Sylhet Women’s Medical College

**3rd Term Examination** Roll no………..

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

Full marks -20 Time – 20 min Date- 09.03.2015

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| Q.1. Non functional plasma enzymes include- :  …….a) lipoprotein lipase.  …….b) pancreatic amylase.  …….c) pseudo cholinesterase.  …….d) proenzymes of blood coagulation.  …….e) prostatic acid phosphates  Q.2.Diagonosis of diabetes mellitus is confirmed if-  …….a) FBS:>7.0mmo1/1  …….b) RBS:>11.1mmol/1  …….c) FBS: 6.1- 6.9mmol/l  …….d) RBS:7.0-11.0mmol/l  …….e) plasma glucose 2 hrs after glucose Load :> 11.1mmol/l.  Q.3. Common renal function tests include -  …….a) Routine examination of urine  …….b) Estimation of serum AST  …….c) Estimation of serum creatinine  …….d) Estimation of blood urea  …….e) Estimation of serum ALT  Q.4. The complementary base adenine in RNA is-  …….a) Adenine  …….b) Thymine  …….c) Cytocine  …….d) Guanine  …….e) Uracil  Q.5. Nucleotides are -  …….a) sugar + base  …….b) sugar + base + phosphate  …….c) play an important role in energy currency of the cell  …….d) can act as co enzyme  …….e) non of the above  Q.6. Purine & Pyrimedine bases are  …….a) cyclic compound  …….b) same in numbering system of atom  …….c) exit in cells as nucleotides  …….d) non planar molecule  …….e) always exit in anticodon  Q. 7.DNA -  …….a) carry genetic information  …….b) helps in protein synthesis  …….c) contain uracil  …….d) present in mitochondria  …….e) contain ribose sugar  Q.8.In recombinant DNA Technology …  …….a) E.coil are commonly used  …….b) we use blant DNA fragment for chimeric molecule  …….c) vector should be dependently replicate  …….d) use for preparation of vaccine  …….e) restriction endonuclease enzyme is required.  Q.9. Following are the post translational modification -  …….a) Phosphorylation  …….b) Hydroxylation  …….c) Glycosylation  …….d) Carboxylation  …….e) Methylation  Q. 10. In hypothyroidism  …….a) BMR increased  …….b) serum TSH increased  …….c) Serum T3 increased  …….d) Serum cholesterol increased  …….e) TBG remains normal | Q. 11. Important isoenzyme in myocardial infraction -  …….a) CKMB  …….b) LDH  …….c) ALP  …….d) CKBB  …….e) AST/SGOT  Q. 12. The liver is the principal site for  …….a) Synthesis of plasma albumin  …….b) Synthesis of plasma globulins  …….c) storage of iron  …….d) storage of vitamin C  …….e) storage of vitamin B12  Q.13.Proteinuria is-  …….a) Always pathological  …….b) Presence of >150mg/dl of protein in urine  …….c) A liver function test  …….d) Detected by Benedict’s test  …….e) Detected by heat coagulation test  Q.14. tRNA -  …….a) is double stranded  …….b) has two arms  …….c) is specific for an amino acid  …….d) contains anticodon  …….e) is a carrier of amino acid  Q.15. Genetic mutation arise by -  …….a) chemical agent  …….b) error in replication process  …….c) ionizing radiation  …….d) spontaneous changes  …….e)viruses  Q.16. Codons are -  …….a) genetic word of genetic code  …….b) present in heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA)  …….c) present in tRNA  …….d) the four nucleotide bases (adenine, guanine, cytosine, and  uracil)are used to produce the three-base-codons  …….e) the codon 5’-AUG-3’ codes for methionine  Q.17. Serum acid phosphates level is increase in -  …….a) ricket  …….b) hepatoma  …….c) prostatic carcinoma  …….d) excess phosphate intake  …….e) obstructive jaundice  Q. 18. HDL level is decresed in -  …….a) liver diseases  …….b) hypothyroidism  …….c) diabetes mellitus  …….d) exercise  …….e)vegetable diet  Q.19. Albumin: globulin decreased in -  …….a) infectious hepatitis  …….b) obstructive jaundice  …….c) cirrhosis of liver  …….d) multiple myeloma  …….e) haemolytic jaundice  Q.20. Effect of insulin -  …….a) stimulates glycogenolysis in liver  …….b) facilitates entry of glucose into skeletal muscle  …….c) facilitates entry of amino acid into skeletal muscle  …….d) stimulates uptake of fatty acid by adipose tissue  …….e) raises plasma potassium level |