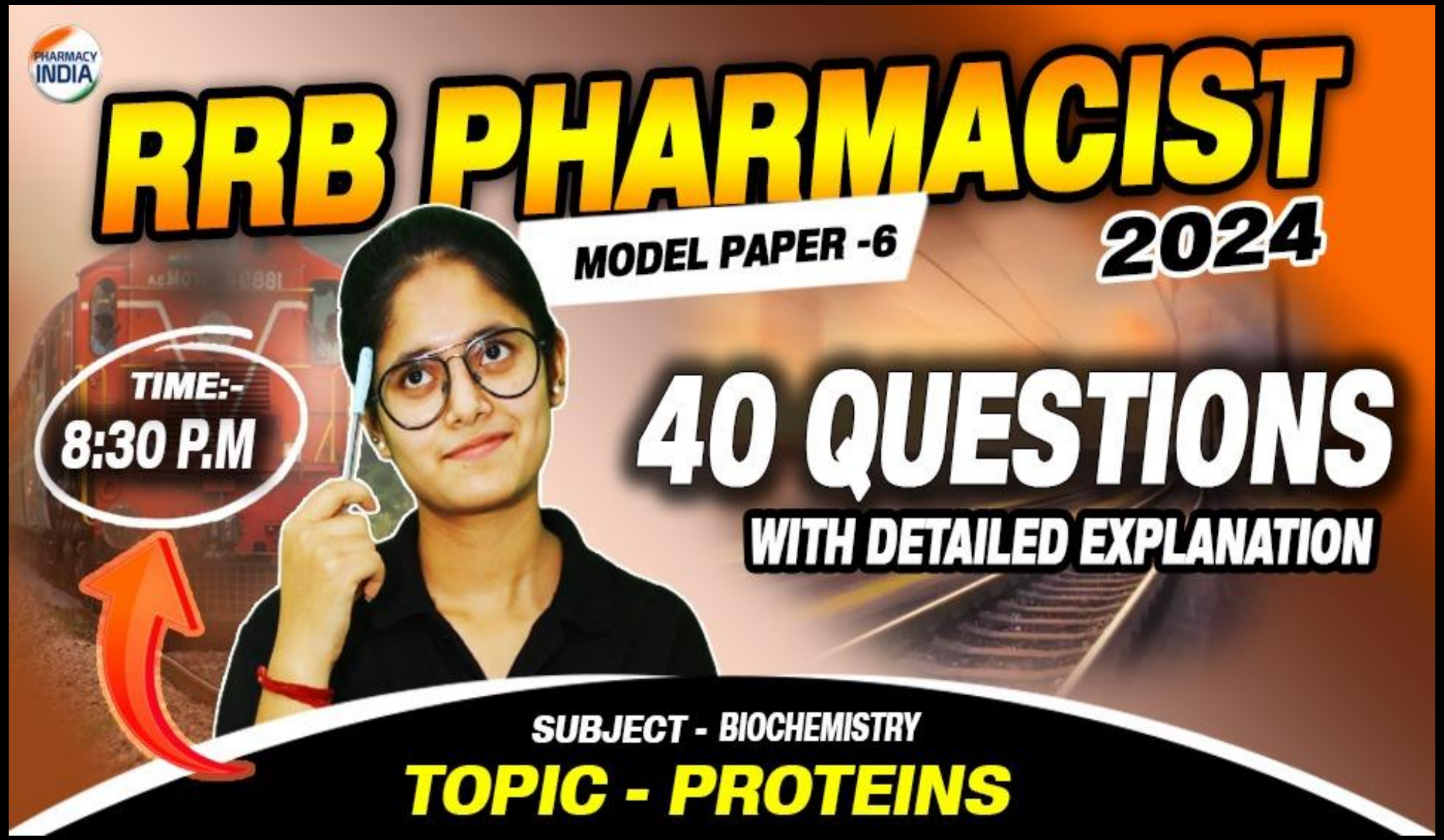


VIDEO DEKHNE KE LIYE BANNER PAR CLICK KARE

1. Which of the following is NOT an amino acid

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycerine

(c) Leucine

(d) Serine

20

1. Which of the following is NOT an amino acid

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycerine

(c) Leucine

(d) Serine

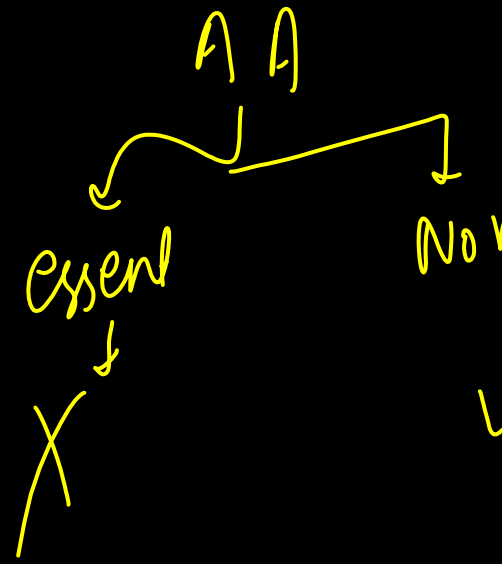
2. The amino acids that cannot be synthesized in the body and must be supplied in the diet are known as

(a) Alicyclic compounds

(b) Aliphatic compounds

(c) Essential Amino acids

(d) Aromatic amino acids



2. The amino acids that cannot be synthesized in the body and must be supplied in the diet are known as

(a) Alicyclic compounds

(b) Aliphatic compounds

(c) Essential Amino acids

(d) Aromatic amino acids

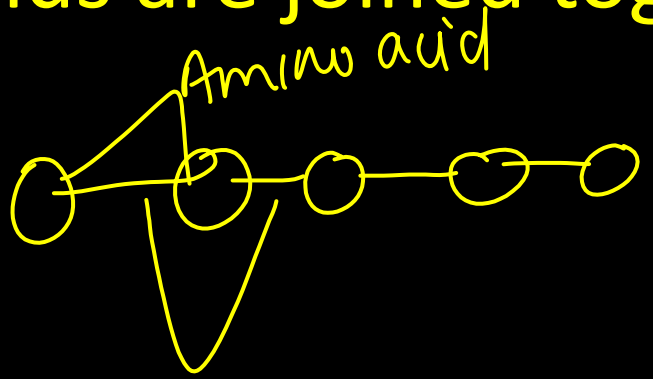
3. By which bond, amino acids are joined together

(a) Amide

(b) Hydrogen

(c) Ionic

(d) Dipole-Dipole



3. By which bond, amino acids are joined together

(a) Amide → Peptide bond

(b) Hydrogen

(c) Ionic

(d) Dipole-Dipole

4. All are essential amino acid EXCEPT

(a) Leucine

(b) Lysine

(c) Phenylalanine

(d) Tyrosine

Non - essential A.A.

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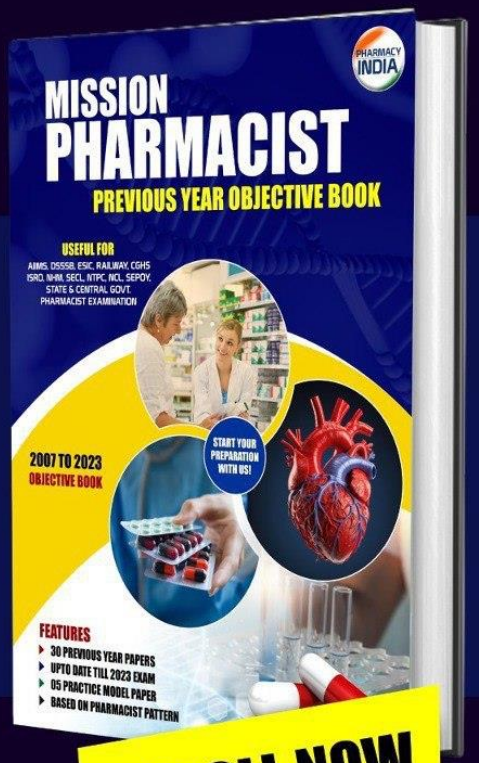

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4. All are essential amino acid EXCEPT

(a) Leucine

(b) Lysine

(c) Phenylalanine

(d) Tyrosine

5. Which group of amino acid is CORRECT in relation to essential amino acids

(a) Isoleucine, methionine, valine, lysine

(b) Isoleucine, serine, valine, phenylalanine, lysine

(c) Phenylalanine, alanine, valine, lysine

(d) Alanine, arginine, leucine, glutamine

5. Which group of amino acid is CORRECT in relation to essential amino acids

(a) Isoleucine, methionine, valine, lysine

(b) Isoleucine, serine, valine, phenylalanine, lysine

(c) Phenylalanine, alanine, valine, lysine

(d) Alanine, arginine, leucine, glutamine

6. Which of the following is NOT an essential amino acid

(a) Valine

(b) Lysine

(c) Leucine

(d) Serine

6. Which of the following is NOT an essential amino acid

(a) Valine

(b) Lysine

(c) Leucine

(d) Serine

7. Which of the following is an essential amino acid

(a) Alanine

(b) Valine

(c) Tyrosine

(d) Proline

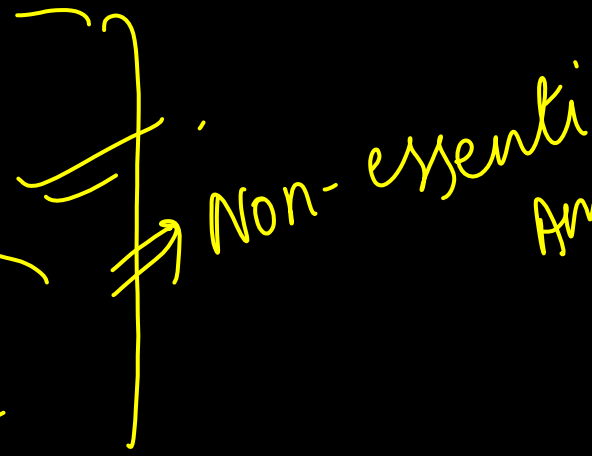
7. Which of the following is an essential amino acid

(a) Alanine

(b) Valine

(c) Tyrosine

(d) Proline



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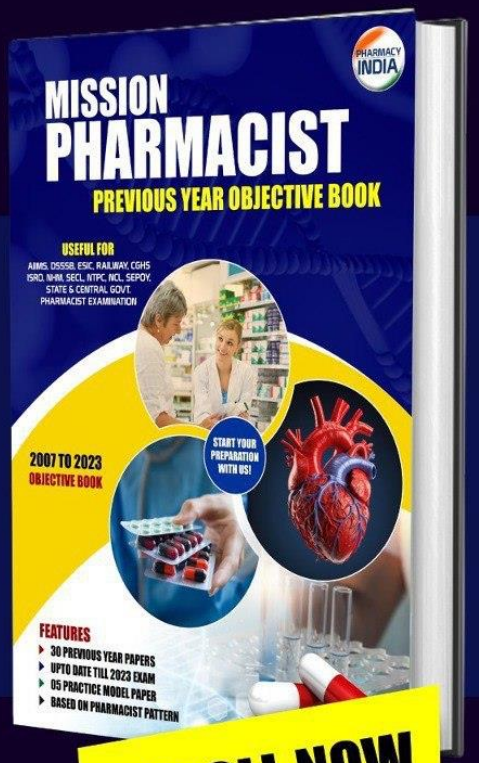

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8. The amino acid that is an important precursor of haemoglobin is

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycine

(c) Protein

(d) Isoleucine

8. The amino acid that is an important precursor of haemoglobin is

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycine

(c) Protein

(d) Isoleucine

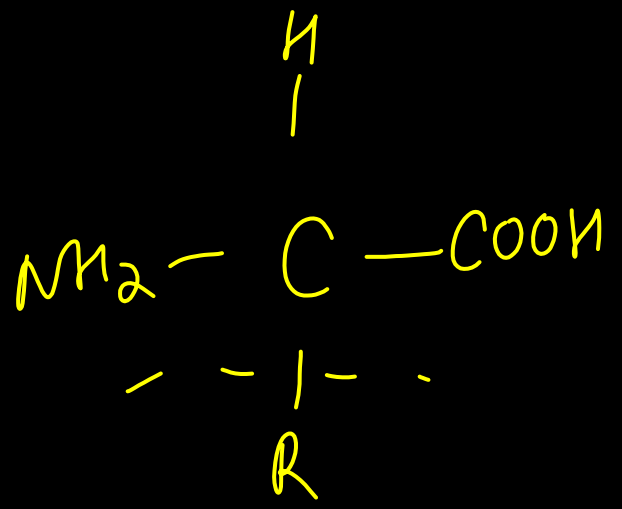
9. Which of the following is a sulphur- containing amino acid

(a) Arginine

(b) Cysteine

(c) Proline

(d) Asparagine



9. Which of the following is a sulphur- containing amino acid

(a) Arginine

(b) Cysteine

(c) Proline

(d) Asparagine

10. Example of an aliphatic amino acid

(a) Cysteine

(b) Glycine

(c) Phenylalanine

(d) Arginine

10. Example of an aliphatic amino acid

(a) Cysteine

(b) Glycine

(c) Phenylalanine → Aromatic Amino acid

(d) Arginine

11. The cofactor of Glycogen phosphorylase is

(a) TPP

(b) PLP

(c) NADH

(d) CoA

11. The cofactor of Glycogen phosphorylase is

(a) TPP

(b) PLP

(c) NADH

(d) CoA

12. . A sulphur-containing amino acid is

(a) Methionine

(b) Ornithine

(c) Glutamine

(d) Asparagine

→ Cysteine

→ Methionine.

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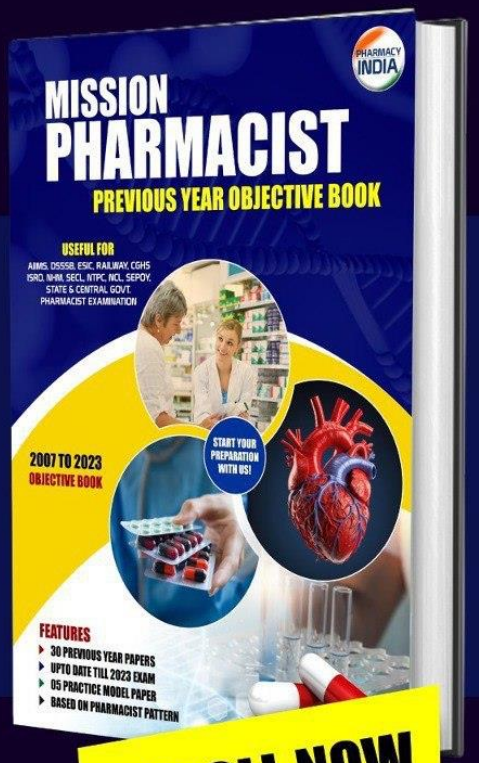

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12. . A sulphur-containing amino acid is

(a) Methionine

(b) Ornithine

(c) Glutamine

(d) Asparagine

13. . Which among the following is an amide containing amino acid

(a) Leucine

(b) Serine

(c) Asparagine

(d) Cysteine

13. . Which among the following is an amide containing amino acid

(a) Leucine

(b) Serine

(c) Asparagine

(d) Cysteine

14. . The specific test for identifying imidazole ring in amino acids is

(a) Pauly's test

(b) Biuret test

(c) Millon's test

(d) Folin's test

14. . The specific test for identifying imidazole ring in amino acids is

(a) Pauly's test

(b) Biuret test

(c) Millon's test

(d) Folin's test

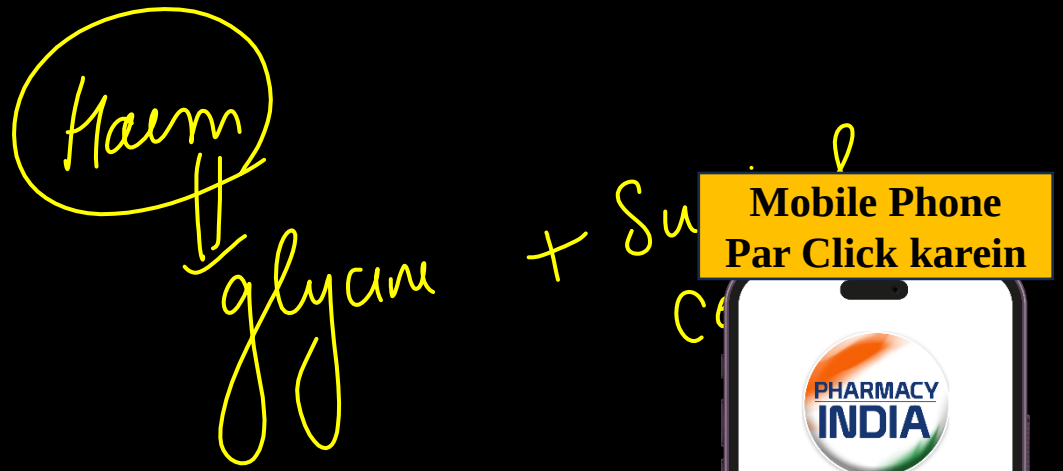
15. Haem synthesis starts with condensation of glycine with

(a) α-ketoglutarate

(b) Citryl-CoA

(c) Succinyl-CoA

(d) Malate.



15. Haem synthesis starts with condensation of glycine with

(a) a-ketoglutarate

(b) Citryl-CoA

(c) Succinyl-CoA

(d) Malate.

16. . Which of the following is an example of Aromatic amino acids

(a) Asparagine

(b) Threonine

(c) Glutamine

(d) Tyrosine

16. . Which of the following is an example of Aromatic amino acids

(a) Asparagine

(b) Threonine

(c) Glutamine

(d) Tyrosine

17. . For the determination of amino acids, which sequence of a protein is used

(a) Sanger reagent

(b) Biuret reagent

(c) Ninhydrin reagent

(d) Millon's reagent

17. . For the determination of amino acids, which sequence of a protein is used

(a) Sanger reagent

(b) Biuret reagent

(c) Ninhydrin reagent

(d) Millon's reagent

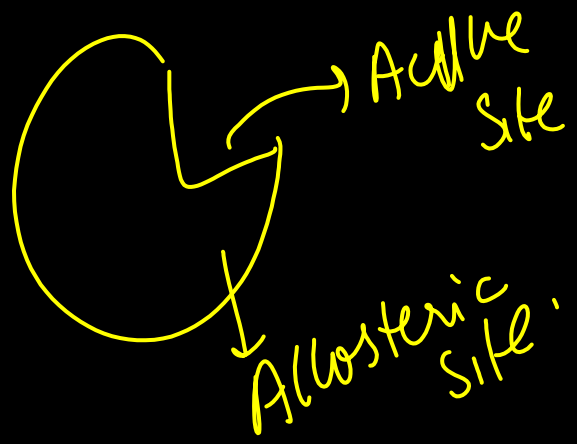
18. . The most frequently found amino acid at the active site of enzyme is

(a) Serine

(b) Valine

(c) Isoleucine

(d) Leucine



18. . The most frequently found amino acid at the active site is

(a) Serine

(b) Valine

(c) Isoleucine

(d) Leucine

19. . Which of the following amino acids is NOT involved in the biosynthesis of creatinine

(a) Glycine

(b) Arginine

(c) Methionine

(d) Isoleucine

19. . Which of the following amino acids is NOT involved in the biosynthesis of creatinine

(a) Glycine

(b) Arginine

(c) Methionine

(d) Isoleucine

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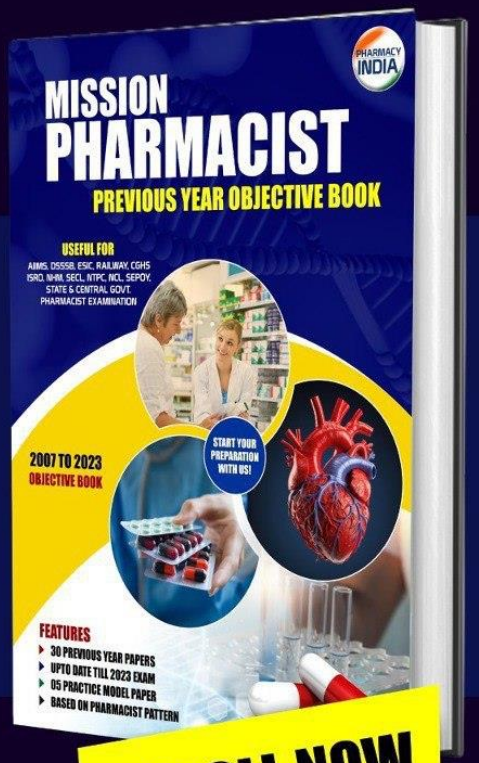

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20. . An amino acid considered as a lipotropic factor is

(a) Methionine

(b) Histidine

(c) Tryptophan

(d) Serine

20. . An amino acid considered as a lipotropic factor is

(a) Methionine

(b) Histidine

(c) Tryptophan

(d) Serine

21. . Which of the following amino acids is degraded finally to Succinyl CoA

(a) Asparagine

(b) Proline

(c) Methionine

(d) Arginine

Succinyl CoA

21. . Which of the following amino acids is degraded finally to Succinyl CoA

(a) Asparagine

(b) Proline

(c) Methionine

(d) Arginine

22. . Which of following is an essential amino acid

(a) Phenylalanine

(b) Tyrosine

(c) Alanine

(d) Serine

22. . Which of following is an essential amino acid

(a) Phenylalanine

(b) Tyrosine

(c) Alanine

(d) Serine

23. . Amino acid present in high concentration in brain tissues

(a) Glutamic acid

(b) Lysine

(c) Arginine

(d) Proline

23. . Amino acid present in high concentration in brain tissues

(a) Glutamic acid

(b) Lysine

(c) Arginine

(d) Proline

Colour pigment → Skin, Hair, Eye.

24. Melanin is derived from which of the following amino acid?

a) Valine
b) Tryptophan
c) Histidine
d) Tyrosine

24. Melanin is derived from which of the following amino acid?

a) Valine

b) Tryptophan

c) Histidine

d) Tyrosine

Tyrosine is the precursor of melanin

25. . Which of the following amino acids are both ketogenic and glucogenic?

a) Leucine

b) Alanine

c) Aspartic acid

d) Isoleucine

25. . Which of the following amino acids are both ketogenic and glucogenic?

a) Leucine

b) Alanine

c) Aspartic acid

d) Isoleucine

26. . The most abundant plasma protein present in the body is

(a) Fibrinogen

(b) Globulin

(c) Albumin

(d) Plasminogen salmonella

26. . The most abundant plasma protein present in the body is

(a) Fibrinogen

(b) Globulin

(c) Albumin

(d) Plasminogen salmonella

Plasma Protein Synthesis by Liver.

27. . Which one of the following amino acids is the most effective contributor of protein buffer

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycine

(c) Histidine

(d) Arginine

27. . Which one of the following amino acids is the most effective contributor of protein buffer

(a) Alanine

(b) Glycine

(c) Histidine

(d) Arginine

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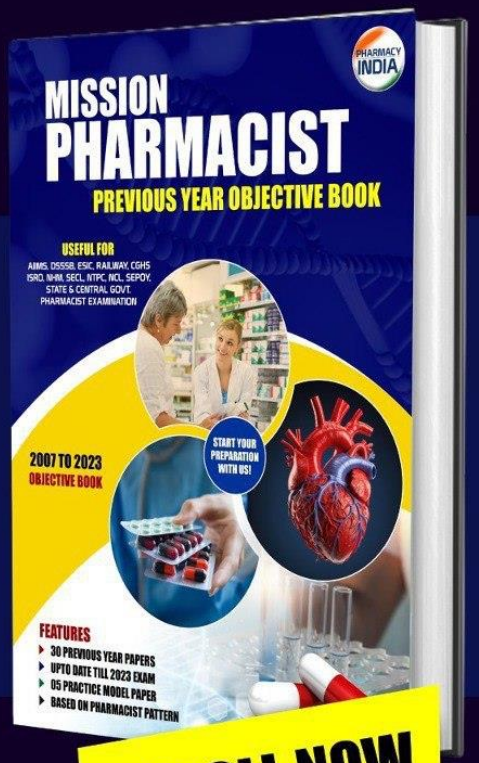

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28. . Blood Group Antigen belong which of the following class of proteins

(a) Lipoproteins

(b) Chromoproteins

(c) Nucleoproteins

(d) Glycoproteins

Antigen.

28. . Blood Group Antigen belong which of the following class of proteins

(a) Lipoproteins

(b) Chromoproteins

(c) Nucleoproteins

(d) Glycoproteins

→ Structural Protein

29. Keratin is found in

(a) Hair → Nails

(b) Skin

(c) Teeth

(d) Blood.

29. Keratin is found in

(a) Hair

(b) Skin

(c) Teeth

(d) Blood.

30. . Casein is an example of

(a) Nucleoproteins

(b) Phosphoproteins

(c) Chromoproteins

(d) Lipoproteins

30. . Casein is an example of

(a) Nucleoproteins

(b) Phosphoproteins

(c) Chromoproteins

(d) Lipoproteins

31. . Gelatin is a

(a) Carbohydrate

(b) Protein

(c) Fat

(d) Alkaloid

31. . Gelatin is a

(a) Carbohydrate

(b) Protein

(c) Fat

(d) Alkaloid

32. Role of tyrosine in body is

(a) Use by brain to produce norepinephrine

(b) Helps alleviate insomnia

(c) Production of hormones for immunity

(d) Transmit nerve impulses.

32. Role of tyrosine in body is

(a) Use by brain to produce norepinephrine

(b) Helps alleviate insomnia

(c) Production of hormones for immunity

(d) Transmit nerve impulses.

Neurotransmitter

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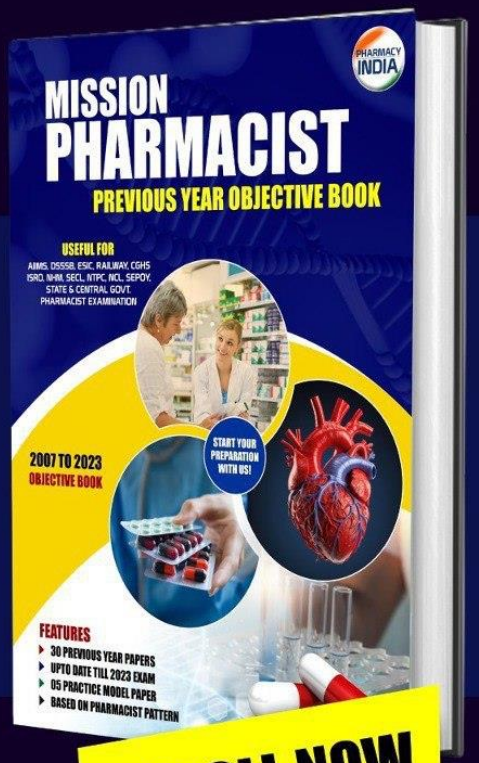

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33. . The metabolic catabolism is called disorder of tryptophan

(a) Hartnup disease

(b) Hyperammonemia

(c) Hypervalinemia

(d) Alkaptonuria

33. . The metabolic catabolism is called disorder of tryptophan

(a) Hartnup disease

(b) Hyperammonemia

(c) Hypervalinemia

(d) Alkaptonuria

34. . At isoelectric pH, an amino acid will exist as

(a) Anion

(b) Cation

(c) Zwitter ion

(d) None of these

34. . At isoelectric pH, an amino acid will exist as

(a) Anion

(b) Cation

(c) Zwitter ion

(d) None of these

35. . At acidic pH, the amino acid is

(a) In anionic form

(b) In cationic form

(c) In Zwitterion

(d) In salt form

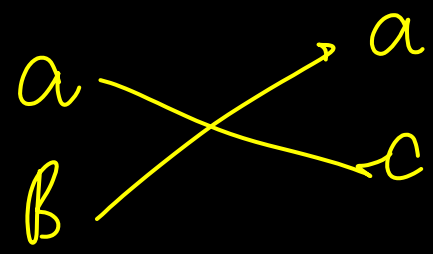
35. . At acidic pH, the amino acid is

(a) In anionic form

(b) In cationic form

(c) In Zwitterion

(d) In salt form



36. . Catabolism of serine takes place after getting converted to

(a) Proline

(b) Alanine

(c) Cysteine

(d) Tyrosine

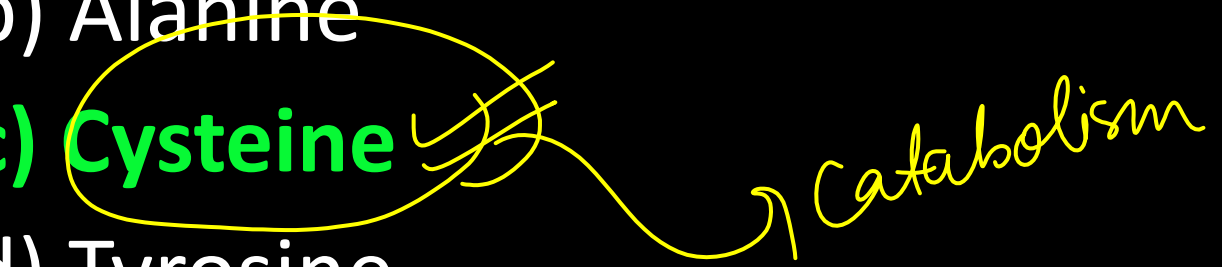
36. . Catabolism of serine takes place after getting converted to

(a) Proline

(b) Alanine

(c) Cysteine

(d) Tyrosine



37. . Insulin is composed of total

(a) 51 amino acids

(b) 30 amino acids

(c) 21 amino acids

(d) 81 amino acids

37. . Insulin is composed of total

(a) 51 amino acids

(b) 30 amino acids

(c) 21 amino acids

(d) 81 amino acids

38. .Which of the following is NOT a waste product of protein metabolism

(a) Ammonia

(b) Creatinine

(c) Uric acid

(d) Urea

38. .Which of the following is NOT a waste product of protein metabolism

(a) Ammonia

(b) Creatinine

(c) Uric acid

(d) Urea

side product NH_3

Urea cycle / ornithine cycle.

39. Amino acids are the product of the digestion of

(a) Protein

(b) Fat → fatty acid + glycerol

(c) Vitamin

(d) Carbohydrate → monosaccharides.

39. Amino acids are the product of the digestion of

(a) Protein

(b) Fat

(c) Vitamin

(d) Carbohydrate

40. Synthesis of urea takes place exclusively in

(a) Kidney

(b) Liver

(c) Urinary bladder

(d) Pancreas

40. Synthesis of urea takes place exclusively in

(a) Kidney

(b) Liver

(c) Urinary bladder

(d) Pancreas

THANK YOU