Sylhet Women’s Medical College

**2nd Term Examination** Roll no………..

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| Q 1.Chylomicrons-  …….a)are synthesized in the small intestine  …….b)principally carry cholesterol  …….c)are apoprotien  …… d)are smallest lipoprotein  …….e) are the lowest density among lipoproteins.  Q 2.Substrate for gluconeogenesis-  …….a)lactate  …….b)ketogenic amino acid  …….c)propionyl CoA  …….d)pyruvate  …….e)glycerol  Q 3.Causes of respiratory acidosis-  …….a)asthma  …….b) vomiting  …….c)hyperimesis graviderum  …….d)respiratory center depression  …….e)chronic alcoholism  Q 4.Anion gap increases in-  …….a)lactic acidosis  …….b)keto acidosis  …….c)hyper ventilation  …….d)severe asthma  …….e)persistent vomiting  Q 5.Following enzymes are proteolytic in nature  …….a)pepsin  …….b)cholesterol ester hydrolase  …….c)chymotrypsin  …….d)ribonuclease  …….e)intestinal lipases  Q 6.Regarding normal levels of serum electrolytes  …….a)sodium is 90 to 105mmol/L  …….b)potassium is 135 to 145 mmol/L  …….c)chloride is 3.5- 5.2 mmol/L  …….d)bicarbonate is 25 to 28 mmol/L  …….e) ionized calcium is 1.2 – 1.4 mmol/L  Q 7.Metabolic pathways take place in the mitochondria  …….a)glycolysis  …….b)beta oxidation of fatty acids  …….c)fatty acid synthesis  …….d)citric acid cycle  …….e)pentose phosphate pathway  Q 8.The kidneys contribute acid base balance by  …….a)secretion of H+ ion  …….b)increased reabsorption of glucose  …….c)secration of NH 4 +  ion  …….d)reabsorption of HCO 3  …….e)secration of Na+  ion  Q 9.Citric Acid Cycle  …….a)is an amphibolic pathway  …….b)occurs in the cytosol  …….c)generates acetyl CoA  …….d)produces 24 ATP per turn of cycle  …….e)produces 3NADH +H + per turn of cycle  Q 10. Irreversible steps of glycolysis catalyzed by the enzymes  …….a)Hexokinase  …….b)Phosphofructokinase  …….c)Aldolase  …….d) Pyruvate kinase  …….e) Phosphoglycerate kinase | Q 11. Pentose Phosphate Pathway  …….a) generates NADH  …….b)provides ribose  …….c)produces 3 ATP per turn  …….d)requires the enzymes glucose 6 phosphate dehydrogenase  …….e) occurs in the mitochondria  Q 12.Beta –oxidation of fatty acids  …….a)occurs in the cytosol  …….b)generates acetyl-coA as end products  …….c)generates 131 moles of ATP per mole of acetyl-CoA  …….d) is not possible for unsaturated fatty acids  …….e)dose not require the coenzymes Biotin  Q 13. An increase in ECF osmolarity -  …….a) stimulate osmoreceptor of cells.  …….b) stimulate ADH release  …….c) increase the secration of thirst  …….d)decrease ADH release  …….e)decrease sensation of thirst  Q 14. NADPH is required for  …….a) Fatty Acid synthesis  …….b) Glutathion Reduction  …….c) Steroid Synthesis  …….d) Drug Metabolism  …….e)NO (Nitric Oxide ) synthesis  Q 15. Parameters of acid base disorders  …….a) pH  …….b) PCO2  …….c)bicarbonate  …….d) base excess  …….e)anion gap  Q 16. Apo-proteins in lipo-proteins are  …….a) Apo B-100 in chylomicrons  …….b)Apo- B-48 in VLDL  …….c) Apo-C-II in nascent chylomicrons  …….d)Apo C-II in nascent VLDL  …….e) Required for receptor recognition  Q 17. Transcellular fiuid includes –  …….a) plasma  …….b)bile  …….c) CSF  …….d)lymph  …….e) synovial fluid  Q 18. Predominant anions in plasma are –  …….a) Potassium  …….b)Chloride  …….c)Sodium  …….d)Bicarbonate  …….e)Protein  Q 19. Composition of respiratory chain includes –  …….a) Flavoproteins  …….b) NAD  …….c) Ubiquinone  …….d)Cytochromes  …….e) Carnitine  Q 20. Causes of hyperkalemia -  …….a)cushing syndrome  …….b)diarrhoea  …….c) addision’s disease  …….d)chronic renal failure  …….e) vomitting |

Subject: **Biochemistry,** MCQ,SWMC-09

Full marks -20 Time – 20 min Date- 20.10.2014

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