the furnace
 - d) Oxidize the impurities
- 30. Refining of impure copper is done using:
 - a) Zone refining

- b) Electrolytic refining
- c) Vacuum melting
- d) Liquation
- 31. Urea is an example of a(n):
 - a) Carbohydrate
 - b) Protein
 - c) Nitrogenous fertilizer
 - d) Lipid

32. The chemical formula for urea is:

- a) NH₃
- b) NH₄Cl
- c) $CO(NH_2)_2$
- d) $(NH_4)_2SO_4$
- 33. Urea is primarily used in agriculture as a source of:
 - a) Phosphorus
 - b) Potassium
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Calcium
- 34. Which of the following is NOT a property of urea?
 - a) Colorless crystalline solid
 - b) High solubility in water
 - c) Insoluble in organic solvents

d) Relatively non-toxic

35. Urea is produced industrially through the reaction of:

- a) Ammonia and sulfuric acid
- b) Ammonia and nitric acid
- c) Ammonia and carbon dioxide
- d) Ammonia and methane
- 36. The general formula of alkenes is

CH2-1

- (D) CH20-2
- (C) CH20-2
- (C) CH
- 37. The Oxidation of alkenes produce

Formic acid

- (D) Oxalic acid
- (C) Glycol
- (B) Glyoxal

38. Dehydration of alcohols can be carried out with

HCI

- (D) H:SO
- (C) KOH
- (B) NaOH

39. Which one of these is a saturated hydrocarbon?

CsH12

- (D) C4H8
- (C) C3H6
- (B) C2H4
- 40. Which one of the following is synthetic fibre?

Nylon

- (D) Wool
- (C) Silk
- (B) Cotton
- 41. The formula of butyne is

C4H12

- (D) C4H6
- (C) C4H10
- (B) CH
- 41. Substitution reaction is the characteristics of

None of these

- (D) Alkynes
- (C) Alkenes
- (B) Alkane
- 42. Alkenes are prepared from alcohols by a process called

Dehydrohalogenation

- (D) Dehydration
- (C) Dehalogenation
- (B) Dehydr

43. The reduction of alkyl halides takes place in the presence of

- Cu/HCI
- (D) Mg/HCI
- (C) Na/HCI
- (B) Zn/HC
- 44. Which one is also called Olefins?
- Alkanes
- (D) Alkenes
- (C) Alkynes
- (B) Alcohol

45. The general formula of saturated hydrocarbon (Alkanes) is

CnH2n-1

- (D) CnH2n-2
- (C) CaH2n+2
- (B) CnH2n

46. Marsh gas consist ofButane(D) Propane

(C) Ethane

(B) Methar

47. A hydrocarbon has molecular formula C8H14, What is the molecular formula of the next member of the same homologous series?

C9H12

(D) CoH20

(C) CH

(B) CoH18

48. It is used to prepare Mustard gas

Butane

(D) Alcohol

(C) Propane

(B) Ethene

49. which of the followings is a disaccharide?

Starch

- (D) Sucrose
- (C) Fructose
- (B) Glucose

50. Which of the following is tasteless compound? Starch

(D) Glucose

- (C) Fructose
- (B) Sucrose
- 51. Which one of the following is a reducing sugar?

Starch

- (D) Sucrose
- (C) Maltose
- (B) Glucose

52. The organic compound used as drugs to control bleeding are

- Glycerides
- (D) Lipids
- (C) Proteins
- (B) Vitamins
- 53. Photosynthesis process produces

Glucose

- (D) Sucrose
- (C) Cellulose
- (B) Starch

54. Glucose is:

Pentahydroxy aldehyde

- (D) Pentahydroxy ketone
- (C) Hexahydroxy ketone
- (B) Hexahydroxy aldehyde

55. The most important oligosaccharide is:

Maltose

(D) Fructose

(C) Glucose

(B) Sucrose

56. Chemical formula of Palmitic acid

C16 H3COOH

(D) C15 H3COOH

(C) Cis H2COOH

(B) C1 H3COOH

57. Which vitamin is fat soluble?

B Complex

- (D) B
- (C) K

(B) C

58. Which one of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?

All of these

- (D) K
- (C) E
- (B) A

59. General formula of carbohydrate is

Cn (H2O3)

(D) Ca (H3O) (C) C (H2O2) n (B) Ca (H:O)n

60. Night blindness is because of deficiency of:

- Vitamin D
- (D) Vitamin C
- (C) Vitamin A
- (B) Vitamin E

61. When glucose and fructose combine, they produce

- None of these
- (D) Sucrose
- (C) Cellulose
- (B) Starch
- 62. The formula of Stearic acid is
- **C17 H3COOH**
- (D) CH3COOH
- (C) Cis HCOOH
- (B) Cia H2COOH

63. The building blocks of lipids are

Alcohols

- (D) Mineral acids
- (C) Carboxylic acid

(B) Fatty acids

64. A Coal having 70% carbon is

Bituminous

- (D) Anthracite
- (C) Lignite
- (B) Peat
- 65. Coal having 90% carbon contents is called
- (D) Anthracite
- (C) Lignite
- (B) Pant
- 66. Main component of natural gas is

Propyne

- (D) Butane
- (C) Propane
- (B) Methane
- 67. The functional group-COOH is found in

Esters

- (D) Alcohols
- (C) Aldehydes
- (B) Carboxylic acid

68. Example of heterocyclic compound is

Pyridine

- (D) Cyclohexane
- (C) Hexane
- (B) Benzene

69. The formula of ethyl radical is

C3H6-

- (D) C2H-
- (C) CaHs-
- (B) C3H7-
- 70. The ability of carbon atoms to form chains is called

Condensation

- (D) Resonance
- (C) Catenation
- (B) Isomerism
- 71. Pitch is black residue of

Coal gas

- (D) Coal
- (C) Coal tar
- (B) Coke

72. Wood contains carbon about70%(D) 60%

- (D) 00 /8
- (C) 50%

(B) 40%

73. In laboratory urea was prepared first time by

Dalton

- (D) Berzelius
- (C) Rutherford
- (B) Whole
- 74. Which one of the following is not a fossil fuel?

Petroleum

- (D) Biogas
- (C) Natural gas
- (B) Coal
- 75. Molecular formula of Decane is:
- C10H21
- (D) CIOHIS
- (C) C10H20
- (B) CiaH22

76. How many percent of natural gas is consisted of methane (CH1):

- 82%
- (D) 83%
- (C) 84%
- (B) 85%

77. The carbon content in the peat is

90%

(D) 80%

(C) 70%

- (B) 60%
- 78. The formula of pentane is CsH14
- (D) CsH10
- (C) CsH8
- (B) CsH12

- 1. Butane (alkane) has:
- a) 3 carbon atoms
- b) 5 carbon atoms
- c) 4 carbon atoms
- d) 2 carbon atoms

- 2. Saturated hydrocarbons (alkanes) have:
- a) Carbon-carbon single bond
- b) Carbon-carbon double bond
- c) Carbon-carbon triple bond
- d) Carbon-carbon quad bond
- 3. Reformation of ozone in the stratosphere is

powered by:

- a) UV radiation
- b) Atmospheric oxygen
- c) Sunlight
- d) Heat
- 4. Ozone (O3) comprises of:
- a) One oxygen atomb) 2 oxygen atoms
- c) 3 oxygen atoms
- d) 4 oxygen atoms
- 5. Boiling point of petrol is:
- a) Below 20°C
- b) 170-120°C
- c) 35-70°C
- d) 270-340°C
- 6. Color of crude oil is:
- a) Brownish black

- b) White
- c) Transparent
- d) Light yellow

7. When earth's crust is drilled, the hydrocarbon that

comes out first is:

- a) Petroleum
- b) Methane
- c) Ethane
- d) Butane
- 8. Crude oil is converted into useful products by:
- a) Drilling
- b) Solvay process
- c) Roasting
- d) Refining
- 9. If the concentration of H+ is greater than 1 x 10^-7,

then the solution is:

- a) Neutral
- b) Basic
- c) Acidic
- d) Aqueous
- 10. pH at which methyl red changes color is:a) 7
- b) 5.5

c) 3.9 d) 9

11. pH of water is:

- a) 8
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 7

12. In pure water, concentrations of:

- a) H+ and OH- ions are equal
- b) H+ ions are more
- c) OH- ions are more
- d) CI- ions are more
- 13. Out of the total amount of water available for

human use is:

- a) 0.30%
- b) 0.2%
- c) 40%
- d) 50%
- 14. Density of water becomes maximum at:
- a) 10°C
- b) 4°C
- c) 5°C

d) 12°C

15. Ratio of hydrogen (H) and oxygen (O) in a water molecule by volume is:

- a) 2:1
- b) 1:2
- c) 3:1
- d) 4:116.
- Water exists in:
- a) One state
- b) Two states
- c) Three states
- d) Four states

17. Reactions in which reactants react to form

products and simultaneously products reverse back

into reactants are called:

- a) Reversible reactions
- b) Irreversible reactions
- c) Nonspontaneous reactions
- d) Spontaneous reactions
- **18. A reversible reaction:**
- a) Always completes
- b) Never goes to completion
- c) Spontaneous reactions

d) None of these

- **19.** Due to high concentration of reactants, the rate of the forward reaction is:
- a) Lowest
- b) Moderate
- c) Highest
- d) Minimal

20. The state at which forward and reverse reactions

occur at the same rate is:

- a) Equilibrium
- b) Unstable equilibrium
- c) Not in equilibrium
- d) Neutral equilibrium
- 21. In the reverse reaction, SO3 decomposes into:
- a) S and O
- b) S and O2
- c) S2 and O
- d) SO2 and O2
- 22. Water which forms scum with soap is called:
- a) Hard water
- b) Soft water
- c) Distilled water

d) Undistilled water

23. Hardness which can be removed by boiling is called:

- a) Permanent hardness
- b) Temporary hardness
- c) Stiffness
- d) Toughness
- 24. Raw materials for the Solvay process include:
- a) Ammonia
- b) Brine
- c) Limestone
- d) All of the above
- 25. The Solvay process is used to make:
- a) Potassium carbonate
- b) Sodium carbonate
- c) NaCl
- d) NaOH
- 26. Commercial sources of alkanes include:
- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Petroleum
- d) All of the above

- 27. In destructive distillation, coal is converted to:
- a) Coal gas, coal tar, and coke
- b) Petrol and methane
- c) Natural gas and coke
- d) Coal tar and petrol
- 28. Natural gas mostly consists of:
- a) Ethane
- b) Butane
- c) Methane
- d) Pentane
- 29. Percentage of nitrogen (N) in urea (CH4N2O) is:
- a) 50%
- b) 46.60%
- c) 40%
- d) 20%
- **30.** Raw materials for the production of urea are:
- a) Ammonia and carbon dioxide
- b) Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- c) Ammonia and oxygen
- d) Ammonia and phosphate
- **31.** Fertilizer which doesn't affect the texture of soil is:
- a) Urea

- b) Ammonium sulphate
- c) Ammonium phosphate
- d) Super phosphate

32. Compounds which are added to soil to provide essential elements to plants are called:

- a) Carbonates
- b) Salts
- c) Fertilizers
- d) Metals
- 33. Vitamin which is fat-soluble is:
- a) Vitamin B
- b) Vitamin C
- c) Vitamin D
- d) Vitamin F
- 34. Vitamin which helps in antioxidation is:
- a) Vitamin E
- b) Vitamin K
- c) Vitamin A
- d) Vitamin D

35. Vitamin which helps in chemical transmission of images from the eye to the brain is:a) Vitamin A

- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D
- 36. Our bodies cannot produce:
- a) Minerals
- b) Proteins
- c) Vitamins
- d) Carbohydrates
- 37. Water in swimming pools is purified by adding:
- a) Sodium
- b) Chlorine
- c) Phosphorus
- d) Potassium
- 38. During thunderstorms, water dissolves:
- a) Dust particles
- b) HCI
- c) Nitric acid
- d) Clouds

39. The property due to which water acts as a universal solvent is:

- a) Polarityb) Its ability to make hydrogen bonds
- c) Both A and B
- d) Strong dipole-dipole interaction

- 40. Natural water is:
- a) Pure
- b) Impure
- c) Acts as solute
- d) Distilled

41. Propane (C3H8) and butane (C4H10) in liquid form

are used in:

- a) LSG
- b) LPG
- c) ECG
- d) LNG

42. Organic compound used for artificial ripening of

fruits is:

- a) Methane
- b) Ethane
- c) Propane
- d) Acetylene
- 43. KOH is used in the making of:
- a) Drain cleaner
- b) Antacid
- c) Cement
- d) Liquid soap

44. If the concentration of H+ is greater than 1 x 10^-7, then the solution is:

- a) Neutral
- b) Basic
- c) Acidic
- d) Aqueous45.

Acid used for the manufacture of fertilizers and explosives is:

- a) Nitric acid
- b) Sulfuric acid
- c) Phosphoric acid
- d) Hydrochloric acid

46. Substances that react with both acids and bases

are called:

- a) Neutral
- b) Conjugate base
- c) Amphoteric substances
- d) Conjugate acids
- 47. Acids ionize in water to produce:
- a) OH- ions
- b) H+ ions
- c) SO4^-2 ions

d) H2O molecules

- 48. Corrosive effect on the skin is caused by:
- a) Acids
- b) Bases
- c) Water
- d) Mercury
- 49. Antibiotics are:
- a) Carbohydrate in nature
- b) Protein in nature
- c) Fats
- d) Vitamins in nature

50. Catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable oils converts them into:

- a) Vegetable ghee
- **b)** Vitamins
- c) Proteinsd) Carbohydrates

51. Amino acids which are not synthesized by the human body are called:

- a) Essential amino acids
- b) Non-essential amino acids
- c) Simple amino acids
- d) Complex amino acids

- 52. Linkage which joins two amino acid units is called:
- a) Peptide bond
- b) Covalent bond
- c) lonic bond
- d) Hydrogen bond
- 53. Building blocks of all proteins are:
- a) Hydroxyl group
- b) Carbonyl group
- c) Amino acids
- d) Simple sugars
- 54. Proteins work in the body to:
- a) Transport and store oxygen and nutrients
- b) Regulate important systems
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above
- 55. Gelatin is used in the production of:
- a) Food
- b) Medicines
- c) Cosmetics
- d) All of the above

56. Gas responsible for global warming is:

- a) Oxygen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Carbon monoxided)
- d) Ozone
- 57. pH of acid rain is:
- a) More than 5.6
- b) Less than 5.6
- c) 10
- d) 7

58. If we remove one hydrogen (H) atom from an alkane (saturated hydrocarbon), we get:

- a) Alkyl group
- b) Alkene group
- c) Alkyne group
- d) Aldehyde group

59. Methyl has the molecular formula:

- a) CH4
- b) CH3
- c) CH2
- d) CH

60. Alkanes that contain 5 to 17 carbon atoms are in:

a) Solid state

- b) Liquid state
- c) Gaseous state
- d) Plasma state
- 61. Alkanes (saturated hydrocarbons) have a density:
- a) Less than water
- b) Equal to water
- c) More than water
- d) More than mercury

62. In alkanes (saturated hydrocarbons), each carbon atom forms:

- a) 2 bonds
- b) 4 bonds
- c) 6 bonds
- d) 8 bonds

63. Reaction of halogens (Group-VII) and alkanes

(saturated hydrocarbons) in the presence of sunlight is

an example of:

- a) Carbocation
- b) Halogenation
- c) Substitution
- d) Hydrogenation

64. When two carbon atoms share two electron pairs,

they form:

- a) Single bond
- b) Double bond
- c) Triple bond
- d) Coordinate covalent bond
- 65. Loss of hydrogen halide from an alkyl halide gives:
- a) Alkenes
- b) Alkanes
- c) Alkynes
- d) Halogens
- 66. Ethylene glycol is used as:
- a) A ripening agent
- b) Fertilizer
- c) Titrating agent
- d) Anti-freeze
- 67. The red color of tomatoes is due to an alkene

named:

- a) Ethane
- b) Propene
- c) Lycopene
- d) Butene
- 68. Acetylene is another name for:

- a) Ethane
- b) Propene
- c) Butane
- d) Pentene
- 69. The odor of ethyne is:
- a) Onion-like
- b) Garlic-like
- c) Vinegar-like
- d) Fruity
- 70. Para means:
- a) Less
- b) Greater
- c) Constant
- d) None
- 71. Reduction means the addition of:
- a) Nascent H2
- b) Molecular H2
- c) Atomic H2
- d) H2

72. Dehalogenation of tetrahalides takes place in the presence of a catalyst:

a) Sodium metal

- b) Magnesium metal
- c) Zinc metal
- d) Potassium metal

73. The oxyacetylene flame is used for:

- a) Cancer
- b) Welding
- c) Plastic surgery
- d) Neuprene
- 74. Thousands of amino acids polymerize to form:
- a) Carbohydrates
- **b)** Proteins
- c) Lipids
- d) Vitamins

75. Which one of the following is non-reducing in

nature?

- a) Glucose
- b) Fructose
- c) Starch
- d) Mannose
- 76. The atmosphere consists of:
- a) Gases
- b) Water vapors

- c) Chemicals
- d) Both A and B

77. The amount of nitrogen (N2) present in dry air is:

- a) 20%
- b) 78%
- c) 48%
- d) 68%

78. Substances that react with both acids and bases

are called:

- a) Neutral
- b) Conjugate bases
- c) Amphoteric substances
- d) Conjugate acids

79. A substance that donates a pair of electrons to form a coordinate covalent bond is called:

- a) Lewis acid
- b) Lewis base
- c) Bronsted-Lowry acidd) Bronsted-Lowry base
- 80. A species which is able to accept a proton is called:
- a) Acid
- b) Base
- c) Neutral compound

d) Cation

- 81. Monosaccharides can contain:
- a) 4 to 5 carbon atoms
- b) 1 to 5 carbon atoms
- c) 7 to 9 carbon atoms
- d) 3 to 6 carbon atoms
- 82. Maltose is obtained from:
- a) Sugarcane
- b) Fruits
- c) Cereals
- d) Plants
- 83. The general formula for monosaccharides is:
- a) CH2O
- b) (CH2O)n
- c) CH3
- d) CH3

84. 1g of glucose (C6H12O6) provides energy:

- a) 100 kJ
- b) 160 kJ
- c) 15.6 kJ
- d) 80 kJ

- 85. Monosaccharides (simple sugars) have:
- a) Oxidizing nature
- b) Reducing nature
- c) Redox nature
- d) Neutralizing nature

86. When a metal replaces a hydrogen atom, the compound formed is:

- a) Oxide
- b) Ether
- c) Salt
- d) Alcohol
- 87. When acid reacts with a metal carbonate, the

products are:

- a) Carbon dioxide
- b) Salt
- c) Water
- d) All of the above
- 88. Preservatives are used to preserve:
- a) Water
- b) Food
- c) Acids
- d) All of the above

- 89. Salt among the following is:
- a) HNO3
- b) H3PO4
- c) Reaction of HNO3 and H3PO4
- d) None of the above

90. The process in which acids (H+) and bases (OH-)

react to form salts and water is called:

- a) Neutralization
- b) Hydrogenation
- c) Oxidation
- d) Reduction

91. Hard water can block radiators due to the

formation of:

- a) Insoluble sodium salts
- b) b) Insoluble calcium and magnesium salts
- c) Soluble salts
- d) None of the above

92. When ozone absorbs UV radiation, energy is

converted into:

- a) Electricity
- b) Heat
- c) Light
- d) Sound

- 93. The thermosphere is situated above:
- a) 80 km
- b) 50 km
- c) 100 km
- d) 120 km
- 94. The layer which protects the Earth from being hit
- by meteoroids is:
- a) Thermosphere
- **b)** Stratosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Troposphere
- 95. The atmosphere is divided into:
- a) 4 layers
- b) 5 layers
- c) 6 layers
- d) 7 layers
- 96. Temperature variation in the stratosphere is about:
- a) -5°C to 50°C
- b) -50°C to 0°C
- c) 0°C to 50°C
- d) -70°C to 0°C

97. Catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable oils converts them into:

- a) Vegetable ghee
- b) Vitamins
- c) Proteins
- d) Carbohydrates
- 98. The layer of fat under mammalian skin acts as:
- a) An electric insulator
- b) A thermal insulator
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above
- 99. Cholesterol comes from:
- a) Animal products
- b) Vegetable products
- c) Fruit products
- d) Insect products
- 100. Lipids include:
- a) Sucrose
- b) Maltose
- c) Fats and oils
- d) Thymine