Online Module Exam
Biochemistry Paper
MCQs

Time: 20 minutes

1. **Hartnup disease occurs due to**
   a) Defect in Large neutral amino acid transporter
   b) Defect in Glucose transfer
   c) Defect in Na/K ATPase pump
   d) Deficiency of vitamin B and C

2. **Parietal cells secrete**
   a) H_2SO_4
   b) HCl + pepsinogen
   c) HCl + intrinsic factor
   d) Mucous

3. **Pepsinogen is secreted**
   a) In the stomach by chief cells
   b) In the intestine by chief cells
   c) In the intestine by pancreas as zymogen
   d) In the mouth by parotid glands

4. **Which of the following is the major transport form of NH_3 in the blood?**
   a) Glutamate
   b) Glutamine
   c) Transaminase
   d) a-Ketoglutarate

5. **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

6. **In the muscles NH_3 is transported as**
   a) Asparagine
   b) Glutamate
   c) Glutamine
   d) Alanine

7. **NH_3 is put on glutamate to form glutamine on**
   a) α-Carboxylic group
   b) The carboxylic group other than α -carboxylic
   c) On keto group
   d) On β-carbon

8. **Glutamine is converted to glutamate by enzyme**
   a) Glutamine synthase
   b) Glutamine synthetase
   c) Glutaminase
   d) Glutamate dehydrogenase

9. **End product of protein metabolism**
   a) NH_3
   b) Urea
   c) Glutamine
   d) Alanine

10. **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

11. In urea one nitrogen comes from NH_3 and second comes from
a) Glutamine
b) Alanine
c) Glutamate
d) Aspartate

12. Phenylketonuria is caused by
a) Excess Phenylalanine intake
b) Deficiency of Phenylalanine
c) Absent Phenylalanine hydroxylase enzyme
d) Deficiency of Tryptophan

13. Albinism is caused by
a) Defect of Branched chain aminotransferases
b) Defect of Tetrahydrobiopterin (THB)
c) Defect of phenyl hydroxylase
d) Defect of Tyrosinase

14. Which amino acid becomes Essential in Phenylketonuria?
a) Alanine
b) Aspartate
c) Tyrosine
d) Tryptophan

15. Alkaptonuria is caused by the absence of which enzyme?
a) Tyrosinase
b) Homegentisate lyase
c) Branched chain aminotransferases
d) Homegentisate oxidase

16. Urea cycle starts in
a) Cytoplasm of cells
b) Cytoplasm of liver
c) Kidney
d) Mitochondria of liver

17. Daily excretion of urea from our body is
a) 20-40 mg/day
b) 10-15 mg/day
c) 20-40 gm/day
d) 100 gm/day

18. Urine become black on standing in which disease?
a) PKU
b) Albinism
c) Maple syrup urine disease (MSUD)
d) Alkaptonuria

19. Maple syrup urine is disease is caused by
a) Defect in metabolism of Branched Chain amino acids
b) Defect in metabolism of methionine
c) Malnutrition
d) Uremia

20. Cystinurea is caused due to
a) Defective transport of Na-Glucose transporter
b) Defective transport of acidic amino acids
c) Defective transport of large neutral amino acids
d) Defective transport of basic amino acids