

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SECOND SEMESTER
BIOCHEMISTRY
BPT – 205 [REPEAT]**
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Examples of reducing disaccharides
 - a. Sucrose
 - b. Trehalose
 - c. Lactose
 - d. Glucose
2. Amino acids which are highly basic in character.
 - a. Tyrosine, Tryptophan
 - b. Lysine, Arginine and Histidine
 - c. Methionine, Leucine and isoleucine
 - d. Serine, Threonine and Tyrosine
3. Gelatin is an example of
 - a. Incomplete protein
 - b. Partially incomplete protein
 - c. Complete protein
 - d. Derived protein
4. What does polydipsia mean?
 - a. Excessive thirst
 - b. Extreme hunger
 - c. Frequent urination
 - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following is not a fat-soluble vitamin?
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin B
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Vitamin E
6. Which one of the following is the structural protein
 - a. Keratin
 - b. Hemoglobin
 - c. Actin
 - d. Insulin
7. Hydroxyl group containing amino acid
 - a. Serine
 - b. Lysine
 - c. Valine
 - d. Leucine
8. The Imino acid found in protein structure
 - a. Valine
 - b. Arginine
 - c. Proline
 - d. Alanine
9. Increase in plasma cholesterol (> 200 mg/dl) concentration is known as
 - a. hypercholesterolemia
 - b. hypocholesterolemia
 - c. hyperlipidemia
 - d. hypolipidemia

10. Carbohydrates are often referred as
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a. Disaccharides | b. Monosaccharides |
| c. Saccharides | d. Polysaccharides |
11. mostly produce by sugarcane and sugar beets
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a. Maltose | b. Sucrose |
| c. Lactose | d. Galactose |
12. The process in which the separated complementary DNA strands can form a double helix
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Renaturation | b. Denaturation |
| c. Configuration | d. Genetic information. |
13. Examples of Disaccharides
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Maltose, lactose, sucrose | b. Maltose, lactose, trehalose |
| c. Maltose, glucose, galactose | d. Maltose, lactose, glucose |
14. Examples of Monosaccharides
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Glucose, Fructose | b. Sucrose, maltose |
| c. Galactose, sucrose | d. Trehalose, sucrose |
15. Which fat soluble vitamin is synthesized in the skin upon exposure to sunlight
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. Vit A | b. Vit C |
| c. Vit E | d. Vit D |
16. What is the scientific name for vitamin A?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. RETINOL | b. THIAMINE |
| c. RIBOFLAVIN | d. NIACIN |
17. Vitamin E is known for its role as
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Antioxidant | b. Bone growth regulator |
| c. Blood-clotting factor | d. Pigment synthesizer |
18. Name the sulfur containing essential amino acid
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Cysteine, cystine, and methionine | b. Valine, leucine and isoleucine |
| c. Serine, threonine and tyrosine | d. Tyrosine and tryptophan |
19. Which term used to represent the deterioration of fats and oils resulting in an unpleasant taste
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Rancidity | b. Antioxidants |
| c. Saponification | d. Lipid peroxidation |
20. The sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is due to the deficiency of
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Acyl CoA dehydrogenase | b. Acyl CoA synthetase |
| c. Thiokinases | d. Ketoacyl CoA thiolase |

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Define amino acids. Describe its classification with suitable examples. | 10 |
| 2. Define protein. Describe its function and its classification. | 2+8=10 |
| 3. Define lipids. Write its function. Describe its classification. | 1+4+5
=10 |
| 4. Describe hormones in details. | 10 |
| 5. Define enzymes. Give its functions, classification and its diagnostic importance. | 2+8=10 |
| 6. Describe Glycolysis along with its appropriate steps. | 10 |
| 7. Define carbohydrates and classify with suitable examples. Define Ketone bodies. Write the steps of ketogenesis | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Define vitamins. Write the classification of vitamins. Explain the deficiency of vitamin B1/Thiamine. | 10 |

= = *** = =