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

**Var.2**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

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

a) to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) to 2 monosaccharide;

c) to 5 monosaccharide tailings.

1. **A type of connection between a saccharose and monosaccharide tailings is:**

a) α – 1, 2 – glycoside;

b) α – 1, 4– glycoside;

c) α,β – 1, 2 – glycoside.

1. **A saccharose can form such derivatives:**

a) chelates;

b) glycoside;

c) amides.

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

a) lactose and lacto glucose;

b) glucose and fructose;

c) maltose and fructose.

1. **Lactose is a disaccharide, which consists of tailings:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) β– lacto glucose and α– glucose;

c) α– glucose and β – fructose.

1. **Lactose is:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

1. **During co-operation of lactose from Cu(OH) 2 appears for temperatures:**

a) dark blue sediment of Cu (OH) 2;

b) brick red sediment of Cu2O;

c) yellow sediment of Cu2O.

1. **In human beings lactose is contained in the free state:**

a) in a woman milk;

b) in a stomach;

c) in a brain.

1. **A maltose is disaccharide, which consists of:**

a) two tailings β– glucose;

b) two tailings β – lactoglucose;

c) two tailings α – glucose.

1. **Maltose is a:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

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

**Var.5**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

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

a) to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) to 2 monosaccharide;

c) to 5 monosaccharide tailings.

1. **A type of connection between a saccharose and monosaccharide tailings is:**

a) α – 1, 2 – glycoside;

b) α – 1, 4– glycoside;

c) α,β – 1, 2 – glycoside.

1. **A saccharose can form such derivatives:**

a) chelates;

b) glycoside;

c) amides.

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

a) lactose and lacto glucose;

b) glucose and fructose;

c) maltose and fructose.

1. **Lactose is a disaccharide, which consists of tailings:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) β– lacto glucose and α– glucose;

c) α– glucose and β – fructose.

1. **Lactose is:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

1. **During co-operation of lactose from Cu(OH) 2 appears for temperatures:**

a) dark blue sediment of Cu (OH) 2;

b) brick red sediment of Cu2O;

c) yellow sediment of Cu2O.

1. **In human beings lactose is contained in the free state:**

a) in a woman milk;

b) in a stomach;

c) in a brain.

1. **A maltose is disaccharide, which consists of:**

a) two tailings β– glucose;

b) two tailings β – lactoglucose;

c) two tailings α – glucose.

1. **Maltose is a:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

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

**Var.8**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

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

a) to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) to 2 monosaccharide;

c) to 5 monosaccharide tailings.

1. **A type of connection between a saccharose and monosaccharide tailings is:**

a) α – 1, 2 – glycoside;

b) α – 1, 4– glycoside;

c) α,β – 1, 2 – glycoside.

1. **A saccharose can form such derivatives:**

a) chelates;

b) glycoside;

c) amides.

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

a) lactose and lacto glucose;

b) glucose and fructose;

c) maltose and fructose.

1. **Lactose is a disaccharide, which consists of tailings:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) β– lacto glucose and α– glucose;

c) α– glucose and β – fructose.

1. **Lactose is:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

1. **During co-operation of lactose from Cu(OH) 2 appears for temperatures:**

a) dark blue sediment of Cu (OH) 2;

b) brick red sediment of Cu2O;

c) yellow sediment of Cu2O.

1. **In human beings lactose is contained in the free state:**

a) in a woman milk;

b) in a stomach;

c) in a brain.

1. **A maltose is disaccharide, which consists of:**

a) two tailings β– glucose;

b) two tailings β – lactoglucose;

c) two tailings α – glucose.

1. **Maltose is a:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

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

**Var.11**

**OLIGOSACCHARIDES**

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

a) to 10 monosaccharide tailings

b) to 2 monosaccharide;

c) to 5 monosaccharide tailings.

1. **A type of connection between a saccharose and monosaccharide tailings is:**

a) α – 1, 2 – glycoside;

b) α – 1, 4– glycoside;

c) α,β – 1, 2 – glycoside.

1. **A saccharose can form such derivatives:**

a) chelates;

b) glycoside;

c) amides.

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

a) lactose and lacto glucose;

b) glucose and fructose;

c) maltose and fructose.

1. **Lactose is a disaccharide, which consists of tailings:**

a) α– mannose and β– glucose;

b) β– lacto glucose and α– glucose;

c) α– glucose and β – fructose.

1. **Lactose is:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.

1. **During co-operation of lactose from Cu(OH) 2 appears for temperatures:**

a) dark blue sediment of Cu (OH) 2;

b) brick red sediment of Cu2O;

c) yellow sediment of Cu2O.

1. **In human beings lactose is contained in the free state:**

a) in a woman milk;

b) in a stomach;

c) in a brain.

1. **A maltose is disaccharide, which consists of:**

a) two tailings β– glucose;

b) two tailings β – lactoglucose;

c) two tailings α – glucose.

1. **Maltose is a:**

a) recuperative sugar;

b) un-recuperative sugar;

c) insoluble sugar.