AZRA NAHEED MEDICAL COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Name: _____

Roll No: _____

Marks obtained: _____

MODULE EXAM - 2021
1st 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 answer will be correct

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1. The amino acids which are found in the proteins are known as

A. Essential amino acids
B. Non-essential amino acids
C. Standard amino acids
D. Non-standard amino acids

2. An aromatic amino acid is

A. Lysine
B. Tyrosine
C. Taurine
D. Arginine

3. The protein present in hair and nails is

A. Elastin
B. Keratin
C. Tropocollagen
D. Collagen

4. The immunoglobulin which is released in allergies or parasitic infections is

A. IgA
B. IgM
C. IgD
D. IgE

5. An example of chromoprotein is

A. Hemoglobin
B. Albumin
C. keratin
D. Gliadin

6. The most severe form of alpha thalassemia is known as:

A. Silent carrier
B. Hydrops fetalis
C. HbH disease
D. Thalassemia trait

7. Tertiary structure of a protein describes

A. The order of amino acids
B. Location of disulphide bonds
C. The ways of protein folding
D. Location of the peptide bond

8. Denaturation of proteins results in

A. Disruption of primary structure
B. Breakdown of peptide bonds
C. Destruction of hydrogen bonds
D. Irreversible changes in the molecule

9. An amino acid that disrupts an αhelix is

A. Valine
B. Proline
C. Isoleucine
D. Tryptophan

10. The normal serum level of albumin is

A. 3.5-5.5g/dl
B. 50-60 g/dl
C. 1-2 g/dl
D. 20-40 g/dl

11. The function of plasma albumin is:

A. To maintain capillary integrity
B. To transport free hemoglobin
C. Immunity
D. To maintain osmotic pressure

12. An example of polar amino acid is

A. Alanine
B. Leucine
C. Arginine
D. Valine

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13. The biochemical basis of beta- thalassemia is: A. replacement of glutamic acid by valine at 6^{th} position of beta globin chain B. Deletion of the globin genes present on chromosome 16 C. Mutation of the globin genes present on chromosome 11 D. Mutation of the globin genes present on chromosome 10	**14. Bence Jones proteins are derived from?** A. Alpha globulins B. Beta globulins C. Albumin D. Gamma globulins
15. The immunoglobulin which can cross placenta is A. IgA B. IgG C. IgM D. IgD	**16. At isoelectric PH there is:** A. Maximum precipitation and solubility B. Maximum precipitation and minimum solubility C. Minimum precipitation and maximum solubility D. Minimum precipitation and minimum solubility
17. An essential amino acid in man is A. Aspartate B. Tyrosine C. Methionine D. Serine	**18. A point mutation resulting in replacement of the glutamic acid by valine at 6^{th} position of beta globin chain of hemoglobin causes** A. Sickle cell anemia B. Thalassemia C. Multiple myeloma D. Hereditary spherocytosis
19. Collagen is an example of A. Globular proteins B. Primary Derived proteins C. Conjugated proteins D. Scleroproteins	**20. HbF is composed of** A. Two alpha and two gamma chains B. Two alpha and two delta chains C. Two Beta and two delta chains D. Two alpha and two beta chains
21. At equilibrium optical rotation of glucose will be A. 112o B. 19 o C. 52.7 o D. -91 o	**22. Mutarotation refers to change in** A. Optical rotation B. Physical properties C. Chemical properties D. pH
23. Exoskeleton of insects is made up of A. Amylose B. Dextrins C. Dextrans D. Chitin	**24. Which of the following is the best statement about epimers?** A. Fructose is the epimers of glucose B. Galactose is the epimers of glucose C. Mannose is the epimers of glucose D. Both galactose and mannose are epimers of glucose
25. Which of the following is a heteropolysaccharide? A. Glycogen B. Chitin C. Heparin D. Dextran	**26. All of the following are polysaccharides of glucose, except:** A. Chitin B. Dextrin C. Cellulose D. Inulin
27. α-D-Glucose and β-D-Glucose are A. anomers B. Stereoisomers C. Epimers D. D and L isomers	**28. Lactose on hydrolysis will yield** A. Two molecules of glucose B. Glucose and galactose C. Glucose and Fructose D. Two molecules of galactose

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29. Isomaltose has two molecules of glucose which are linked to each other by	**30. By the action of pancreatic amylase, starch will be converted to**
A. α-1→2 linkage B. α-1→4 linkage C. α-1→6 linkage D. α-1→5 linkage	A. Glucose B. Lactose C. Maltose D. Fructose

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