**MID TERM**

**ASSIGNMENT**

**BIOCHEMISTRY**

**RAD**

**(II)**

**Marks 30:**

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1) In marasmus the body weight is reduced to less than

a) 60% b) **62%** c) 63% d) 64%

2) In prolonged starvation the glucose level does not drop below

a) **3.5 mmol $L^{-1}$** 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** 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.

(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** d) 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 cells** b) white blood cells c) platelets d) all of them

12) In Krebs cycle

a) **Energy stored in 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) **Cytosol** 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 & 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