

**Name: - Maria**

**Id : 14704**

**MID**

**TERM ASSIGNMENT**

**Roll number: -**

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**DPT IV**

**MARKS: - 30**

Choose the correct answer:-

- 1) The protein which connect extracellular matrix with inside of cell is called
  - a) Proteoglycan b) collagen c) integrin d) none of them
- 2) Proteoglycan consists of
  - a) Protein b) carbohydrates c) both a and b d) none of them
- 3) The percentage of collagen in human body is
  - a) 100% b) 50% c) 30% d) none of them
- 4) Collagen usually found in
  - a) Bones b) muscles c) skin d) all of them
- 5) Elastin is made up of which amino acids
  - a) Lysine b) cysteine c) serine d) none of them
- 6) In proteoglycan proteins combine with carbohydrates through which bond
  - a) Ionic b) covalent c) polar d) none of them
- 7) The cytoskeleton is responsible for
  - a) Cell shape b) cell movement c) both a and b d) none of them
- 8) Anabolism is a type of
  - a) Metabolism b) catabolism c) bioenergetics d) none of them
- 9) Conversion of energy is study in
  - a) Metabolism b) bioenergetics c) protein synthesis d) none of them
- 10) The process in which oxygen is needed and carbon dioxide is produced is called
  - a) Metabolism b) bioenergetics c) cellular respiration d) none of them

- 11) Cytoskeleton proteins are
  - a) Monomers b) dimers c) polymers d) none of them
- 12) In glycolysis, glucose is breakdown into
  - a) Pentose sugar b) pyruvic acid c) citric acid d) none of them
- 13) The proteins in electron transport chain are of which nature
  - a) Electronegative b) electropositive c) neutral d) none of them
- 14) Digestion of carbohydrates starts from
  - a) Mouth b) stomach c) intestines d) none of them
- 15) Which enzyme is present in mouth for carbohydrates digestion
  - a) Pepsin b) pepsinogen c) amylase d) none of them
- 16) The four proteins present in electron transport chain is called
  - a) Simple protein b) complex protein c) conjugated protein d) none of them
- 17) The protein involve in electron transport chain is
  - a) Flavoprotein b) heat shock protein c) collagen d) none of them
- 18) In how many steps glycogenesis process is completed
  - a) 2 b) 3 c) 5 d) none of them
- 19) Gluconeogenesis is the process in which glucose is obtain from
  - a) Non carbohydrates b) pyruvate c) lactate d) all a, b& c
- 20) The protein which is involved in glycogenesis process is called
  - a) Flavoprotein b) collagen c) elastin d) none of them
- 21) Which of the following is not formed during the Krebs cycle
  - (a) Lactate b) Isocitrate c) Succinate d) Both (a) & (b)
- 22) A single molecule of glucose generates \_\_\_\_\_ molecules of acetyl CoA, which enters the Krebs cycle.
  - (a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1
- 23) How many steps are involve in glycolysis
  - a) 8 b) c) 10 d)11)
- 24) 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
- 25) The substance that holds the body together is

a) Elastin b) proteoglycan c) collagen d) none of them

26) Most of glycogen is store in

a) Liver b) bones c) brain d) none of them

27) The process of electron transport chain takes place in

a) Mitochondrial matrix b) outer mitochondrial membrane c) cytosol d) none of them

28) Glycogenesis means

a) Synthesis of glycogen b) breakdown of glycogen c) synthesis of glucose d) none of them

29) Glycogenolysis means

a) Synthesis of glycogen b) breakdown of glucose c) synthesis of glucose d) none of them

30) Gluconeogenesis is the reverse of

a) Krebs cycle b) electron transport chain c) glycolysis

### **MSQ Answer**

- 1) **C , integrin**
- 2) **C both a and b**
- 3) **C , 30%**
- 4) **D , all of them**
- 5) **A, lysine**
- 6) **B, covalent**
- 7) **C, both a and b**
- 8) **A, metabolism**
- 9) **B, bioenergetics**
- 10) **C, cellular respiration**
- 11) **C, polymers**
- 12) **B, pyruvic acid.**
- 13) **A, electronegative.**
- 14) **A, mouth**
- 15) **C, amylase.**

- 16) B, complex protein
- 17) A, flavoprotein
- 18) D , non of them
- 19) D, all a , b and c
- 20) D , none of them
- 21) A, lactate
- 22) C, 2
- 23) C , 10
- 24) A, nucleic acid
- 25) C, collagen
- 26) A, liver
- 27) A, mitochondrial matrix
- 28) A, synthesis of glycogen
- 29) B, breakdown of glycose
- 30) C, glycolysis.