

Carbohydrate Metabolism, Nucleotide Metabolism, Cancer, Endocrinology

Question type: Multiple Choice Questions (M.C. Qs)

Max. Marks: 30

Time Allowed : 25 minutes

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1. The irreversible reactions of Glycolysis are catalyzed by following enzymes:

- a) hexokinase, phosphofructokinase, and pyruvate kinase
- b) glucokinase, phosphofructokinase, and pyruvate kinase
- c) hexokinase, phosphoglycerate mutase, and pyruvate kinase
- d) enolase, phosphofructokinase, and pyruvate kinase
- e) both a & b

2. Following statement is false about 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate (2,3 BPG) pathway:

- a) It is carried in erythrocytes, with no net yield of ATP
- b) bisphosphoglycerate mutase converts 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate to 2,3- bisphosphoglycerate
- c) 2,3- bisphosphoglycerate is hydrolysed to 3-phosphoglycerate and Pi , catalyzed by 2,3- bisphosphoglycerate phosphatase
- d) 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate increase erythrocyte's affinity for oxygen, and so making oxygen less readily available to tissues
- e) 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate shifts the oxygen dissociation curve towards right

3. The enzymes that regulate citric acid cycle are:

- a) Citrate synthase, isocitrate dehydrogenase and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
- b) Aconitase, isocitrate dehydrogenase and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
- c) Succinate dehydrogenase, isocitrate dehydrogenase and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
- d) Citrate synthase, succinate thiokinase and α -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
- e) Citrate synthase, isocitrate dehydrogenase and fumrase

4. Identify the compound which is NOT an intermediate of TCA Cycle:

- a) Malate
- b) Oxaloacetate
- c) Pyruvate
- d) Succinate
- e) Fumarate

5. Deficiency of which of the following compound affect the Transketolase activity:

- a) Biotin
- b) Pyridoxine
- c) Thiamine
- d) PABA
- e) Manganese

6. Which of the following glucose transport system is responsible for uptake of glucose by heart & skeletal muscles:

- a) GLUT-1

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- b) GLUT-2
- c) GLUT-3
- d) GLUT-4
- e) GLUT-5

7. Which of the following is a substrate for *aldolase* activity in glycolytic pathway?

- a) Glyceraldehyde-3-P
- b) Glucose-6-P
- c) Fructose-6-P
- d) 1,3-diphosphoglycerate
- e) Fructose-1,6-bi-P

8. A liver biopsy from an infant with hepatomegaly stunted growth, hypoglycemia, lactic acidosis hyperlipidemia revealed accumulation of glycogen having normal structure. A possible diagnosis would be:

- a) Branching enzyme deficiency
- b) Acid maltase deficiency
- c) Glucose-6-phosphatase deficiency
- d) Liver phosphorylase deficiency
- e) Debranching enzyme deficiency

9. In an individual at rest who has fasted for 12 hours, which of the following processes is responsible for maintenance of his blood glucose:

- a) Glycolysis
- b) Dietary Glucose
- c) Glycogenolysis
- d) Glycogenesis
- e) Gluconeogenesis

10. McArdle's disease is due to the deficiency of:

- a) Glucose -6-Phosphate
- b) Phosphofructokinase
- c) Muscle Phosphorylase
- d) Glycogen Synthase
- e) Liver Phosphorylase

11. The principal breakdown product of purines in humans is:

- a) Allantoin
- b) Alanine
- c) Uric Acid
- d) Urea
- e) Ammonia

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12. An important substance in the committed step of pyrimidine synthesis is:

- a) Carbamoyl Phosphate
- b) ATP
- c) Glutamine
- d) Thymine
- e) Ribose-5'-phosphate

13. Synthesis of GMP from IMP requires the following:

- a) Ammonia, NAD+, ATP
- b) Ammonia, GTP, NADP+
- c) Glutamine, GTP, NADP+
- d) Glutamine, NAD+, ATP
- e) Glutamine, UTP, NADP+

14. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is due to:

- a) Deficiency of Arginase
- b) Deficiency of HGPRTase
- c) Deficiency of PRPP
- d) Deficiency of Carbamoyl Phosphate
- e) None is true

15. The formation of defective hemoglobin in sickle cell anemia is

- a) Frame shift mutation
- b) Deletion mutation
- c) Non sense mutation
- d) Mis sense mutation
- e) Silent Mutation

16. An excessive or abnormal hair growth, particularly male pattern hair growth on a woman, is called

- a) Addison disease
- b) Hirsutism
- c) Cretinism
- d) Testotoxicosis
- e) Adrenalinism

17. What is the name of the gland that is composed of a right and left lobe on either side of the trachea?

- a) Pineal gland
- b) Parathyroid gland
- c) Thyroid gland
- d) Pituitary gland
- e) Adrenal gland

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18. Which hormone is secreted in the urine of pregnant women?

- a) beta hCG
- b) oxytocin
- c) growth hormone
- d) somatotropin
- e) thyroid

19. Which of the following is secreted by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland and stimulates contraction of the uterus during labor?

- a) estrogen
- b) oxytocin
- c) progesterone
- d) prolactin
- e) testosterone

20. Which type of gland secretes hormones directly into the bloodstream rather than into ducts leading to the exterior of the body?

- a) endocrine gland
- b) exocrine gland
- c) both a & b
- d) serous gland
- e) target gland

21. Which test is used to evaluate blood glucose levels over the previous 2 months?

- a) methemoglobin
- b) C-reactive protein
- c) Hemoglobin A1c
- d) prolactin
- e) none of these

22. Severe hypothyroidism characterized by dry puffy skin, somnolence, slow mentation and hoarseness is known as:

- a) Hypoparathyroidism
- b) Myxedema
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Rickets
- e) Cushing Syndrome

23. All of the following are anabolic except:

- a) Growth hormone
- b) Thyroid Hormone
- c) Insulin

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- d) Cortisol
- e) Testosterone

24. Regarding ketone bodies, all of the following are true *EXCEPT*:

- a) These are high in blood in starvation
- b) These level in blood is high in uncontrollable Diabetes mellitus
- c) May be high in blood after vigorous or prolonged exercise
- d) Are produced in liver
- e) Are high in blood in phenylketonuria

25. All is true about growth hormone *EXCEPT*:

- a) It exerts an anti-insulin effect in the muscles.
- b) It is ketogenic/diabetogenic
- c) It increases the synthesis of somatomedins.
- d) It increases the maturity of beta cells of pancreas
- e) It is a peptide hormone.

26. Basic Cause of Cancer in cells is:

- a) Uncontrolled Mitosis
- b) Uncontrolled Meiosis
- c) Rupturing of cells
- d) Loss of immunity of cells
- e) None of the above

27. Which of the following is the treatment of thyroid cancer:

- a) U-238
- b) I-131
- c) C-14
- d) rA-240
- e) none of these

28. Name the cells which lost their control of the regulated division, differentiation, and apoptosis?

- a) Tumor cell
- b) Immune cell
- c) Platelets
- d) Germ cells
- e) Stem cells

29. Name the process of transition from normal cells to cancerous cells?

- a) Ubiquitylation
- b) Polymerization
- c) Transformation

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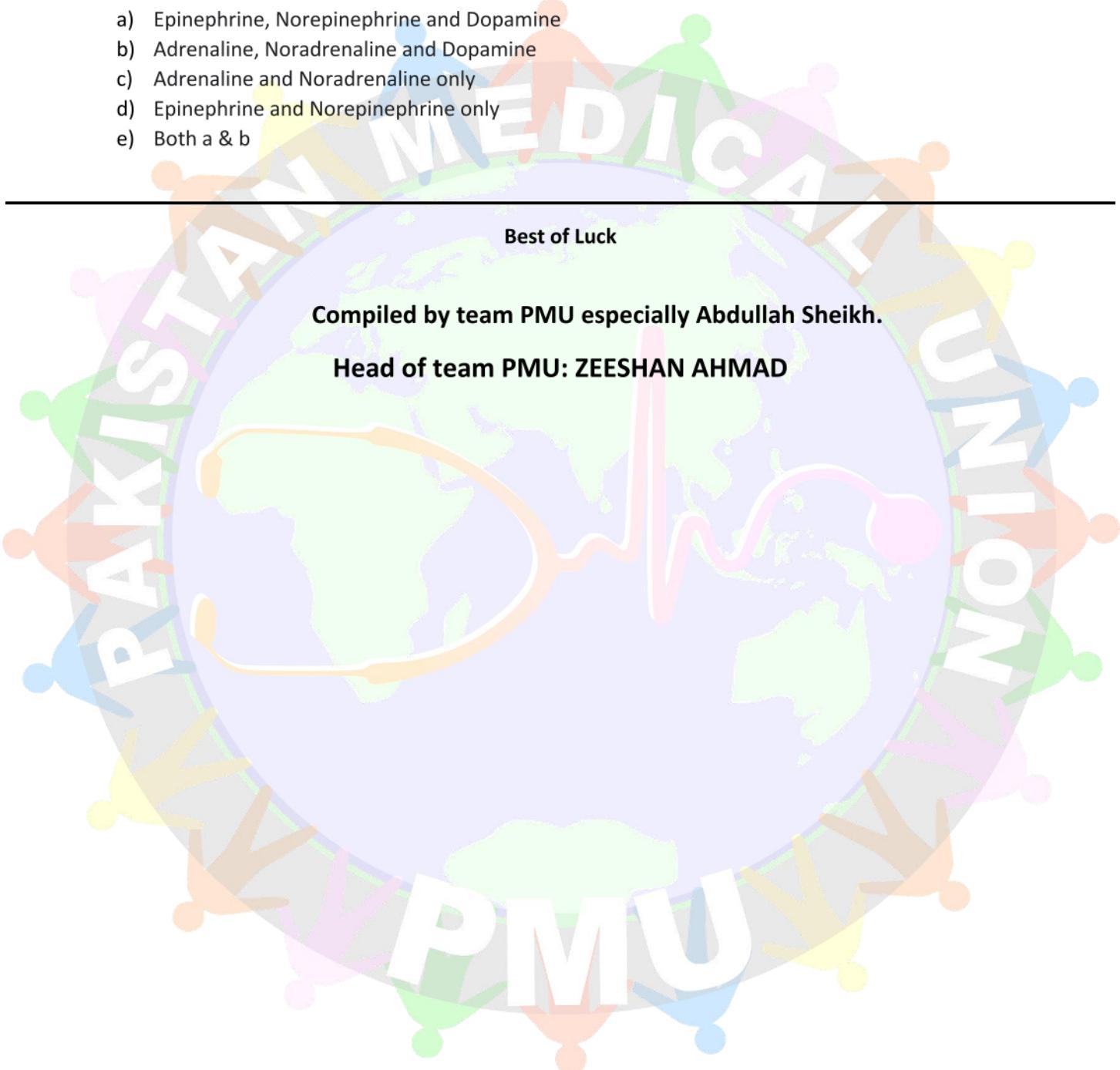
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- d) Metastasis
- e) Differentiation

30. The main catecholamines are:

- a) Epinephrine, Norepinephrine and Dopamine
- b) Adrenaline, Noradrenaline and Dopamine
- c) Adrenaline and Noradrenaline only
- d) Epinephrine and Norepinephrine only
- e) Both a & b



Best of Luck

Compiled by team PMU especially Abdullah Sheikh.

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