2024/07

SET

Full Marks: 70

## B.Sc. ZOOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT] BIOCHEMISTRY OF METABOLIC PROCESSES BSZ-403

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Time: 30 mins.

Objective )

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- 1. Which of the following statements is true about the regulation of metabolic pathway?
  - a. Metabolic regulation always depends on control by hormones
  - c. Most of the metabolic pathways are not regulated
- Most of the metabolic pathways are regulated
- Metabolic regulation does not depend on control by hormones
- 2. What is the name of the molecule that the cell uses to directly control metabolic pathways?
  - a. Enzyme

b. Substrate

c. Product

- d. ATP
- 3. Which of the following cycle shows amphibolic pathway?
  - a. Citric acid cycle

b. Glyoxylate

c. Glycolysis

- d. Lipid metabolism
- 4. The body's central metabolic clearing house is:
  - a. Adipose tissue

b. Brain

c. Skeletal muscle

- d. Liver
- 5. When two reactions are connected through a common intermediate, they are said to be:

1

a. Regulated

b. Inhibited

c. Coupled

- d. Compartmentalized
- 6. Pyruvate is the precursor of:
  - a. Alanine

b. Glutamate

c. Serine

- d. Proline
- 7. Which of the following gives rise to methionine, threonine and lysine?
  - a. Pyruvate

b. Aspartate

c. Glutamate

- d. Serine
- 8. Which of the following is a non-essential amino acid?
  - a. Lysine

b. Leucine

c. Serine

- d. Methionine
- 9. In which form the nitrogen is incorporated into an amino acid?
  - a. Nitrite

b. Glutamate

c. Nitrate

d. Ammonium ion

10. The carbon skeleton of glycogenic amino acids is finally degraded to: a. α-ketoglutarate b. Succinyl CoA d. Any of the above  11. The EMP pathway in eukaryotes usually takes place in: a. Nucleus b. Lysosome c. Mitochondria d. Cytoplasm  12. The free fatty acids are transported by blood in association with: a. β-lipoprotein c. Globulin d. Hemoglobin  13. Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria? a. Inner membrane c. Matrix d. Stroma  14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of: a. Protons c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide c. Both a & b d. Carbon Monoxide d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler c. Inducer d. Catalyst		
a. α-ketoglutarate c. Fumarate d. Any of the above  11. The EMP pathway in eukaryotes usually takes place in: a. Nucleus c. Mitochondria d. Cytoplasm  12. The free fatty acids are transported by blood in association with: a. β-lipoprotein c. Globulin d. Hemoglobin  13. Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria? a. Inner membrane c. Matrix d. Stroma  14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of: a. Protons c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		
a. Nucleus c. Mitochondria d. Cytoplasm  12. The free fatty acids are transported by blood in association with: a. β-lipoprotein c. Globulin d. Hemoglobin  13. Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria? a. Inner membrane c. Matrix d. Stroma  14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of: a. Protons c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATF synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler	b. Succinyl CoA	a. α-ketoglutarate
<ul> <li>a. β-lipoprotein</li> <li>c. Globulin</li> <li>d. Hemoglobin</li> <li>13. Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria?</li> <li>a. Inner membrane</li> <li>c. Matrix</li> <li>d. Stroma</li> <li>14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of:</li> <li>a. Protons</li> <li>b. NADH</li> <li>c. Electrons</li> <li>d. All of the above</li> <li>15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in:</li> <li>a. Cytoplasm</li> <li>b. Mitochondrial matrix</li> <li>c. Lysosome</li> <li>d. Endoplasmic reticulum</li> <li>16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid?</li> <li>a. 1</li> <li>b. 2</li> <li>c. 3</li> <li>d. 4</li> <li>17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from:</li> <li>a. Pyruvate</li> <li>b. Glycerol</li> <li>c. Glutamic acid</li> <li>d. All of them</li> <li>18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces:</li> <li>a. Ribose sugar</li> <li>b. NADPH</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> <li>19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are:</li> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> <li>20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called:</li> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul>	b. Lysosome	a. Nucleus
13. Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria?  a. Inner membrane c. Matrix d. Stroma  14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of: a. Protons b. NADH c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm b. Mitochondrial matrix c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler	b. Albumin	a. β-lipoprotein
a. Inner membrane c. Matrix d. Stroma  14. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of: a. Protons b. NADH c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm c. Lysosome b. Mitochondrial matrix d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		Electron transport system (ETS) is prese
a. Protons c. Electrons d. All of the above  15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in: a. Cytoplasm b. Mitochondrial matrix c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 b. 2 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		a. Inner membrane
15. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present in:  a. Cytoplasm b. Mitochondrial matrix c. Lysosome d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid?  a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler	b. NADH	a. Protons
a. Cytoplasm c. Lysosome  b. Mitochondrial matrix d. Endoplasmic reticulum  16. How many ATP is/are required for activation of fatty acid? a. 1 b. 2 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		
a. 1 c. 3 d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate c. Glutamic acid b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler	b. Mitochondrial matrix	a. Cytoplasm
c. 3  d. 4  17. In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from: a. Pyruvate b. Glycerol c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		How many ATP is/are required for acti
<ul> <li>a. Pyruvate</li> <li>b. Glycerol</li> <li>c. Glutamic acid</li> <li>d. All of them</li> </ul> 18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: <ul> <li>a. Ribose sugar</li> <li>b. NADPH</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: <ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul>		
c. Glutamic acid d. All of them  18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: a. Ribose sugar b. NADPH c. Both a & b d. None of these  19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: a. Cyanide b. Carbon Monoxide c. Both a & b d. None of these  20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler		
<ul> <li>18. Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces: <ul> <li>a. Ribose sugar</li> <li>b. NADPH</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> </li> <li>19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: <ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>a. Ribose sugar</li> <li>b. NADPH</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: <ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> <li>19. Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are: <ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> </li> <li>20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>b. Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> <li>d. None of these</li> </ul> 20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called: <ul> <li>a. Inhibitor</li> <li>b. Uncoupler</li> </ul>	/are:	Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is
<ul><li>20. Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without affecting the respiratory chain and ATP synthase is called:</li><li>a. Inhibitor</li><li>b. Uncoupler</li></ul>	b. Carbon Monoxide	a. Cyanide
synthase is called:  a. Inhibitor  b. Uncoupler	d. None of these	c. Both a & b
a. Inhibitor b. Uncoupler	ut affecting the respiratory chain and ATP	Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without
	b. Uncoupler	

2

USTM/COE/R-01

## **Descriptive**

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] 2+8=10 What are the differences between catabolic and anabolic pathway? Write down how the metabolism of fat, carbohydrate and protein lead to the liberation of Acetyl CoA with proper illustration. 2. Explain regulatory steps of glycolysis. What is the fate of pyruvate? 7+3=10 2+8=10 3. What is glycogen? Write about glycogenolysis. 10 4. Describe β-oxidation of Palmitic acid(C<sub>16</sub>). 5. What are the different sites where metabolism takes place? Write about 5+5=10 the regulation of metabolism. 7+3=10 6. Briefly write about TCA cycle. Why TCA cycle is called amphibolic? 7. What is oxidative phosphorylation? How is the Proton gradient 2+8=10 established during the Electron Transport System? Describe the salient features and mechanism of transamination with 5+5=10 proper illustration.

Marks: 50