AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Marks obtained: _____

MIDTERM ASSESSMENT
2nd YEAR MBBS – MCQs

Total marks: 30
Time allowed: 25 min.

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

05/06/2020

1 **Which of the following is primary bile salt**
(a) Fumaric acid
(b) Pyruvic acid
(c) Deoxycholic acid
(d) Chenodeoxycholic acid

2 **Salivary amylase is inactivated in stomach by**
(a) HCl
(b) Pepsin
(c) Pepsinogen
(d) Renin

3 **Increased level of serum amylase is observed in**
(a) Prostate cancer
(b) Liver disease
(c) Pancreatitis
(d) Myocardial infarction

4 **All of the following are components of electron transport chain except**
(a) FMN
(b) FAD
(c) CoQ
(d) CDP

5 **$NADH+H^+$ by oxidative phosphorylation gives**
(a) More ATP than $FADH_2$
(b) Equal ATP to $FADH_2$
(c) Less ATP than $FADH_2$
(d) It gives 3.5 ATP

6 **During starvation the first nutrient to be depleted is**
(a) Proteins
(b) Glycogen
(c) Triacylglycerol
(d) Cholesterol

7 **Propionyl-SCoA which is liberated during the oxidation of odd chain fatty acids can be used for**
(a) Synthesis of cholesterol
(b) Synthesis of thyroid hormones
(c) Synthesis of epinephrine
(d) Gluconeogenesis

8 **All of the following statements about ketone bodies are true except**
(a) Their synthesis increases in diabetes mellitus
(b) These are synthesized in liver mitochondria
(c) These can deplete alkali reserve
(d) These can be oxidized in liver to provide energy

9 **Insulin stimulates**
(a) Hepatic glycogenolysis
(b) Hepatic glycogenesis
(c) Gluconeogenesis
(d) Lipolysis

10 Which of the following is an intestinal enzyme
(a) Maltase
(b) Ribonuclease
(c) Amylase
(d) Pepsin

11 **Glucose-1-PO_4 is liberated from glycogen by the action of**
(a) Glucokinase
(b) Hexokinase
(c) Glycogen synthase
(d) Phosphorylase

12 **Before pyruvic acid enters into the citric acid cycle it must be converted to**
(a) Lactate
(b) Acetyl-CoA
(c) Fructose-1-PO_4
(d) Citrate

13 Which of the following vitamin is the component of electron transport chain?
(a) Vitamin E
(b) Thiamine
(c) Niacin
(d) Vitamin D

14 2,4 dinitrophenol is an
(a) Inhibitor of electron transport chain
(b) Activator of electron transport chain
(c) uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation
(d) Activator of glycogenolysis

15 Rotenone a fish poison is
- (a) Uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation
- (b) Activator of oxidative phosphorylation
- (c) Inhibitor of electron transport chain
- (d) Activator of electron transport chain

16 Clay coloured stools are due to the absence of
- (a) Vitamin D
- (b) Calcium carbonate
- (c) Bile salts
- (d) Bile pigments

17 Biosynthesis of secondary bile acids occurs in
- (a) Liver
- (b) Lungs
- (c) Intestine
- (d) Stomach

18 Chronic exposure to drugs or toxins induce increased synthesis of
- (a) Glucronate
- (b) Citrate
- (c) Pyruvate
- (d) Malate

19 Deficiency of Dopamine in brain may lead to
- (a) Maple syrup urine disease
- (b) Albinism
- (c) Parkinsonism
- (d) Phenylketonuria

20 Hormone which activates the absorption of glucose from intestine is
- (a) Insulin
- (b) Oxytocin
- (c) Thyroid hormone
- (d) Parathyroid hormone

21 Serine is the precursor of all of the following except
- (a) Glycine
- (b) Choline
- (c) Ethanolamine
- (d) Methionine

22 Which of the following is the major transport form of NH_3 in the blood?
- (a) Glutamate
- (b) Glutamine
- (c) Transaminase
- (d) Alpha ketoglutarate

23 In Transamination reaction
- (a) Urea is formed
- (b) NH_3 is formed
- (c) Amino group of one amino acid is transferred to a ketoacid
- (d) Amino group from a ketoacid is transferred to amino acid

24 In the muscles NH_3 is transported as
- (a) Asparagine
- (b) Glutamate
- (c) Glutamine
- (d) Alanine

25 End product of protein metabolism
- (a) NH_3
- (b) Urea
- (c) Glutamine
- (d) Alanine

26 Glutamate dehydrogenase enzyme is present in
- (a) Cytoplasm of every cell
- (b) Cytoplasm of liver
- (c) Mitochondria of liver
- (d) In mitochondria and cytoplasm of liver

27 In urea one nitrogen comes from NH_3 and second comes from
- (a) Glutamine
- (b) Alanine
- (c) Glutamate
- (d) Aspartate

28 Which amino acid becomes Essential in Phenylketonuria?
- (a) Tryptophan
- (b) Aspartate
- (c) Tyrosine
- (d) Alanine

29 Urea cycle starts in
- (a) Cytoplasm of cells
- (b) Cytoplasm of liver
- (c) Kidney
- (d) Mitochondria of liver

30 Urine become black on standing in which disease?
- (a) Phenylketonuria
- (b) Albinism
- (c) Maple syrup urine disease (MSUD
- (d) Alkaptonuria