### **TRUE OR FALSE** (Not Checked)

Question: Glucokinase has a higher affinity to glucose than hexokinase

Answer: 0 (lower)

Point: 0.25

Question: Reaction catalyzed by Phosphoglucose isomerase is the rate-limiting step in glycolysis

Answer: 0 (phosphofructokinase-1 aka PFK-1, which adds another phosphate)

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycogen phosphorylase is activated by insulin

Answer: 0 (inhibited, since it stimulates glycogen synthesis)

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycogen synthesis is active during fed state

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Gluconeogenesis is a simple reverse of the glycolysis

Answer: 0 (has 3 irreversible steps to be bypassed)

Point: 0.25

Question: Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase bypasses the glycolytic reaction catalyzed by phosphofructokinase

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: NAD is a coenzyme in redox reactions in Pentose phosphate pathway

Answer: 0 (NADP^+)

Point: 0.25

Question: Ribulose-5-phosphate is a product of oxidative part of pentose phosphate pathway

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Fatty acids are amphipathic molecules

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Fatty acid thiokinase provides the activation of fatty acids before beta-oxidation

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Acetone is the first one out of the ketone bodies to be synthesized

Answer: 0 (Acetoacetate; acetone is BYPRODUCT of decarboxylation)

Point: 0.25

Question: Vitamin B7 is a coenzyme for acetyl-coA carboxylase

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Acetyl coA is the product of the reaction catalyzed by acetyl coA carboxylase

Answer: 0 (Malonyl coA)

Point: 0.25

Question: Insulin activates triacylglycerol synthesis

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Isocitrate dehydrogenase catalyzes the reaction that produces the first NADH in TCA cycle

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Reaction catalyzed by Malate dehydrogenase is the last step where NADH is produced in TCA cycle

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: HDL is the smallest lipoprotein

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Apo B-100 is a specific apolipoprotein for HDL

Answer: 0 (VLDL, IDL, LDL)

Point: 0.25

Question: Apo B-100 is a specific apoprotein for chylomicrons

Answer: 0 (VLDL, IDL, LDL)

Point: 0.25

Question: CoQ is a mobile career of electrons in electron transport chain

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: HMG-coA reductase is a major regulatory enzyme in cholesterol metabolism

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Insulin downregulates the expression of the gene for HMG-coA reductase

Answer: 0 (upregulates)

Point: 0.25

Question: Low sterol levels promote HMG-coA reductase activity

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Brain cells completely depend of anaerobic glycolysis

Answer: 0 (aerobic)

Point: 0.25

Question: Reaction catalyzed by hexokinase is the only irreversible reaction in glycolysis

Answer: 0 (three irreversible actions = glucose → glucose-6-phosphate, fructose-6-phosphate → fructose-1,6-bisphosphate, phosphoenolpyruvate → pyruvate)

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycogenin is a dimer protein that initiates glycogen breakdown

Answer: 0 (synthesis)

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycogenin initiates the glycogen synthesis by self-glucosylating

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycogen branching enzyme transfers 7 glucose residues to make 1->6 glycosidic linkages

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: At branch points, there are a 1->4 glycosydic bonds in glycogen structure

Answer: 0 (α-1,6-glycosidic; α-1,4-glycosidic @linear chains)

Point: 0.25

Question: In gluconeogenesis, pyruvate is transformed into oxaloacetate by pyruvate carboxylase

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Pyruvate carboxylase is allosterically inhibited by acetyl coA

Answer: 0 (activated)

Point: 0.25

Question: Two molecules of ATP is synthesized during pentose phosphate pathway

Answer: 0 (glycolysis, PPP generates NADPH & Ribose-5-phosphate)

Point: 0.25

Question: In pentose phosphate pathway, 5-phosphogluconolactone is a product of a reaction catalysed by glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Increasing the chain length of a fatty acid decreases the melting temperature of that fatty acid

Answer: 0 (increases)

Point: 0.25

Question: Saturated fatty acids contain one or more double bond

Answer: 0 (unsaturated)

Point: 0.25

Question: Fatty acids, containing double bonds are considered unsaturated

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Double bonds of most of the unsaturated fatty acids are in cis configuration

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Release of FFA-s from adipose tissue is catalysed by lipoprotein lipase

Answer: 0 (hormone-sensitive lipase [HSL] & adipose triglyceride lipase [ATGL])

Point: 0.25

Question: Long chain fatty acids are transported into the mitochondria by carnitine shuttle

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Carnitine shuttle is used to transport long-chain fatty acids from cytosol to mitochondria

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: In order to transport acetyl-coA from mitochondria to cytosol it needs to condensate with oxaloacetate to produce citrate which will be transported to cytosol

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Beta-oxidation of fatty acids takes place in mitochondria

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Diacylglycerol acyltransferase is a rate-limiting enzyme in triacylglycerol synthesis

Answer: 1 (Diacylglycerol [DAG] + Acyl-CoA → Triacylglycerol [TAG] + CoA)

Point: 0.25

Question: Lipoprotein lipase breaks down the triacylglycerols in chylomicrons

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: LDL is produced in liver

Answer: 0 (VLDL; VLDL → blood plasma → LDL)

Point: 0.25

Question: Alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase catalyzes the substrate-level phosphorylation in TCA cycle

Answer: 0 (decarboxylation)

(aka Alpha-ketoglutarate + [NAD^+] + CoA → Succinyl-CoA + NADH + CO2)

Point: 0.25

Question: Acetyl coA carboxylase is allosterically activated by citrate

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Reaction catalyzed by succinate dehydrogenase is an example of substrate-level phosphorylation

Answer: 0 (oxidation-reduction rxn in Electron Transport Chain & Citric Acid Cycle)

Point: 0.25

Question: Cholesteryl esters are more hydrophobic than free cholesterol

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Formation of malonyl coA from acetyl coA is a carboxylation reaction

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Glucagon promotes triacylglycerol synthesis

Answer: 0 (breakdown, aka lipolysis)

Point: 0.25

Question: LDL is involved in reverse cholesterol transport

Answer: 0 (HDL)

Point: 0.25

Question: Glycolysis can only proceed in aerobic conditions

Answer: 0 (BOTH aerobic & anaerobic)

Point: 0.25

Question: Reaction catalyzed by phosphofructokinase is reversible

Answer: 0 (irreversible: Fructose-6-phosphate + ATP → Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate)

Point: 0.25

Question: NADH is one of the products of the pentose phosphate pathway

Answer: 0 (NAD**P**H & Ribose-5-phosphate)

Point: 0.25

Question: Pentose phosphate pathway can be divided into two phases: oxidative and nonoxidative

Answer: 1

Point: 0.25

Question: Triglycerides contain three fatty acid residues connected to alcohol sphingosine

Answer: 0 (glycerol; sphingolipids have alcohol sphingosine)

Point: 0.25

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE** (Not Checked)

Question: How many ATP molecules are used up during glycolysis?

Answer: Two

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyzes the irreversible step of glycolysis?

Answer: Pyruvate kinase

Point: 0.4

Question: In anaerobic conditions pyruvate is transformed to:

Answer: Lactate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following cell use only anaerobic glycolysis?

Answer: Red blood cells

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyze the reaction which results in trapping the glucose inside of the cell?

Answer: Hexokinase (needs to trap it even @low concentrations = energy production)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyzes phosphorylation of the glucose in the cell?

Answer: Hexokinase (traps & prepares for metabolism)

Point: 0.4

Question: ATP is an allosteric inhibitor of which glycolytic enzyme?

Answer: Phosphofructokinase (aka PFK-1, inhibited by ↑ATP; stimulated by ↑AMP)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyzes the reaction in glycolysis, where NAD is reduced to NADH?

Answer: Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme transforms glucose 6-phosphate into glucose 1-phosphate?

Answer: Phosphoglucomutase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following tissues have their own glycogen storage?

Answer: Muscle

Point: 0.4

Question: Which nucleotide does glucose get attached to for glycogen synthesis?

Answer: UDP

Point: 0.4

Question: To which nucleotide is glucose attached to in order to go into glycogenesis?

Answer: UDP

Point: 0.4

Question: cAMP pathway provides:

Answer: Activation of glycogen phosphorylase

Point: 0.4

Question: Phosphorylation:

Answer: Activates glycogen phosphorylase

(Activates glycogen synthase = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is a coenzyme of glycogen phosphorylase?

Answer: Pyridoxal phosphate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which bonds are broken by glycogen phosphorylase?

Answer: alpha 1->4 glycosydic bonds

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the creation of glycosidic α (1->4) bonds?

Answer: Glycogen synthase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following hormones stimulates glycogen synthesis?

Answer: Insulin

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following statements is correct?

Answer: Glycogen synthase is inactivated by phosphorylation and Glycogen phosphorylase is activated by it

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following hormones promotes lipogenesis?

Answer: Insulin

Point: 0.4

Question: High amount of insulin:

Answer: Promotes the lipogenesis

Point: 0.4

Question: High amount of glucagon:

Answer: Inhibits the lipogenesis

Point: 0.4

Question: Which two vitamins are acting as cofactors at different levels of fatty acid synthesis?

Answer: Vitamins B5 and B7

Point: 0.4

Question: Which pathway can the glycerol get involved in after being released from TAGs?

Answer: Gluconeogenesis

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the major site of gluconeogenesis?

Answer: Liver

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following can be used as a substrate for gluconeogenesis?

Answer: Glycerol

(Can also be made from Lactate, Pyruvate, Glucogenic Amino Acids; Fatty acids with even numbered carbons = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following compounds is not glucogenic?

Answer: Even chain fatty acids

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following can be used for gluconeogenesis?

Answer: All of them

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme uses GTP as energy source during gluconeogenesis?

Answer: PEP carboxykinase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyzes the reaction in gluconeogenesis when GTP is used as a phosphate donor?

Answer: PEP carboxykinase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme bypasses the glycolytic PFK-1 reaction, in gluconeogenesis?

Answer: Fructose 1,6-bisphosphatase

Point: 0.4

Question: How does fructose 2,6-bisphosphate affect the gluconeogenesis?

Answer: It inhibits it

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme bypasses the glycolytic hexokinase step in gluconeogenesis?

Answer: Glucose-6 phosphatase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following cells have glucose-6-phosphatase activity?

Answer: Liver

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is the cofactor of glutathione reductase?

Answer: NADPH

Point: 0.4

Question: Which part of the cell does the pentose phosphate pathway take place?

Answer: Cytosol

Point: 0.4

Question: Which biochemical reductant is produced by pentose phosphate pathway?

Answer: NADPH

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following products of PPP is needed for normal glutathione antioxidant activity?

Answer: NADPH

Point: 0.4

Question: Which one is the product of the pentose phosphate pathway?

Answer: Ribose-5-phosphate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is a final product of oxidative phase of PPP?

Answer: Ribulose 5-phosphate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the committed step of pentose phosphate pathway?

Answer: Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme is a regulated site in PPP?

Answer: Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which phase is irreversible in PPP?

Answer: Oxidative

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes catalyzes the reversible step in pentose phosphate pathway?

Answer: Transketolase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the reaction where a ketopentose is produced in pentose phosphate pathway?

Answer: Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Fatty acids that do not contain any double bonds are:

Answer: Saturated

Point: 0.4

Question: Monounsaturated fatty acids:

Answer: Contain one double bond

Point: 0.4

Question: In most of the unsaturated fatty acids, double bond has:

Answer: Cis configuration

Point: 0.4

Question: Fatty acids with more that one double bonds are called:

Answer: Polyunsaturated

Point: 0.4

Question: How does level of unsaturation affect the melting point of even-numbered fatty acids?

Answer: The more unsaturated the fatty acids are, lower their melting point is

Point: 0.4

Question: How many carbons do eicosanoids contain?

Answer: 20

Point: 0.4

Question: Which alcohol backbone do glycolipids contain?

Answer: Sphingosine

Point: 0.4

Question: For fatty acid beta-oxidation acylcarnitine is transported through the mitochondrial membrane in exchange of:

Answer: Carnitine

Point: 0.4

Question: How does malonyl coA affect the carnitine palmitoyltransferase-1 activity?

Answer: It inhibits it

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins is the biggest in size?

Answer: Chylomicrons

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins has the smallest density?

Answer: Chylomicrons

Point: 0.4

Question: Which apoprotein is characteristic for chylomicrons?

Answer: APO B-48

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins is responsible for transporting dietary lipids?

Answer: Chylomicrons

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins transport endogenously produced triacylglycerols?

Answer: VLDL

Point: 0.4

Question: Which apoprotein is characteristic for VLDL?

Answer: Apo B-100

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyses the hydrolysis of TAGs form VLDL and chylomicrons?

Answer: Lipoprotein lipase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which apolipoprotein activates lipoprotein lipase?

Answer: Apo C-II

Point: 0.4

Question: Which tissues contain the biggest amount of lipoprotein lipase?

Answer: Cardiac muscles\*

(\*should be Adipose Tissue)

Point: 0.4

Question: Fatty acids are stored in adipose tissue, as:

Answer: Triacylglycerols

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipids is stored as fat in adipose tissue?

Answer: Triacylglycerols

Point: 0.4

Question: Which pathway can provide glycerol for acylglycerol synthesis?

Answer: Glycolysis

(All of them = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the name of the following structure: Glycerol 2 + fatty acids + Phosphate

Answer: Phosphatidic acid

(Diacylglycerol = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: Phosphatidic acid contains:

Answer: Two acyl groups

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins has the lowest concentration of TAGs in it?

Answer: HDL

(Chylomicrons = WRONG, literally has the most TAGs)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following lipoproteins is responsible for reverse cholesterol transport?

Answer: HDL

Point: 0.4

Question: Which lipoprotein acts as a donor of Apo C-II?

Answer: HDL

Point: 0.4

Question: Which hormone activates the hormone-sensitive lipase?

Answer: Both of them (glucagon, epinephrine, norepinephrine, cortisol)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the first oxidation reaction in the beta-oxidation process?

Answer: Acyl-coA dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Acetyl coA can not leave mitochondria, which compound goes to cytoplasm from mitochondria to give rise to acetyl coA?

Answer: Citrate

Point: 0.4

Question: How is acetyl coA transported from mitochondria to cytosol for fatty acid synthesis?

Answer: As citrate

Point: 0.4

Question: Citrate molecule, that leaves the mitochondria and goes to cytoplasm, gives rise to which molecule after cleavage, besides acetyl coA?

Answer: Oxaloacetate

Point: 0.4

Question: Dephosphorylation activates enzyme Acetyl-coA carboxylase. According to this, which of the following hormones activate this enzyme?

Answer: Epinephrine\*  
(\*should be Insulin)

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the coenzyme for acetyl coA carboxylase?

Answer: Biotin

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following activates acetyl coA carboxylase?

Answer: Citrate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes isomerization of citrate to isocitrate?

Answer: Aconitase

Point: 0.4

Question: Where does fatty acid elongation take place?

Answer: Both of them (incl. mitochondria)

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the product of acyl coA combining with glycerol 3-phosphate?

Answer: Phosphatidate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme transforms glycerol into an activated form?

Answer: Glycerol kinase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes breakdown of dietary lipids?

Answer: Pancreatic lipase

Point: 0.4

Question: How many CO2-s are released during TCA cycle?

Answer: Two

Point: 0.4

Question: Which TCA cycle enzyme can be inhibited by fluoroacetate?

Answer: Aconitase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which high energy phosphate is produced during TCA cycle itself?

Answer: GTP

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is produced at the substrate level phosphorylation step during TCA cycle?

Answer: GTP

Point: 0.4

Question: How many molecules of NADPH are used during reduction of HMG-coA to mevalonate?

Answer: Two

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following hormones stimulate the gene expression of HMG-coA reductase?

Answer: Insulin (or Thyroid Hormones, e.g. thyroxine)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following promotes HMG coA reductase high activity?

Answer: Low levels of sterols

Point: 0.4

Question: How does high level of sterols affect the activity of HMG-coA reductase?

Answer: Inhibits it

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is used as a reducing agent in the reaction catalyzed by HMG coA reductase?

Answer: NADPH

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following inhibits HMG coA?

Answer: All of them

(Incl. Epinephrine, Norepinephrine)

Point: 0.4

[NOTE: If options point to…  
HMG coA **synthase**: inhibited by ↑ insulin, ↑ glucose lvls, malonyl-CoA;

If HMG coA **reductase**: inhibited by ↑ glucagon, ↑ sterol lvls, AMPK, epinephrine, norepinephrine, statins]

Question: Statins are the drugs that are used for the treatment of high levels of cholesterol in blood, which enzyme do they inhibit in cholesterol synthesis?

Answer: HMG coA Reductase

Point: 0.4

Question: Cholesteryl esters contain cholesterol and:

Answer: Fatty acid

Point: 0.4

Question: How many carbon units does cholesterol molecule consist of?

Answer: 27

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the source of bile acids?

Answer: Cholesterol

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is the precursor of bile acids?

Answer: Cholesterol

Point: 0.4

Question: How many carbons do bile acids contain?

Answer: 24

Point: 0.4

Question: What pumps the protons from mitochondrial matrix to intermembrane space?

Answer: All of them

(Incl. Complex I, III, IV)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which complex of ETC doesn't pump protons from mitochondrial matrix into the intermembrane space?

Answer: Complex II

Point: 0.4

Question: Which complex is referred to as ATP synthase?

Answer: Complex V

Point: 0.4

Question: Which ETC complex is NADH dehydrogenase?

Answer: Complex I

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the ETC complexes is also a part of TCA cycle?

Answer: Complex II

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is the electron acceptor in complex I of ETC?

Answer: FMN

Point: 0.4

Question: Which coenzyme does complex I use as electron acceptor?

Answer: FMN

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following are the mobile careers of the electrons?

Answer: Both of them

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following create the “proton leak” mitochondria during ETC?

Answer: Uncoupling proteins

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following prevents the reentry of the protons in mitochondrial matrix through H channel?

Answer: Oligomycin

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is ubiquinone?

Answer: Coenzyme Q

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the alternate fuel for brain, when the glucose supply is low?

Answer: Ketones

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following processes takes place in mitochondria?

Answer: Beta-oxidation of fatty acids

(All of them = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which part of a cell does beta-oxidation of fatty acids take place?

Answer: Mitochondria

(Cytosol = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following cells can not use fatty acids as alternative fuel?

Answer: None of them can

(Both can = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: How many CO2s does one acetyl-coA give rise to?

Answer: Two

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the reaction that provides acetyl-coA?

Answer: Pyruvate dehydrogenase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following hormones stimulates the activity of glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

Answer: Insulin

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is the cofactor for pyruvate dehydrogenase?

Answer: All of them

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the reaction that provides acetyl-coA for TCA cycle?

Answer: Pyruvate dehydrogenase

(Pyruvate carboxylase = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the common product of the metabolism of all food products?

Answer: Acetyl-coA

Point: 0.4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the activation of fatty acids?

Answer: Acyl coA synthetase

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following hormones is anabolic?

Answer: Insulin

Point: 0.4

Question: When are ketones used as fuel?

Answer: During prolonged fasting and starvation

Point: 0.4

Question: When does glycogenolysis take place?

Answer: During fasting state

Point: 0.4

Question: Fatty acid synthesis is active:

Answer: During fed state

Point: 0.4

Question: High energy state in the cells is a signal for:

Answer: Fatty acid synthesis

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is used as a reducing agent in reduction reactions during fatty acid synthesis?

Answer: NADPh

Point: 0.4

CAUTION !!! Question: Which enzyme transforms fatty acids into an activated form?

Answer: Fatty acyl coA synthetase

Point: 0.4

Question: Glucagon and epinephrine:

Answer: Inhibits fatty acid synthesis

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is a steroid hormone?

Answer: Cortisol

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following enzymes works as a sensor for high blood glucose concentration, in pancreas beta cells?

Answer: Glucokinase

(Enolase = WRONG)

Point: 0.4

Question: What is the product of pyruvate carboxylase reaction?

Answer: Oxaloacetate

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is the example of a anaplerotic reaction?

Answer: Formation of oxaloacetate from pyruvate

Point: 0 4

Question: Which enzyme catalyzes the transformation of pyruvate into oxaloacetate?

Answer: Pyruvate carboxylase

Point: 0.4

Question: ATP synthesis is driven by:

Answer: Transfer of protons from matrix to intermembrane space

Point: 0.4

Question: What’s the product of a reaction catalyzed by succinate thiokinase in TCA cycle?

Answer: Succinate

Point: 0.4

Question: How many molecules of FADH2 is produced during TCA cycle (meaning per acetyl coA)?

Answer: One

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the following is a coenzyme for Acyl coA dehydrogenase?

Answer: FAD

Point: 0.4

Question: Which of the ketone bodies is first synthesized from HMG-coA?

Answer: Acetoacetate

Point: 0.4

Question: The terminal methyl carbon of fatty acid is called

Answer: Omega

Point: 0.4