Department of Biochemistry

Sylhet Women's Medical College

Supplementary card final examination on "General Biochemistry"

SAQ, SWMC-10

Full Marks: 40 Time: 1.20 hrs Date: 20/05/15

( Answer any 8 questions)

1. State the HHE with explanation.Give it’s importance. 3+2

2. Define and classify Buffers. Explain the mechanism of buffer action. 3+2

1. Define and classify solution.What do you mean by Normal solution, Molar solution?

3+2

1. Define and classify Eicosanoids. Give functions of cholesterol and phospholipid 3+2

5. Define enzymes and write IUB classification of the enzymes with example. What is enzyme inhibition? 4+1

6. Define and classify polysaccharide. Give importance of mucopolysaccharides 3+2

7. What do you mean by Reference sugar, Invert sugar, Chiral carbon, Isomer and Isotope? 5

8. What are the structural organizations of proteins? What is Denaturation of protein? 4+1

9. Define and classify lipid. Give the importance of PUFA . 3+2

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**Card Completion Examination on General Biochemistry MCQ**

**SWMC-5**

**Full marks:10 Time:10 min Date: 10/04//10**

**Write T for true & F for false for each alternative on the left hand side of the question**

**1. The chief buffering system in the blood-**

a. K2HPO4 & KH2PO4

b. B Protein & H. Protein

c. NaHCO3 & H2CO3

d. B Hemoglobin & H. Hemoglobin

e. Na2HPO4 & NaH2PO4

**2. The osmotic pressure of a solution increases with the rise in -**

1. Cold
2. Dryness
3. Temperature
4. Humidity
5. Ionization

**3. The following are homopolysaccharides**

1. Heparin
2. Cellulose
3. Hyaluronic acid
4. Glycogen
5. Inulin

**4. Invert Sugar is-**

1. Fructose
2. Hydrolysed product of maltose
3. Hydrolysed product of sucrose
4. Hydrolysed product of lactose
5. Galactose

**5. Surface tension is decreased by**

1. NH3
2. Bile salt
3. Soap
4. Detergent
5. NaOH

**6. Isoelectric point (PI) is the pH at which a amino acid is electrically**

1. Negative
2. Positive
3. Neutral
4. Positive charges = negative charges
5. None of the above.

**7. Biological membranes -**

1. Asymmetric due to irregular distribution of protein
2. Structure is fluid mosaic
3. Composed of lipid, protein and carbohydrates
4. Amphipathic lipids are absent
5. Usual thickness is 5-8 nm

**8. Hydrolysis of triacylglycerol by alkali is called**

1. Iodine Number
2. Saponification
3. Saponification Number
4. Rancidity
5. Acid number

**9. A peptide bond**

1. Has a partial double bond character
2. Is lonized at physiological PH
3. Is cleaved by agents that denature proteins,
4. Is stable to heating and strong acids
5. Occurs most commonly in the cis configuration

**10. Coenzymes involved in hydrogen transfer**

1. CoA-SH
2. Folate coenzyme
3. NAD
4. FAD

E .Coenzyme Q