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

**CARBOHYDRATES.**

**MONOSACCHARIDES.**

**Var.III**

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

1. **Glucose is:**

a) hydroxyl-ketone;

b) acid alcohol;

c) aldehyde alcohol.

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

a) λ– and μ – configuration;

b) γ– and δ – configuration;

с) α – and β – configuration.

1. **The isomer of glucose is:**

a) saccharose;

b) lactose;

с) lacto glucose.

1. **A high-quality reaction on polyatomic of glucose is education in:**

a) chelates;

b) red sediment;

с) СO2.

1. **Glucose forms N glycosides during co-operation with:**

a) amides;

b) by amines;

c) imines.

1. **The product of alkylation glucose has such copulas:**

a) O create are glycosides and difficult ether copulas;

b) O create are glycosides and simple ether copulas;

c) O create are glycosides and anhydride copulas.

1. **Acidilate glucose has such copulas:**

a) hard ether;

b) OH – glycoside and simple ether;

c) OH – glycoside and difficult ether.

1. **Functional groups are in the molecule of fructose:**

a) aldehydic;

b) carboxyl- and oxy groups

c) oxo- and oxi- groups.

1. **Semiacetic hydroxyl in the molecule of fructose is located near the:**

a) second atom of carbon;

b) first atom of carbon;

c) sixth atom of carbon.