



4TH MODULE, VITAMINS & ENZYME- 2020
FIRST YEAR MBBS PART I – MCQs

Total marks: 30

Time Allowed: 25 minutes

26/06/2020

Encircle one best answer.

Any cutting or overwriting will not be accepted and no marks will be given even if the answer is correct.

<p>1 Enzyme increase the rates of reactions by :</p> <p>(a) Increasing the free energy of activation (b) Decreasing the energy of activation (c) Changing the equilibrium constant of the reaction (d) Increasing the free energy change of the reaction</p>	<p>2 Which one is co-enzyme</p> <p>(a) ATP (b) Vitamin B1 and B6 (c) CoQ and CoA (d) All of these</p>
<p>3 Allosteric inhibition</p> <p>(a) Make active site unfit for substrate (b) Controls excess formation and end product (c) Both (A) and (B) (d) None of these</p>	<p>4 Dietary deficiency of thiamin inhibits the activity of the enzyme</p> <p>(a) Pyruvate kinase (b) Pyruvate dehydrogenase (c) Phosphofructokinase (d) Enolase</p>
<p>5 Serum lipase level increases in :</p> <p>(a) Paget's disease (b) Gaucher's disease (c) Acute pancreatitis (d) Diabetes mellitus</p>	<p>6 Serum acid phosphatase level increases in :</p> <p>(a) (A)Hypothyroidism (b) (B)Carcinoma of prostate (c) (C) Hyperparathyroidism (d) (D) Myocardial ischemia</p>
<p>7 The isoenzymes of LDH :</p> <p>(a) (A) Differ only in a single amino acid (b) (B) Differ in catalytic activity (c) (C) Exist in 5 forms depending on M and H monomer contents (d) (D)Occur as monomers</p>	<p>8 In enzyme kinetics Vmax reflects :</p> <p>(a) (A)The amount of an active enzyme (b) (B)Substrate Concentration (c) (C) Half the substrate concentration (d) (D) Enzyme substrate complex</p>
<p>9 LDH1 and LDH2 are elevated in :</p> <p>(a) (A)Myocardial infarction (b) (B)Liver disease (c) (C) Kidney disease (d) (D) Brain disease</p>	<p>10 On the third day of onset of acute myocardial infarction the enzyme elevated is :</p> <p>(a) (A) Serum AST (b) (B) Serum CK (c) (C) Serum LDH (d) (D) Serum ALT</p>
<p>11 In reversible non-competitive enzyme activity inhibition :</p> <p>(a) (A) Inhibitor bears structural resemblance to substrate (b) (B) Inhibitor lowers the maximum velocity attainable with a given amount of enzyme (c) (C) Km is increased (d) (D) Km is decreased</p>	<p>12 An increase in LDH-5 enzyme is seen in the following except :</p> <p>(a) Acute hepatitis (b) Muscular dystrophies (c) Breast carcinomas (d) Pulmonary embolism</p>
<p>13 On exposure to light rhodopsin forms :</p> <p>(a) (A) All trans-retinal (b) (B) Cis-retinal (c) (C) Retinol (d) (D) Retinoic acid</p>	<p>14 A poor source of Vitamin D is :</p> <p>(a) (A) Egg (b) (B) Butter (c) (C) Milk (d) (D) Liver</p>

<p>15 The requirement of vitamin E is increased with greater intake of :</p> <p>(a) (A) Carbohydrates (b) (B) Proteins (c) (C) Polyunsaturated fat (d) (D) Saturated fat</p>	<p>16 The most important natural antioxidant is:</p> <p>(a) (A)VitaminD (b) (B)VitaminE (c) (C)Vitamin B12 (d) (D)Vitamin K</p>
<p>17 Vitamin synthesized by bacterial in the intestine is :</p> <p>(a) (A) A (b) (B) C (c) (C) D (d) (D) K</p>	<p>18 Pellagra is caused due to the deficiency of :</p> <p>(a) (A) Ascorbic acid (b) (B) Pantothenic acid (c) (C) Pyridoxine (d) (D) Niacin</p>
<p>19 Niacin is synthesized in the body from :</p> <p>(a) Tryptophan (b) (B) Tyrosine (c) (C) Glutamate (d) (D) Aspartate</p>	<p>20 'Burning foot syndrome' has been ascribed to the deficiency of :</p> <p>(a) Pantothenic acid (b) (B) Thiamin (c) (C) Cobalamin (d) (D) Pyridoxine</p>
<p>21 Vitamin B6 deficiency may occur during therapy with :</p> <p>(a) Isoniazid (b) (B) Terramycin (c) (C) Sulpha drugs (d) (D) Aspirin</p>	<p>22 Folate as a coenzyme is involved in the transfer and utilization of :</p> <p>(a) (A) Amino group (b) (B) Hydroxyl group (c) Single carbon moiety (d) (D) Amido group</p>
<p>23 Thiamin requirement is greater in :</p> <p>(a) Non-vegetarians (b) (B)Alcoholics (c) (C)Pregnant women (d) (D) Both B and C</p>	<p>24 People consuming polished rice as their staple food are prone to :</p> <p>(a) Beriberi (b) (B) Pellagra (c) (C) Both (A) and (B) (d) (D) None of these</p>
<p>25 Riboflavin deficiency can cause :</p> <p>(a) (A) Peripheral neuritis (b) (B) Diarrhoea (c) Angular stomatitis (d) (D) None of these</p>	<p>26 Absorption of Vitamin B12 requires the presence of :</p> <p>(a) (A) Pepsin (b) (B) Hydrochloric acid (c) (C) Intrinsic factor (d) (D) Both (B) and (C)</p>
<p>27 Vitamin C enhances the intestinal absorption of :</p> <p>(a) (A) Potassium (b) (B) Iodine (c) Iron (d) (D) None of these</p>	<p>28 The significant ocular lesion in a riboflavinosis is :</p> <p>(a) Keratamalacia (b) Bitot's spots (c) Vascularisation of the cornea (d) Lachrymal metaplasia</p>
<p>29 In renal rickets,the following hydroxylation of Vitamin D3 does not take place :</p> <p>(a) 25 (b) 1 (c) 24 (d) 7</p>	<p>30 Chemically, Extrinsic Factor of Castle is a :</p> <p>(a) (A) Mucoprotein (b) (B) Glycoprotein (c) (C) Mucopolysaccharide (d) Cyanocobalaminm</p>