

**BACHELOR OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
SECOND SEMESTER
BIOCHEMISTRY
BPT – 205**

**SET
B**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. The process in which the separated complementary DNA strands can form a double helix
 - a. Renaturation
 - b. Denaturation
 - c. Configuration
 - d. Genetic information.
2. Examples of Disaccharides
 - a. Maltose, lactose, sucrose
 - b. Maltose, lactose, trehalose
 - c. Maltose, glucose, galactose
 - d. Maltose, lactose, glucose
3. Examples of Monosaccharides
 - a. Glucose, Fructose
 - b. Sucrose, maltose
 - c. Galactose, sucrose
 - d. Trehalose, sucrose
4. 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
5. What is the scientific name for vitamin A?
 - a. RETINOL
 - b. THIAMINE
 - c. RIBOFLAVIN
 - d. NIACIN
6. Vitamin E is known for its role as
 - a. Antioxidant
 - b. Bone growth regulator
 - c. Blood-clotting factor
 - d. Pigment synthesizer
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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

10. Examples of reducing disaccharides
 - a. Sucrose
 - b. Trehalose
 - c. Lactose
 - d. Glucose
11. 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
12. Gelatin is an example of
 - a. Incomplete protein
 - b. Partially incomplete protein
 - c. Complete protein
 - d. Derived protein
13. What does polydipsia mean?
 - a. Excessive thirst
 - b. Extreme hunger
 - c. Frequent urination
 - d. None of the above
14. Which of the following is not a fat-soluble vitamin?
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin B
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Vitamin E
15. Which one of the following is the structural protein
 - a. Keratin
 - b. Hemoglobin
 - c. Actin
 - d. Insulin
16. Hydroxyl group containing amino acid
 - a. Serine
 - b. Lysine
 - c. Valine
 - d. Leucine
17. The Imino acid found in protein structure
 - a. Valine
 - b. Arginine
 - c. Proline
 - d. Alanine
18. Increase in plasma cholesterol (> 200 mg/dl) concentration is known as
 - a. hypercholesterolemia
 - b. hypocholesterolemia
 - c. hyperlipidemia
 - d. hypolipidemia
19. Carbohydrates are often referred as
 - a. Disaccharides
 - b. Monosaccharides
 - c. Saccharides
 - d. Polysaccharides
20. mostly produce by sugarcane and sugar beets
 - a. Maltose
 - b. Sucrose
 - c. Lactose
 - d. Galactose

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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|---|--------------|
| 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 |

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