

Course Title: Medical Biochemistry II

Radiology 2nd, Sec A

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Max Marks: 30

Note: There are TWO sections

Section A consist of 15 MCQs and 10 match column questions, each carry ONE mark with grand total of 25marks.

Choose the appropriate option and write in the ANSWER section.

Section B consist of 2 short questions, with grand total of 5 marks

Write to the point answers, do not give explanation.

ATTEMPT all questions of Section A and Section B

SECTION A

1. Malnutrition means

- a. A person is not eating properly.
- b. May mean undernutrition or over nutrition.
- c. Someone is starved.
- d. Someone is eating too much.

2. The first reaction in the citric acid cycle is binding

- a. Carbon dioxide to a four-carbon (C4) molecule.
- b. Acetyl-CoA to a C4 molecule.
- c. Acetyl-CoA to a C5 molecule.
- d. Acetyl-CoA to citric acid.

3. Macronutrients that provide energy include all except:

- a. carbohydrate
- b. Proteins
- c. Fats
- d. Fiber

- 4. Which process produces both NADH and FADH₂?**
- The citric acid cycle
 - Glycolysis
 - Urea cycle
 - The preparatory reaction
- 5. Which nutrient provides the most amount of energy per gram?**
- Carbohydrate
 - Fats
 - Protein
 - Vitamin
- 6. At what age do people suffer the most from malnutrition?**
- Elderly
 - Teenagers
 - Elderly and Children
 - Teenagers and Children
- 7. The preparatory steps of glycolysis breaks**
- Glucose into pyruvates.
 - Pyruvates into glucose.
 - Glucose into glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate.
 - Pyruvates into acetyl-CoA and CO₂.
- 8. Which statement about glycolysis is correct?**
- Resulting pyruvate molecules are always directly incorporated into the Krebs cycle
 - Glycolysis cannot proceed under anaerobic conditions
 - Three molecules of NADH₂ and one molecule of FADH₂ are produced
 - Two net molecules of ATP are produced through substrate-level phosphorylation.
- 9. Which of the following is a product of glycolysis?**

- a. GTP
- b. Glucose
- c. NADH
- d. Acetyl CoA

10. Which of the following biological processes will occur under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions in humans?

- a. Citric acid cycle
- b. Glycolysis
- c. Krebs cycle
- d. Urea cycle

11. Meat and fish provide the following important nutrient

- a. Carbohydrate
- b. Protein
- c. Lipid
- d. Fiber

12. Which of the following products is not created by aerobic glycolysis?

- a. Pyruvate
- b. Lactic acid
- c. NADH
- d. ATP

13. Which of the following is not include in the symptoms of kwashiorkor.

- a. Cracked and scaly skin
- b. Loss of appetite
- c. Excess sweating
- d. Learning disability

14. What is the definition of overweight?

- a. BMI > 18.5
- b. BMI 18.5 - 24.9
- c. BMI 25-29.9
- d. BMI 30 and higher

15. Which of the following is not true of the citric acid cycle?

- a. All enzymes of the cycle are located in the cytoplasm, except succinate dehydrogenase, which is bound to the inner mitochondrial membrane.
- b. In the presence of malonate, one would expect succinate to accumulate.
- c. Oxaloacetate is used as a substrate but is not consumed in the cycle.
- d. Succinate dehydrogenase channels electrons directly into the electron transfer chain.

Match column A with column B and write the correct option (only correct letter) in column C

Sr. No	A	B	C
16	Lactate	A polysaccharides starch	
17	Proper growth	B Macronutrient	
18	Urea	C Marasmus	
19	Swelling	D Triose	
20	Fiber	E Kwashiorkor	
21	Dietary carbohydrates	F Anaerobic glycolysis	
22	Enlarged liver	G Non toxic	
23	Pyruvate	H Balanced diet	
24	Low calorie intake	I Unsaturated fat	

25	Canola oil	J	Edema	
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SECTION B

26. Mention the products of Glycolysis?(2)

27. Write down the names of health issues associated with Obesity.(3)

ANSWERS

1	B	10	B	19	J
2	B	11	B	20	B
3	D	12	B	21	A
4	A	13	C	22	E
5	B	14	C	23	D
6	D	15	A	24	C
7	A	16	F	25	I
8	D	17	H	26	
9	C	18	G	27	

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Program Bs Radiology

Semester 2nd

Section A Class

SECTION B

QNO.26 Mention the product of glycolysis ?

Definition

The process in which glucose is broken down to give energy or pyruvate or lactate is known as glycolysis.

- ❖ Step of glycolysis
- ❖ In first step glucose are converted into glucose 6 phosphate with the help of an Enzymes known as hexokinase enzymes
- ❖ In the second step glucose 6 phosphate are converted into fructose 6 phosphate with the help of enzyme known as phosphoglucose isomerase
- ❖ In the third step fructose 6 phosphate are converted into fructose 1,6 bis phosphate with the help of an enzyme known as phosphofructokinase
- ❖ In fourth step fructose 1,6 bis phosphate are converted into DHAP and GAP

- ❖ In fifth step GAP are converted into 1,3 bisphosphoglycerate by an enzyme known as glyceraldehyde 3 phosphate dehydrogenase
- ❖ In 6th step 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate are converted into phosphoglycerate by an enzyme known as phosphoglycerate kinase
- ❖ In 7th step 3-phosphoglycerate are converted into two phosphoglycerate by an enzyme known as phosphoglycerate mutase
- ❖ In 8th step 2-phosphoglycerate are converted into PEP by an enzyme known as enolase
- ❖ In the last step PEP are converted into pyruvate by an enzyme known as pyruvate
- ❖ Kinase so the last product of glycolysis is pyruvate

QNO27) write down the name of health issue associated with the obesity?

Ans. Obesity

- ❖ Obesity is a complex disease involving an excessive amount of body fat
- ❖ Obesity is not just a cosmetic concern
- ❖ It is a medical problem that increases your risk of other diseases and health problems such as heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure

HEART DISEASE AND STROKE

➤ Obesity

- ❖ Obesity makes you more likely to have high blood pressure and abnormal cholesterol levels, which are risk factors for heart disease and stroke

➤ Diabetes.

- ❖ Obesity can affect the way your body uses insulin to control blood sugar levels, increasing your risk of insulin resistance and diabetes

➤ Certain cancer

- ❖ Obesity may increase your risk of cancer of the uterus, ovary

➤ DIGESTIVE PROBLEMS

- ❖ Obesity increases the risk of gallbladder disease and liver problems

SEXUAL PROBLEM

- ❖ Obesity may cause infertility

OSTEO ARTHRITIS

Obesity increases the stress placed on weight-bearing joints in addition