**MID TERM ASSIGNMENT**

 **BIOCHEMISTRY**

 **RAD (II)**

**Marks 30:**

1. In marasmus the body weight is reduced to less than
2. 60% b) ***62%*** c) 63% d) 64%
3. In prolonged starvation the glucose level does not drop below
4. ***3.5mmolL***−1 b) 3.2 mmol L−1 c) 4.0 mmol L−1 d) 5.0 mmol L−1
5. In glycolysis glucose is breakdown into
6. Pentose sugar b)***pyruvic acid*** c) citric acid d) none of them

 4) Which of the following is not formed during the Krebs cycle?

 (a) ***Lactate*** b) Isocitrate c) Succinate d) Both (a) & (b)

 5) A single molecule of glucose generates how many molecules of acetyl CoA, which enters the Krebs cycle.

1. (a) 4 b) 3 c) ***2***  d) 1

 6) How many steps are involved in glycolysis to convert glucose into pyruvate?

 a) 8 b) c)***10*** ) 11)

 7) Ribose-5-phosphate is formed from pentose phosphate pathway which is the precursor of

 a) Nucleic acid b) proteins c) ***carbohydrates*** d) none of them

 8) In Krebs cycle when citrate is converted into isocitrate the process called

 a) Respiration b) ***isomerism***c) photosynthesis d) none of them

 9) Cori cycle is also known as

 a) Gluconeogenesis b) glycolysis c) glycogenesis d)***none of them***

 10) Aerobic respiration takes place in

 a) Ribosomes b) nucleus c) vacuole d)***mitochondria***

 11) Mitochondria is absent in

 a) ***red blood cell*** b) white blood cells c) platelets d) all of them

 12) In Krebs cycle

 a) ***Energy*** ***stored in the form of ATP***b) energy stored in form of ADP c) energy is liberated from ADP d) energy is liberated from ATP

 13) In what compartment does the fatty acid synthesis occur?

 a) ***Cytosole***  b) endoplasmic reticulum c) mitochondria d) ribosomes

 14)  For excretion from body, urea is transported to

 a) Liver b) ***kidney***  c) intestine d) stomach

 15) Which of the following is not a food group?

 a) Protein b) ***soda***  c) fruits d) vegetables

 16) In urea cycle ornithine combine with carbomyl phosphate in

 a) ***mitochondria*** b) cytosol c) ribosomes d) nucleus

 17) The process in which food is converted into energy is called

 a) Oxidation b) reduction c) ***metabolism*** d) all of them

 18) What are the solutions to decrease obesity?

 a) Cheese b) butter c) fats d) ***none of them***

 19) Ammonia which is produced from amino acid metabolism is more toxic so it is converted into

 a) ***Urea***  b) lactate c) glucose d) pyruvate

 20) Cori cycle takes place between

 a) kidney & liver b) kidney & muscles c) ***muscles*** ***and liver***  d) muscles & blood

 21) Maximum carbohydrates are obtained from

 a) ***Whole grain food*** b) fatty fish c) plant oil d) nuts

 22) A diet containing right amount of energy, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, fiber, vitamins, minerals and water to fulfill requirement of body is called

 a) Nutrition b) ***balanced diet*** c) perfect diet d) food pyramid

 23) Malnutrition means

 a) ***Lack of proper nutrition***  b) over nutrition c) someone eating too much d) none of them

 24) A balanced diet will help prevent

 a) Illness b) appetite c) growth d) ***malnutrition***

 25) What is the key diagnostic feature of kwashiorkor?

 a) Kidney b) blood c) ***fatty liver*** d) none of them

 26) Kwashiorkor is a disease occurring in infants due to the deficiency of which nutrient?

 a) ***Protein*** b) vitamins c) minerals d) lipids

 27) The disease which is caused by protein-energy malnutrition is

 a) Tuberculosis b) ***marasmus*** c) goiter d) angina

 28) Causes of starvation are

 a) Poverty b) Unequal income distribution in the world c) Conflict and hunger itself d) ***all of them***

 29) The isomer of dihydroacetone phosphate in glycolysis is

 a) Fructose phosphate b) ***phosphoglyceraldehyde*** c) glucose phosphate d) none of them

 30) PEP in glycolysis stands for

 a) protoenolphosphate b) phosphoenolprotein c) ***phosphoenolpyruvate***  d) none of them