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

**CARBOHYDRATES.**

**MONOSACCHARIDES.**

**Var.II**

1. **Two monosaccharides belong to:**

a) saccharose, lactose;

b) glucose, fructose;

c) mannose and maltose.

1. **The acyclic form of glucose has:**

a) D – configuration;

b) L – configuration;

с) N – configuration.

1. **Pyranose the cycle of glucose has configuration of:**

a) arm-chairs;

b) baths;

с) linear.

1. **A high-quality reaction on the aldehydic group of glucose is a reaction of:**

a) Kucherov;

b) Trommer;

с) Friedel–Crafts.

1. **Glucose forms O creates are glycosides during co-operation with:**

a) aldehydes;

b) acids;

c) alcohols.

1. **Alkalization of monosaccharide conduct with:**

a) halogen alkanes;

b) halogen anhydrides;

c) free radicals’.

1. **Acidylatings of monosaccharides conduct for help from:**

a) halogen alkanes;

b) halogen acid;

c) halogen anhydres.

1. **Fructose is polyatomic:**

a) aldehyde alcohol;

b) hydroxyl-ketone;

c) alcohol.

1. **The cyclic form of fructose has:**

a) λ – and μ– configuration;

b) α– and β – configuration;

c) γ– and δ – configuration.

1. **In the molecule of deoxyribose oxy-group there’s absence of:**

a) second atom of carbon;

b) first atom of carbon;

c) fifth atom of carbon