1. An amino acid considered as a lipotropic factor is

(a) Methionine

(b) Tryptophan

(c) Histidine

(d) Serine

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2. Egg yolk reaction is related to

(a) Organism producing lecithinase

(b) Christensen's use medium

(c) Kovac's method

(d) Nessler's reagent

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3. Name of the reagent used in saponification reaction

(a) Ammonia

(b) Acetic acid

(c) NaOH/KOH

(d) Citric acid

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4. Which of the following food element provides maximum energy per gram

(a) Protein
(b) Fat
(c) Carbohydrate
(d) Sugar

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5. Sterols belong to the class of

(a) Lipids

(b) Waxes

(c) Carbohydrates

(d) Proteins

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(a) Lipids

(b) Waxes

(c) Carbohydrates

(d) Proteins

6. A deficiency in the activity of sphingomyelinase enzyme leads to

(a) Niemann Pick disease

(b) Jacob's disease

(c) Krabbe's disease

(d) Gaucher's disease

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7. Gaucher's disease is characterized specially by the accumulation of

(a) Glucocerebroside
(b) Galactocerebroside
(c) Sphingomyelin
(d) Hydroxy Nervonic acid

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8. Natural lipids are easily soluble in

(a) Chloroform
(b) Water
(c) Alcohol
(d) Mercury

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(b) Water

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9. The constituent of cholesterol termed as bad cholesterol is

(a) HDL

(b) LDL

(c) VLDL

(d) Triglycerides

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(b) LDL

(c) VLDL

(d) Triglycerides

10. The alcohol contained in glycolipids is

(a) Glycerol

(b) Maltitol

(c) Sphingosine

(d) Sorbitol

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(a) Glycerol

(b) Maltitol

(c) Sphingosine

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11. Which one of these is unsaturated fatty acid

(a) Palmitic acid

(b) Stearic acid

(c) Oleic acid

(d) Lauric acid

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(b) Stearic acid

(c) Oleic acid

(d) Lauric acid

12. Saturated fatty acid Arachidic acid contain

(a) 16
(b) 18
(c) 20
(d) 22

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(a) 16

(b) 18

(c) 20

(d) 22

13. Which acid is a precursor of prostaglandin

(a) Lactic acid

(b) Pyruvic acid

(c) Folic acid

(d) Arachidonic acid

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(a) Lactic acid

(b) Pyruvic acid

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14. Liebermann burchard reaction test is performed to detect A

(a) Cholesterol

(b) Glycerol

(c) Fatty acid

(d) ACE

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(a) Cholesterol

(b) Glycerol

(c) Fatty acid

(d) ACE

15. What is the total number of ATP yield, when one molecule of palatinate undergoes beta oxidation

(a) 129
(b) 139
(c) 99
(d) 109

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(a) 129

(b) 139

(c) 99

(d) 109

16. Ceramidase deficiency can cause

(a) Fabry disease
(b) Krabbe disease
(c) Farber's disease
(d) Gaucher's disease

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(a) Fabry disease

(b) Krabbe disease

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17. The constituent of cholesterol termed as bad cholesterol is

(a) HDL

(b) LDL

(c) VLDL

(d) Triglycerides

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(a) HDL

(b) LDL

(c) VLDL

(d) Triglycerides

18. The normal range of HDL Cholesterol in a male is

(a) 120 to 140 mg/dl

(b) 30 to 60 mg/dl

(c) 160to200mg/dl

(d) 40 to 60 mg/dl

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(a) 120 to 140 mg/dl

(b) 30 to 60 mg/dl

(c) 160to200mg/dl

(d) 40 to 60 mg/dl

19. At what temperature 'the short and medium chain fatty acids' are solid

(a) 5°C
(b) 35°C
(c) 25°C
(d) 15°C

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(a) 5°C

(b) 35°C

(c) 25°C

(d) 15°C

20. Main building block for fatty acid synthesis

(a) Acyl-CoA

(b) Acetyl-CoA

(c) Ketoacyl-CoA

(d) Malonyl-CoA

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(a) Acyl-CoA

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(c) Ketoacyl-CoA

(d) Malonyl-CoA

21. Mevalonic acid formation is catalysed by the enzyme

(a) Acetyl CoA

(b) Mevalonate kinase

(c) HMG CoA reductase

(d) Phosphomevalonate

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(a) Acetyl CoA

(b) Mevalonate kinase

(c) HMG CoA reductase

(d) Phosphomevalonate

22. Rancidity of fat is due to

(a) Oxidation

(b) Saponification

(c) Hydrolysis

(d) Neutralization

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(a) Oxidation

(b) Saponification

(c) Hydrolysis

(d) Neutralization

23. Which one of the following is referred to as Good Cholesterol

(a) Triglycerides

(b) High density Lipoproteins

(c) Low density Lipoproteins

(d) Chylomicrons

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(a) Triglycerides

(b) High density Lipoproteins

(c) Low density Lipoproteins

(d) Chylomicrons

24. Beta oxidation take place in

(a) Mitochondria

(b) Cytoplasm

(c) Nucleus

(d) Golgi apparatus

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(a) Mitochondria

(b) Cytoplasm

(c) Nucleus

(d) Golgi apparatus

25. High content of triglycerides is present in

(a) LDL

(b) HDL

(c)VLDL

(d) Chylomicron

25. High content of triglycerides is present in

(a) LDL

(b) HDL

(c)VLDL

(d) Chylomicron

26. In Biochemistry, PUFA stands for

(a) Poly unsaturated fatty acids
(b) Pure unsaturated fatty acids
(c) Purified fatty acids
(d) Poly unstable fatty acids

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(a) Poly unsaturated fatty acids

(b) Pure unsaturated fatty acids

(c) Purified fatty acids

(d) Poly unstable fatty acids

27. The desirable level of total serum cholesterol in adults

(a) Less than 200 mg/dl

(b) Less than 240 mg/dl

(c) More than 200 mg/dL

(d) More than 240 mg/dl

27. The desirable level of total serum cholesterol in adults

(a) Less than 200 mg/dl

(b) Less than 240 mg/dl

(c) More than 200 mg/dL

(d) More than 240 mg/dl

28. Beta oxidation is involved in the metabolism of

(a) Amino acids
(b) Carbohydrates
(c) Lipids
(d) None of these

28. Beta oxidation is involved in the metabolism of

(a) Amino acids

(b) Carbohydrates

(c) Lipids

(d) None of these

29. Serum LDL has been found to be increased in

(a) Obstructive jaundice
(b) Hepatic jaundice
(c) Hemolytic jaundice
(d) Malabsorption Syndrome

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(a) Obstructive jaundice

(b) Hepatic jaundice

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30. Lipids are stored in the body mainly in the form of

(a) Bile acid

(b) Triglycerides

(c) Glycerin

(d) Linoleic acid

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(a) Bile acid

(b) Triglycerides

(c) Glycerin

(d) Linoleic acid

31. Richest source of Lecithin

(a) Meat

(b) Egg yolk

(c) Fish

(d) Milk

31. Richest source of Lecithin

(a) Meat

(b) Egg yolk

(c) Fish

(d) Milk

32. Which of the following is/are an essential fatty acid

(a) Linoleic Acid
(b) Linolenic Acid
(c) Arachidonic Acid
(d) All of these

32. Which of the following is/are an essential fatty acid

(a) Linoleic Acid

(b) Linolenic Acid

(c) Arachidonic Acid

(d) All of these

33. Grease spot test is used to identify

(a) Protein

(b) Carbohydrate

(c) Lipid

(d) Alkaloid

33. Grease spot test is used to identify

(a) Protein

(b) Carbohydrate

(c) Lipid

(d) Alkaloid

34. The lipoprotein which helps the transport of TAG synthesized by the liver is

(a) Chylomicrons

(b) VLDL

(c) LDL

(d) HDL

34. The lipoprotein which helps the transport of TAG synthesized by the liver is

(a) Chylomicrons

(b) VLDL

(c) LDL

(d) HDL

35. From which fatty acid Prostaglandins are synthesized

(a) Linoleic acid

(b) Linolenic acid

(c) Oleic acid

(d) Palmitic acid

35. From which fatty acid Prostaglandins are synthesized

(a) Linoleic acid

(b) Linolenic acid

(c) Oleic acid

(d) Palmitic acid

36. Fatty acids in the body are mostly oxidized by

(a) α-oxidation

(b) β-oxidation

(c) γ-oxidation

(d) All of these

36. Fatty acids in the body are mostly oxidized by

(a) α-oxidation

(b) β-oxidation

(c) γ-oxidation

(d) All of these

37. The normal range of cholesterol in the body is

(a) 25-50

(b) 50-100

(c) 100-150

(d) 150-200

37. The normal range of cholesterol in the body is

(a) 25-50

(b) 50-100

(c) 100-150

(d) 150-200

38. An example of a saturated fatty acid is

(a) Palmitic acid

(b) Oleic acid

(c) Linoleic acid

(d) Arachidonic acid

38. An example of a saturated fatty acid is

(a) Palmitic acid

(b) Oleic acid

(c) Linoleic acid

(d) Arachidonic acid

39. What is lipolysis

(a) Hydrolysis of triacylglycerol

(b) Formation of lipids

(c) Breakdown of ketone bodies

(d) Formation of ketone bodies

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(a) Hydrolysis of triacylglycerol

(b) Formation of lipids

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40. The rate limiting step in cholesterol biosynthesis is

(a) 7 a-Hydroxylase

(b) HMG CoA reductase

(c) Acetyl-CoA carboxylase

(d) All of these

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(a) 7 a-Hydroxylase

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(d) All of these