**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Var.1**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

1. **Oligosaccharides are hard carbohydrates which contain:**

a) from 2 to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) from 5 to 20 monosaccharide tailings

c) from 1 to 5 monosaccharide tailings

1. **A saccharose consists of tailings such:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) α– lactoglucose and β – fructose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **A saccharose is unrecuperative sugar, because of absence:**

a) of ionic connection;

b) of piranoic cycle;

c) of semiacetal hydroxyl.

1. **A saccharose and lactose belongs to oxygroup because of:**

a) acylation and alkalizations;

b) forms aldehydes;

c) forms amides.

1. **In the organism of man saccharose fissions:**

a) enzyme of saccharose in an intestine;

b) enzyme by a lactase in a stomach;

c) enzyme by a glucose in an oral cavity.

1. **Lactose has:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) a piranoic cycle has conformation of bath.

1. **Lactose can renew:**

а) Cu+2and Ag+1;

b) Fe+3and Al+3;

c) Cu+1 and Cl+1.

1. **During a hydrolysis lactose gives:**

a) α – mannose and β - glucose;

b) β – lactoglucose and α – glucose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **In the organism of man there is the inherited immunity to:**

a) cellobiose;

b) lactose;

c) saccharoses.

1. **α – 1, 4-glycoside connection has in maltose:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) angular configuration.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Var.4**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

1. **Oligosaccharides are hard carbohydrates which contain:**

a) from 2 to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) from 5 to 20 monosaccharide tailings

c) from 1 to 5 monosaccharide tailings

1. **A saccharose consists of tailings such:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) α– lactoglucose and β – fructose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **A saccharose is unrecuperative sugar, because of absence:**

a) of ionic connection;

b) of piranoic cycle;

c) of semiacetal hydroxyl.

1. **A saccharose and lactose belongs to oxygroup because of:**

a) acylation and alkalizations;

b) forms aldehydes;

c) forms amides.

1. **In the organism of man saccharose fissions:**

a) enzyme of saccharose in an intestine;

b) enzyme by a lactase in a stomach;

c) enzyme by a glucose in an oral cavity.

1. **Lactose has:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) a piranoic cycle has conformation of bath.

1. **Lactose can renew:**

а) Cu+2and Ag+1;

b) Fe+3and Al+3;

c) Cu+1 and Cl+1.

1. **During a hydrolysis lactose gives:**

a) α – mannose and β - glucose;

b) β – lactoglucose and α – glucose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **In the organism of man there is the inherited immunity to:**

a) cellobiose;

b) lactose;

c) saccharoses.

1. **α – 1, 4-glycoside connection has in maltose:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) angular configuration.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Var.7**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

1. **Oligosaccharides are hard carbohydrates which contain:**

a) from 2 to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) from 5 to 20 monosaccharide tailings

c) from 1 to 5 monosaccharide tailings

1. **A saccharose consists of tailings such:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) α– lactoglucose and β – fructose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **A saccharose is unrecuperative sugar, because of absence:**

a) of ionic connection;

b) of piranoic cycle;

c) of semiacetal hydroxyl.

1. **A saccharose and lactose belongs to oxygroup because of:**

a) acylation and alkalizations;

b) forms aldehydes;

c) forms amides.

1. **In the organism of man saccharose fissions:**

a) enzyme of saccharose in an intestine;

b) enzyme by a lactase in a stomach;

c) enzyme by a glucose in an oral cavity.

1. **Lactose has:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) a piranoic cycle has conformation of bath.

1. **Lactose can renew:**

а) Cu+2and Ag+1;

b) Fe+3and Al+3;

c) Cu+1 and Cl+1.

1. **During a hydrolysis lactose gives:**

a) α – mannose and β - glucose;

b) β – lactoglucose and α – glucose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **In the organism of man there is the inherited immunity to:**

a) cellobiose;

b) lactose;

c) saccharoses.

1. **α – 1, 4-glycoside connection has in maltose:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) angular configuration.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Var.10**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

1. **Oligosaccharides are hard carbohydrates which contain:**

a) from 2 to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) from 5 to 20 monosaccharide tailings

c) from 1 to 5 monosaccharide tailings

1. **A saccharose consists of tailings such:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) α– lactoglucose and β – fructose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **A saccharose is unrecuperative sugar, because of absence:**

a) of ionic connection;

b) of piranoic cycle;

c) of semiacetal hydroxyl.

1. **A saccharose and lactose belongs to oxygroup because of:**

a) acylation and alkalizations;

b) forms aldehydes;

c) forms amides.

1. **In the organism of man saccharose fissions:**

a) enzyme of saccharose in an intestine;

b) enzyme by a lactase in a stomach;

c) enzyme by a glucose in an oral cavity.

1. **Lactose has:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) a piranoic cycle has conformation of bath.

1. **Lactose can renew:**

а) Cu+2and Ag+1;

b) Fe+3and Al+3;

c) Cu+1 and Cl+1.

1. **During a hydrolysis lactose gives:**

a) α – mannose and β - glucose;

b) β – lactoglucose and α – glucose;

c) α – glucose and β – fructose.

1. **In the organism of man there is the inherited immunity to:**

a) cellobiose;

b) lactose;

c) saccharoses.

1. **α – 1, 4-glycoside connection has in maltose:**

a) linear configuration;

b) located in a plane;

c) angular configuration.