

ASSIGNMENT

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BS Radiology second semester secB

BIOCHEMISTRY

RAD

(II)

Marks 30:

- 1) In marasmus the body weight is reduced to less than
 - a) 60%. b) 62% **TRUE** c) 63% d) 64%

- 2) In prolonged starvation the glucose level does not drop below
 - a) 3.5 mmol L^{-1} **TRUE**
 - b) 3.2 mmol L^{-1} c) 4.0 mmol L^{-1} d) 5.0 mmol L^{-1}

- 3) In glycolysis glucose is breakdown into
 - a) Pentose sugar b) pyruvic acid **TRUE** c) citric acid d) none of them

- 4) Which of the following is not formed during the Krebs cycle?
 - (a) Lactate **TRUE** 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.
 - (a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 **TRUE** d) 1

- 6) How many steps are involved in glycolysis to convert glucose into pyruvate?
 - a) 8 b) c) 10 **TRUE**) 11)

- 7) Ribose-5-phosphate is formed from pentose phosphate pathway which is the precursor of
a) Nucleic acid **TRUE** 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 **TRUE** c) photosynthesis d) none of them
- 9) Cori cycle is also known as
a) Gluconeogenesis **TRUE.** b) glycolysis c) glycogenesis d) none of them
- 10) Aerobic respiration takes place in
a) Ribosomes b) nucleus c) vacuole d) mitochondria. **TRUE**
- 11) Mitochondria is absent in
a) red blood cells **TRUE.** b) white blood cells c) platelets d) all of them
- 12) In Krebs cycle
a) Energy stored in form of ATP **TRUE**
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) Cytosol **TRUE.** b) endoplasmic reticulum c) mitochondria. d) ribosomes
- 14) For excretion from body, urea is transported to
a) Liver b) kidney **TRUE.** c) intestine d) stomach
- 15) Which of the following is not a food group?
a) Protein . b) soda **TRUE.** c) fruits d) vegetables
- 16) In urea cycle ornithine combine with carbomyl phosphate in
a) Mitochondria **TRUE.** b) cytosol c) ribosomes d) nucleus
- 17) The process in which food is converted into energy is called
a) Oxidation b) reduction c) metabolism **TRUE.** d) all of them
- 18) What are the solutions to decrease obesity?
a) Cheese b) butter c) fats. d) none of them **TRUE**
- 19) Ammonia which is produced from amino acid metabolism is more toxic so it is converted into

- a) Urea **TRUE.** b) lactate c) glucose d) pyruvate
- 20) Cori cycle takes place between
- a) kidney & liver b) kidney & muscles c) muscles & liver **TRUE.**
d) muscles & blood
- 21) Maximum carbohydrates are obtained from
- a) Whole grain food **TRUE.** 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 **TRUE.** c) perfect diet d) food pyramid
- 23) Malnutrition means
- a) Lack of proper nutrition **TRUE** 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 **TRUE.**
- 25) What is the key diagnostic feature of kwashiorkor?
- a) Kidney b) blood c) fatty liver **TRUE.** d) none of them
- 26) Kwashiorkor is a disease occurring in infants due to the deficiency of which nutrient?
- a) Protein **TRUE.** b) vitamins c) minerals d) lipids
- 27) The disease which is caused by protein-energy malnutrition is
- a) Tuberculosis b) marasmus **TRUE.** 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 **TRUE**
- 29) The isomer of dihydroacetone phosphate in glycolysis is
- a) Fructose phosphate b) phosphoglyceraldehyde **TRUE.** c) glucose phosphate d) none of them
- 30) PEP in glycolysis stands for
- a) protoenolphosphate b) phosphoenolprotein c) phosphoenolpyruvate **TRUE**
d) none of them

