REV-01 DPH/54/27/32

> D.PHARM. SECOND YEAR BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY ER20-23T

USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PARTI

Duration: 3 hrs.

c. Retinoic acid

A

2024/05

Full Marks: 80

(PART-A: Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following: 1×20=20 1. The two main components of starch a. Glucose and fructose b. Amylose and amylopectin c. Glycogen and cellulose d. None of the above 2. Which test is used to distinguished between monosaccharide and disaccharide a. Barfoed's Test b. Benedict's Test c. Seliwanoff's Test d. Molisch's Test 3. The first amino acid produced during protein synthesis is a. Arginine b. Formylated arginine c. Formyl methionine d. Methionine 4. A keto-sugar can be detected by a. Fehling's Test b. Benedict's Test c. Seliwanoff's Test d. Aniline acetate Test 5. Which of the following is an essential amino acid? a. Phenylalanine b. Tyrosine c. Alanine d. Both b&c 6. Creatinuria is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin? a. A b. E c. D d. K 7. Which of the following is not a function of iron? a. Oxygen transport b. Immune function c. Brain function d. Gene regulation 8. Folate deficiency causes a. Microcytic anemia b. Hemolytic anemia c. Iron deficiency anemia d. Megaloblastic anemia 9. Which nitrogen base is not found in DNA b. Uracil a. Thyamine c. Cytosine d. Guanine 10. Anti-oxidant activity is present in a. B-carotene b. Retinol

d. All of the these

11. The double helix structure of DNA can be developed through? a. Scanning electron microscopy b. X-ray crystallography c. Ultra-centrifugation d. Compound microscope 12. The catalytic efficiency of two different enzymes can be compared by a. Formation of product b. Kin value c. Molecular size of the enzymes d. A toromal body temperature 13. What is the normal rate of GFR? a. 120-125 ml/mi c. 120 ml/mi d. 125 ml/mi 14. Which of the following enzymes is a sensitive marker of alcoholic liver diseases? a. Alanine transaminase b. Asparlate transaminase c. Gamina glutamyl transferase d. Alkaline phosphate 15. Which of the following statements is known as the rate limiting step in glycolysis? a. Enolase c. Phosphohevose isomerase d. Glyceratlefuyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase 16. Ketone bodies are by products of metabolism of? a. Carbohydrate c. Fat d. All of the above 17. Fatty acid metabolism occurs in a. Cytosol b. Mitochondrial matrix c. Endoplasmic reticulum d. All of the above 18. Van den berght reaction is useful in understanding? a. Jaundice b. Kitney function test b. Kitney function test c. Urine physical examination d. None 19. What is the net gain of ATP during the conversion of glucose to pyruvate? a. 2 ATP 20. Which of the following is the correct sequence of electron acceptors in ETC for production of ATP			
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a. Cyt b, c, a, a3 b. Cyt a, a, b, c c. Cyt c, b, a, a3 d. Cyt b, c, a3, a	20.	production of ATP a. Cyt b, c, a, a3	b. Cyt a, a, b, c
			

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[PART-B: Short Answers]

[Answer any ten (10) from the following] [3x10=30]Discuss the secondary structure of protein with example? 3 1+2=3 What is Barfoed's Test tells us about and write its significance and principle? 1+1+1 3. Define the following with example: i) triglycerides ii) =3 saponification. iii) rancidity 1+2=3 What is red biotechnology? Write the application of biotechnology 1+2=3Define minerals and classify them 3 Write the difference between nucleoside and nucleotide. 3 Discuss the Van den Bergh reaction of liver function test? 1+2=3What is metabolism and write the difference catabolism and anabolism? Write in brief about the salient point of glycolysis? 3 10. Write the different abnormal cells of erythrocytes cells and their 3 significance? 1+2=3 11. What is electron transport chain and write its function?

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[PART-C : Long Answers]

[Answer any six (6) from the following] [5x6=30]1. Explain the classification of amino acid based on chemical nature 5 and nutritional requirement 2. Write down the chemical properties of carbohydrates and its 3+2=5biological role 5 3. Explain the various factor affecting enzyme activity. 4. Describe the Watson crick structure of DNA and write its two 4+1=5 functions? 5. Explain the kreb cycle of carbohydrate metabolism. 5 5 6. Explain in brief about the ketogenesis metabolic pathway. 5 7. Explain the beta-oxidation of fatty acid metabolic pathway.

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