Sylhet Women’s Medical College

**1st Term Re-supplementary Examination** Roll no………..

Subject: **Biochemistry,** MCQ,SWMC-10

Full marks -20 Time – 20 min Date- 03.08.2015

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| Q.1. Invert sugar is a hydrolyzed product of- :  …….a) Fructose  …….b)Maltose  …….c) Sucrose  …….d) Lactose  …….e) Galactose  Q.2.pH-  …….a) 4.5 – 8.0 in urine  …….b) 7.35 – 7.45 in venous blood  …….c) 6.8 – 7.3 in ICF  …….d) 0.02 unit arterio – venous difference  …….e) Beyond 6.8 – 7.8 compatible to life  Q.3. Following statements are true or false -  …….a) All bases are alkalis  …….b) all alkalis are bases  …….c) Water is an ampholyte  …….d) Water expands on freezing  …….e) Water contracts on freezing  Q.4. Which of the following is/are ketose sugar-  …….a) Galactose  …….b) Fructose  …….c) Glucose  …….d) Mannose  …….e) Glyceraldihyde  Q.5. The chief buffering system in the blood -  …….a) k2HPO4 and KH2PO4  …….b)B. Protein and H. protein  …….c) NaHCO3and H2CO3  …….d) B.Hemoglobin and H. Hemoglobin  …….e) Na2HPO4 and NaH2PO4  Q.6. Colloids:  …….a) Retained by parchment membarne  …….b) Particle size less then 1 nm  …….c) Form true solution.  …….d) Dialyzable  …….e) Responsible for Donnan effect.  Q. 7.Sugars -  …….a) Not always carbohydrates  …….b) Monosaccharide’s  …….c)Disaccharides  …….d) Polysaccharides  …….e) All have reducing properties  Q.8.Reducing sugar:  …….a) Glucose  …….b) Fructose  …….c) Galactose  …….d)Sucrose  …….e) Maltose  Q.9. Essential fatty acids -  …….a) Gama linolenic acids  …….b) Alpha linolenic acids  …….c) Arachidonic acids  …….d) Linolenic acids  …….e) Oleic Acids.  Q. 10. Essential amino acids are :  …….a) Threonine  …….b) Tryptophan  …….c) Valine  …….d) Methioning  …….e) Cysteing | Q. 11. At isoelectric pH(PI) a protein molecule-  …….a) Bears more anion  …….b) Least soluble  …….c) Least perceptible  …….d) Moves toward Anode  …….e) Exists as zwitterions  Q. 12. S- containing amino acids are:  …….a) Cysteine  …….b) Cystine  …….c) Methionine  …….d) Glycine  …….e) Alanine  Q.13.Regarding buffering action:-  …….a) Volatile acids are buffered by bicaronate buffer  …….b) ICF buffer has a delayed onset  …….c) Hemoglobin is an open buffer system  …….d) Bicarbonate has a more buffering capacity then any other ECF  buffer  …….e) Buffering capacity depends on the pK of buffer system  Q.14. Dietary fibers:-  …….a) Decreases intestinal motility  …….b) Increases satiety  …….c) Reduces glycemic index  …….d) Increases glycemic index  …….e) Increases serum cholesterol  Q.15. Thiamin : -  …….a) Same as thymin  …….b) Active form is FAD  …….c) Deficiency causes neurological symptoms  …….d) Deficiency cases cardiac failure  …….e) Deficiency causes edema  Q.16. Vitamin K: -  …….a) Has coenzyme function  …….b) Produced by gut bacterial flora  …….c) Related to coagulation  …….d) Prolonged antibiotic therapy leads to deficiency  …….e) Cholestasis leads to deficiency  Q.17. Ascorbic acid:  …….a) A reducing agent.  …….b) An oxidizing agent  …….c) Helps in iron absorption  …….d) Is a lipid antioxidant  …….e) Causes Rickets  Q. 18. Fat soluble vitamins : -  …….a) Do not need bile Salts for absorption  …….b) Remains as esters of fatty acids in foods  …….c) Readily excreted by kidney  …….d) Have a common Isoprenoid side chain  …….e) No coenzyme function accept vitamin K  Q.19. Common Nutritional disorders are: -  …….a) Low birth weight  …….b) PEM  …….c) Obesity  …….d) Rickets  …….e) Nyctalopia  Q.20. Following vitamin s can be stored in body: -  …….a) Folates  …….b) Vitamin B-12  …….c) Vitamin A  …….d) Vitamin D  …….e) Thiamin |