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1. Which is a monosaccharide?

(a)Glucose

(b)Galactose

(c) Fructose

(d) All of these

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(b)Galactose

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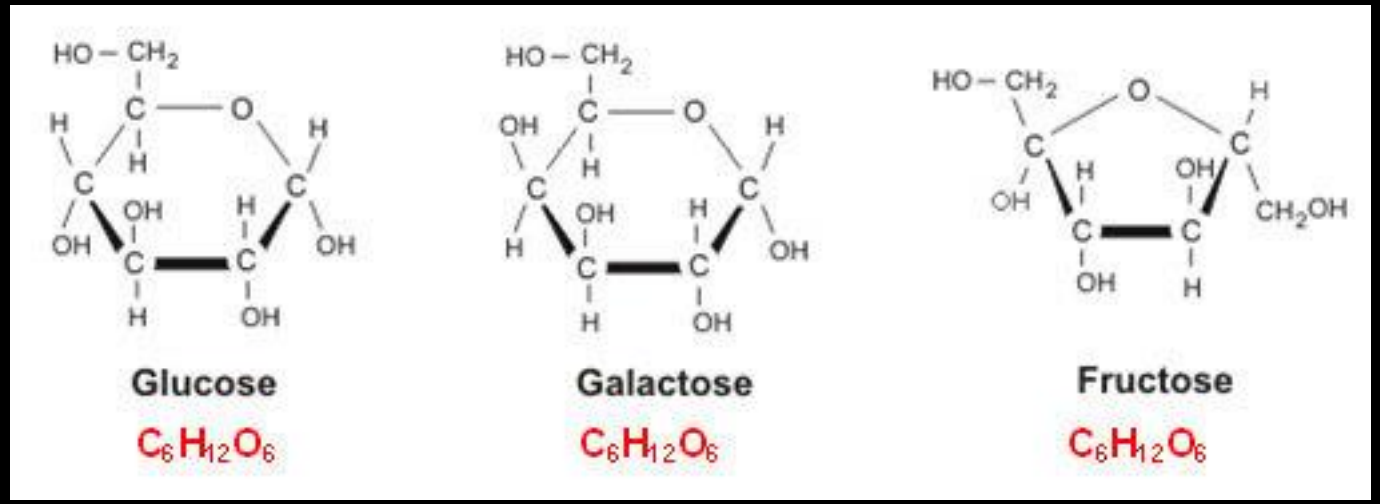

2. Glucose contains:

(a) One-CHO group

(b) 5-Oh group

(c) 4 Sec. alcoholic group

(d) All of these

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(b) 5-Oh group

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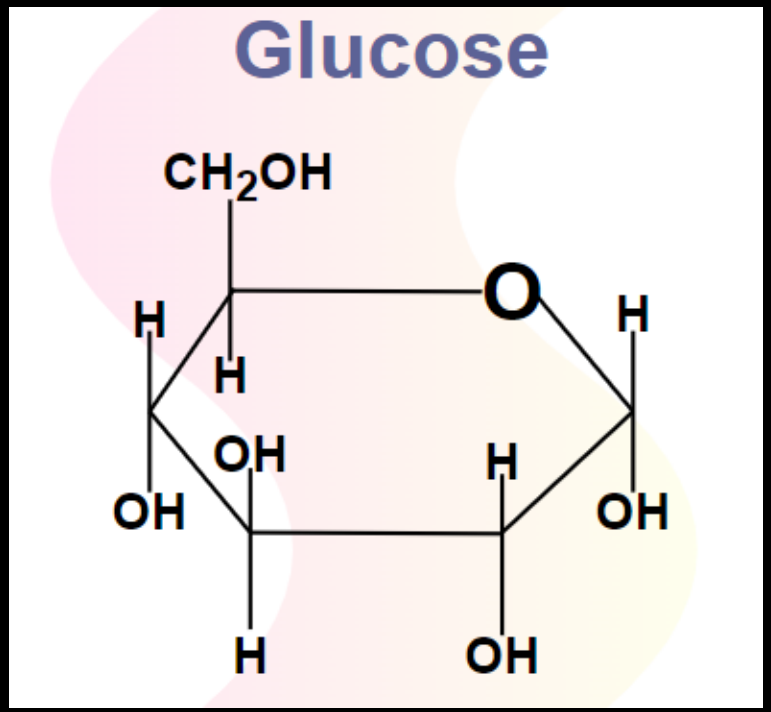
Glucose



3. The aldose and Ketose is differentiated by the following reagent:

(a) Br_2 water

(b) Fehling's solution

(c) Tollen's reagent

(d) None

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(a)Br_2 water

(b)Fehling's solution

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4. Which of the following factors is not responsible for the denaturation of proteins?

(a)Heat

(b)Charge

(c) pH change

(d) Organic solvents

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(b)Charge

(c) pH change

(d) Organic solvents

5. Protein contains

(a) Only α-amino acids

(b) Only β-amino acids

(c) Both α- and β-amino acids

(d) α-,β- and γ-amino acids

5. Protein contains

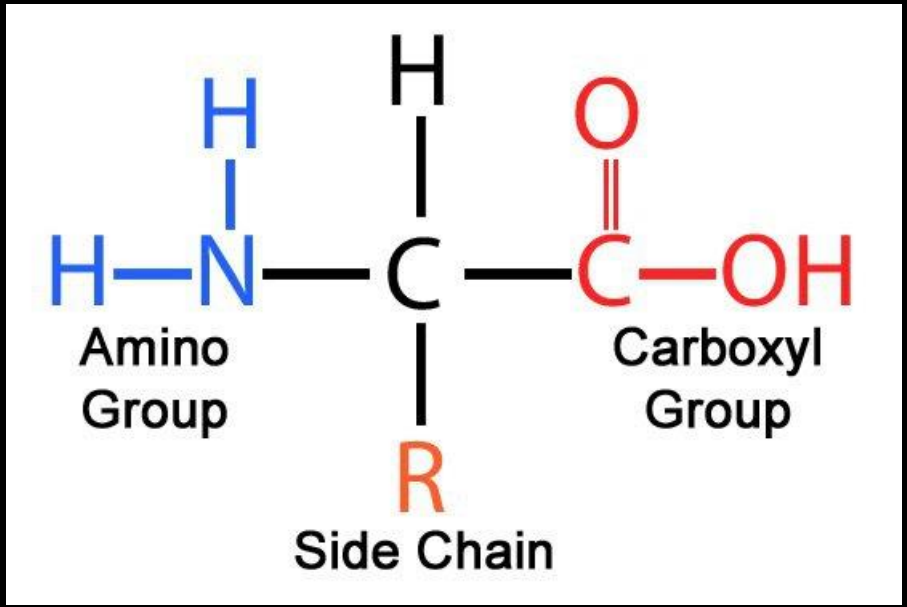
(a) Only α-amino acids

(b) Only β-amino acids

(c) Both α- and β-amino acids

(d) α-,β- and γ-amino acids

- An amino acid in which the amino group is located on the carbon atom at the position α to the carboxy group.



6. Which of the following statements is true about proteins?

(a) Proteins are made up of amino acids.

(b) Proteins are essential for the development of skin, teeth and bones.

(c) Protein is the only nutrient that can build, repair and maintain body tissues.

(d) All of the above

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(a) Proteins are made up of amino acids.

(b) Proteins are essential for the development of skin, teeth and bones.

(c) Protein is the only nutrient that can build, repair and maintain body tissues.

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7. What is a bond between amino acids called?

(a)Ionic bond

(b)Acidic bond

(c) Peptide bond

(d) Hydrogen bond

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(a)Ionic bond

(b)Acidic bond

(c) Peptide bond

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8. The linear arrangement of amino acid units in protein is called

(a) Primary structure

(b) Secondary structure

(c) Tertiary structure

(d) Quaternary structure

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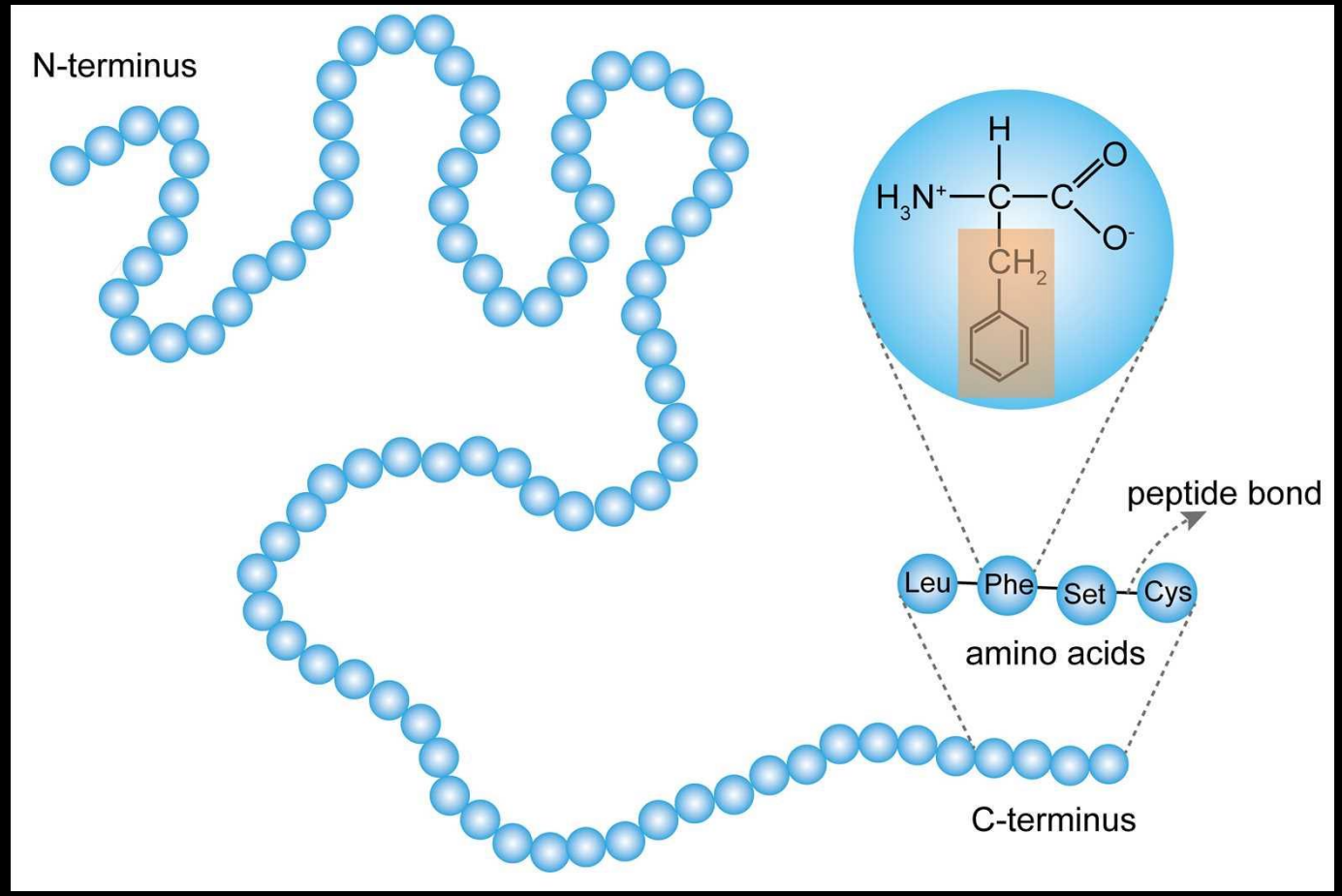

9. The α-Helix structure is hold in a coiled conformation partially due to:

(a) H-bonding

(b) Optical activity

(c) Delocalisation

(d) α-bond

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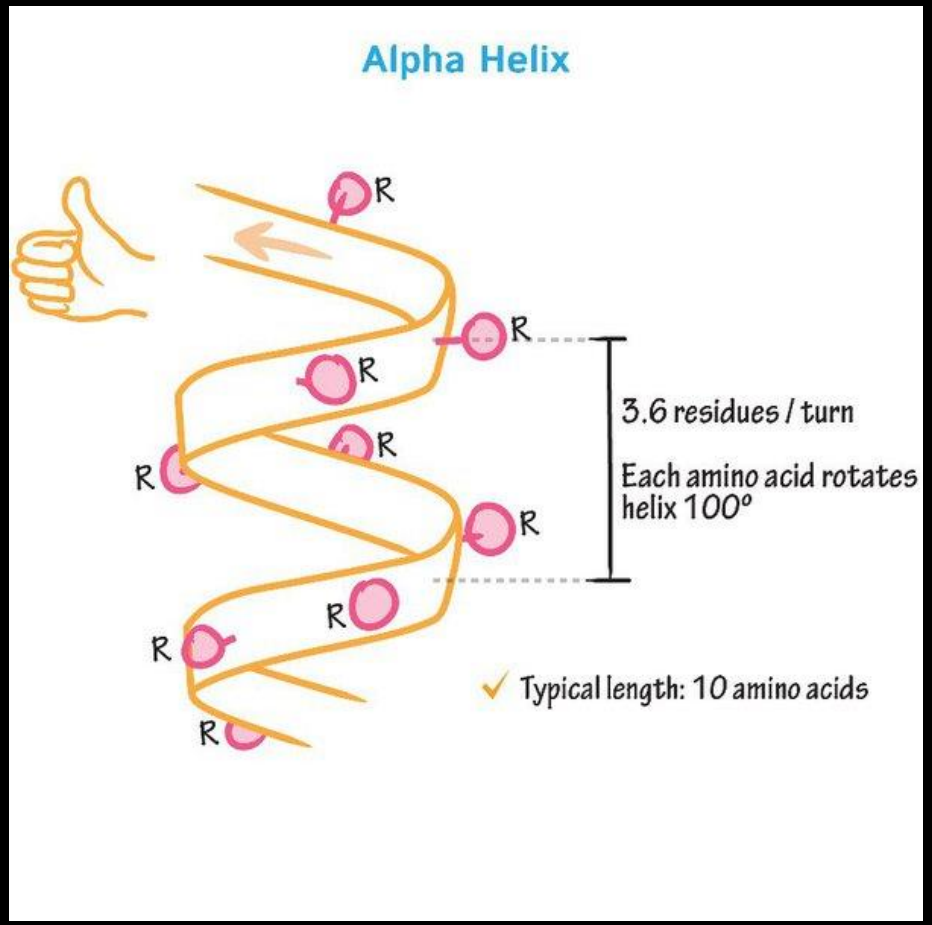

10. Fats are abundantly found in:

(a) Vegetative tissue

(b) Reproductive tissue

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) None of these

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(a) Vegetative tissue

(b) Reproductive tissue

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) None of these

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11. Identify unsaturated fatty acids from the following:

(a) Linoleic acid

(b) Oleic acid

(c) Palmitoleic acid

(d) All of these

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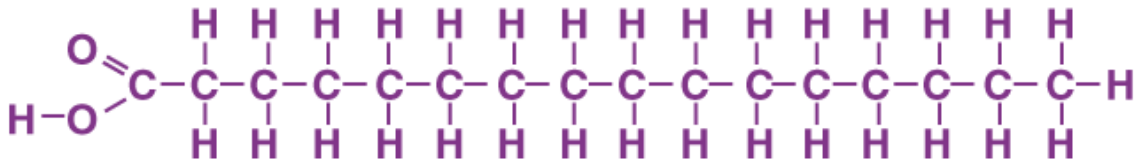
(a)Linoleic acid

(b)Oleic acid

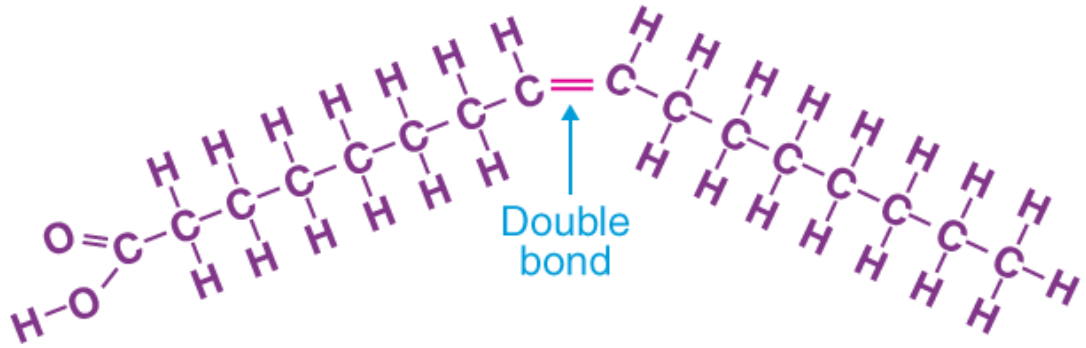
(c) Palmitoleic acid

(d) All of these

Saturated Fatty Acid



Unsaturated Fatty Acid



12. Nucleic acids combine with which biomolecule?

(a) Fats

(b) Carbohydrates

(c) Proteins

(d) Lipids

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(a) Fats

(b) Carbohydrates

(c) Proteins

(d) Lipids

13. Nucleotides are linked together to form nucleic acid through which type of bond?

(a) Glycosidic bond

(b) Phosphodiester bond

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

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(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

14. If a compound does not contain the phosphate group. It is known as:

(a)Nucleoside

(b)Nucleotide

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

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(a)Nucleoside

(b)Nucleotide

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

15. Which of the following is a pyrimidine base?

(a) Uracil (U)

(b) Cytosine (C)

(c) Thymine (T)

(d) All of these

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(b) Cytosine (C)

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16. In most of the nucleotides, the phosphate group is attached to which carbon of pentose sugar?

(a)C-I

(b)C-2

(c) C-4

(d) C-5

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(a)C-I

(b)C-2

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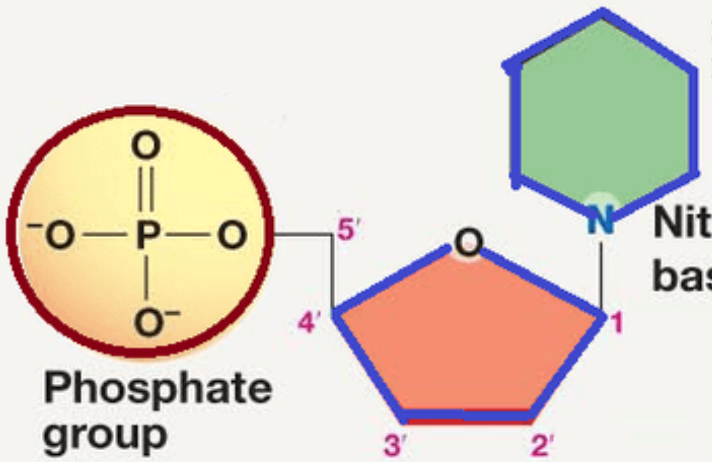
(d) C-5

Nucleotide

Purine: A/G }
Pyrimidine: T/C } DNA

Purine: A/G }
Pyrimdine: C/U } RNA



Nitrogenous base

Phosphate group

5-carbon sugar

In RNA: Ribose Sugar
In DNA: Deoxyribose Sugar

17. Which of the following is an enzyme?

(a)Urease

(b)Thymine

(c) Glycine

(d) Uracil

17. Which of the following is an enzyme?

(a)Urease

(b)Thymine

(c) Glycine

(d) Uracil

18. Lock and key model for enzyme action is given by:

(a)Emil Fischer

(b)Million

(c) Hopkins-Cote

(d) None of these

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(a)Emil Fischer

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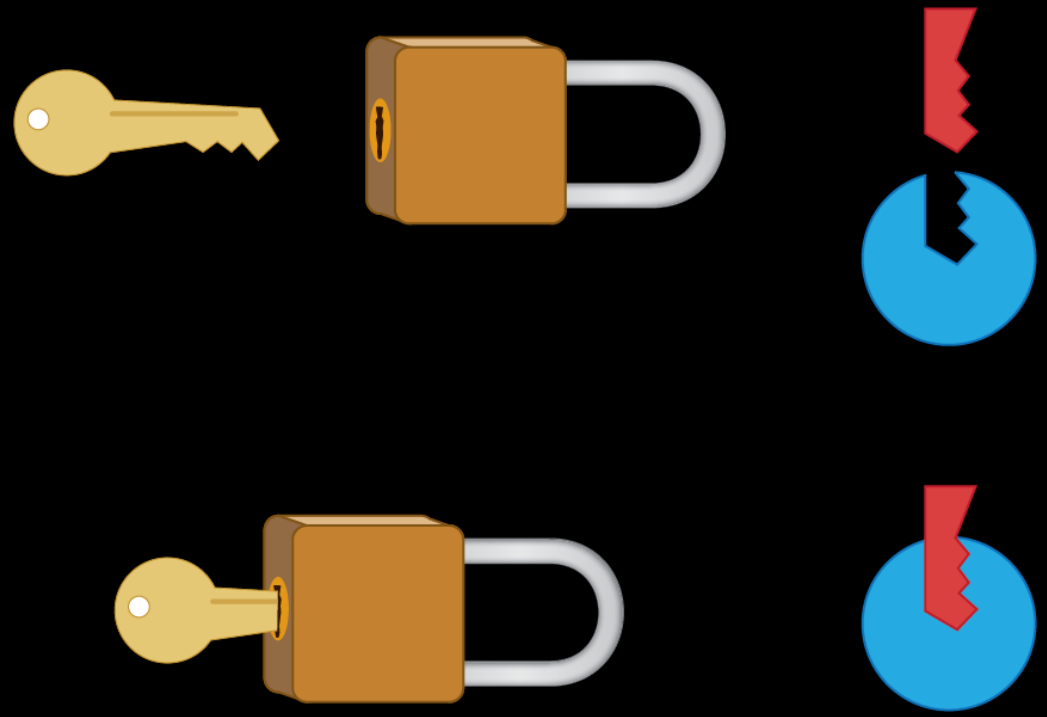

19. Enzymes are generally named after the:

(a) Compound on which they work

(b) Medium in which they act

(c) Compound which they form as product

(d) Place from where they are derived

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(a) Compound on which they work

(b) Medium in which they act

(c) Compound which they form as product

(d) Place from where they are derived

20. The enzyme which catalyzes the conversion of proteins to amino acids is:

(a)Invertase

(b)Urease

(c) Nuclease

(d) Protease

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(a)Invertase

(b)Urease

(c) Nuclease

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21. Which of the following vitamin helps in blood clotting?

(a)Vitamin A

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin D

(d) Vitamin K

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(a)Vitamin A

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin D

(d) Vitamin K

Vitamin K	Sources	Function	Deficiency
▪ K1 (Phylloquinone) 20C side chain. ▪ K2 (Menaquinone) 30C side chain ▪ K3(Menadione) synthetic vitamin	**Plant Sources:** Cauliflower, Cabbage, spinach, turnip greens, peas and soybean **Animal sources:** Dairy products like cheese, butter and farm products like eggs and liver.	▪ Coagulant	▪ Malabsorption of lipids, ▪ Post-traumatic bleeding, ▪ Internal bleeding

22. Which of the following is a tricarboxylic acid?

(a)Acetic acid

(b) Succinic acid

(c) Oxaloacetic acid

(d) Citric acid

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(a)Acetic acid

(b) Succinic acid

(c) Oxaloacetic acid

(d) **Citric acid**

23. The free fatty acids are transported by blood associated with

(a) β -lipoprotein

(b) a fatty acid-binding protein

(c) albumin

(d) none of the above

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(a) β -lipoprotein

(b) a fatty acid-binding protein

(c) albumin

(d) none of the above

24. Where are the enzymes for β-oxidation present?

(a) Nucleus

(b) Cytosol

(c) Mitochondria

(d) Golgi apparatus

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(a) Nucleus

(b) Cytosol

(c) Mitochondria

(d) Golgi apparatus

25. Fats after absorption, present in the circulation as

(a)VLDL

(b) HDL

(c) LDL

(d) Chylomicron

25. Fats after absorption, present in the circulation as

(a)VLDL

(b) HDL

(c) LDL

(d) Chylomicron

26. Where are ketone bodies synthesized?

(a) Brain

(b) Muscles

(c) Liver

(d) Adipose tissues

26. Where are ketone bodies synthesized?

(a) Brain

(b) Muscles

(c) Liver

(d) Adipose tissues

27. β- oxidation of fatty acids mostly occurs in

(a)brain

(b) adipose tissues

(c) liver

(d) muscles

27. β- oxidation of fatty acids mostly occurs in

(a)brain

(b) adipose tissues

(c) liver

(d) muscles

28. _____ is not a classified form of conjugated proteins.

(a) Lipoproteins

(b) Glycoproteins

(c) Metalloproteins

(d) Complete proteins

28. _____ is not a classified form of conjugated proteins.

(a) Lipoproteins

(b) Glycoproteins

(c) Metalloproteins

(d) Complete proteins

PROTEIN

Composition

Simple
- Albumin
- Globulin
- Histone
- Scleroprote-in

Conjugate
- Phosphoprotein
- Glycoprotein
- nucleoprotein
- Chromoprotein
- Lipoprotein
- Flavoprotein

Derived

Primary
- Coagulated
- Proteans
- Metaproteins

Secondary
- Proteoses
- Peptones
- Polypeptides
- Peptides

Structure
- Fibrous
- Globular
- Intermediate

29. Which of the following diseases is caused by protein deficiency?

(a)Anemia

(b) Kwashiorkor

(c) Hypothyroidism

(d) All of the above

29. Which of the following diseases is caused by protein deficiency?

(a)Anemia

(b) Kwashiorkor

(c) Hypothyroidism

(d) All of the above

30. The process of protein synthesis takes place in which of the following cell organelles?

(a) Nucleus

(b) Vacuoles

(c) Cytoplasm

(d) Mitochondria

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(a) Nucleus

(b) Vacuoles

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31. Which is the leading cause of blindness in children worldwide?

(a) Glaucoma

(b) Cataracts

(c) Colour blindness

(d) Vitamin A deficiency

31. Which is the leading cause of blindness in children worldwide?

(a) Glaucoma

(b) Cataracts

(c) Colour blindness

(d) Vitamin A deficiency

32. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Beriberi?

(a)Vitamin B1

(b) Vitamin B2

(c) Vitamin B6

(d) Vitamin B12

32. Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes Beriberi?

(a)Vitamin B1

(b) Vitamin B2

(c) Vitamin B6

(d) Vitamin B12

Vitamin B1	Sources	Function	Deficiency
▪ Thiamine	**Rich Sources -** Outer coatings of rice, wheat and yeast. **Good sources -** Whole cereals, pulses, oilseeds and nuts. **Fair sources -** Meat, liver and egg and fish.	▪ Carbohydrate metabolism	▪ Beri-beri ▪ Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome (cerebral beri-beri) ▪ Polyneuritis

33. The type of coiling in DNA is

(a)Zig-zag

(b) Left-handed

(c) Opposite

(d) Right-handed

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(a)Zig-zag

(b) Left-handed

(c) Opposite

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34. Presence of myoglobin in urine signifies

(a) Overload proteinuria

(b) Tubular proteinuria

(c) Glomerular proteinuria

(d) Postrenal proteinuria

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(a) Overload proteinuria

(b) Tubular proteinuria

(c) Glomerular proteinuria

(d) Postrenal proteinuria

35. Which of the following marker is used for the differential diagnosis of obstructive jaundice?

(a) Lactate dehydrogenase

(b) Creatine Kinase

(c) Carbonic anhydrase

(d) 5’- Nucleotidase

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(a) Lactate dehydrogenase

(b) Creatine Kinase

(c) Carbonic anhydrase

(d) 5’- Nucleotidase

36. Which of the following enzyme is a sensitive marker of alcoholic liver disease?

(a) Alanine transaminase

(b) Aspartate transaminase

(c) Gamma-Glutamyltransferase

(d) Alkaline phosphatase

36. Which of the following enzyme is a sensitive marker of alcoholic liver disease?

(a) Alanine transaminase

(b) Aspartate transaminase

(c) Gamma-Glutamyl transferase

(d) Alkaline phosphatase

37. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?

(a)Scurvy

(b) Rickets

(c) Pellagra

(d) Pernicious anaemia

37. Which of the following diseases is caused by the deficiency of Niacin?

(a)Scurvy

(b) Rickets

(c) Pellagra

(d) Pernicious anaemia

Vitamin B3	Sources	Function	Deficiency
▪ Niacin	▪ Whole grains, peanuts, legumes, yeast, liver, fish and meat are good sources.	▪ reduce cholesterol levels ▪ lower your risk of heart disease	▪ Pellagra

38. Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?

(a)Vitamin B

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin B12

(d) Vitamin K

38. Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?

(a)Vitamin B

(b) Vitamin C

(c) Vitamin B12

(d) Vitamin K

VITAMINS

Water soluble

Non B Complex

- Vitamin C

B Complex

Energy Releasing

- Thiamine B1
- Riboflavin B2
- Niacin B3
- Pantothenic acid B5
- Biotin B6
- Pyridoxine B7

Hematopoeitic

- Folic Acid B9
- Cyanocobalamin B12

Fat soluble

- A
- D
- E
- K

39. Which of the following nutrient deficiency causes megaloblastic anaemia?

(a) Folic acid

(b) Niacin

(c) Pyridoxine

(d) Cobalamin

39. Which of the following nutrient deficiency causes megaloblastic anaemia?

(a)Folic acid

(b) Niacin

(c) Pyridoxine

(d) Cobalamin

Vitamin B9	Sources	Function	Deficiency
▪ **Folic acid**	Green leafy vegetables, whole grains , cerals , liver, kidney, yeast , eggs	▪ Helps form red blood cells. ▪ Helps produce DNA, the building block of the human body.	▪ Megaloblastic anaemia

40. Which of the following vitamin functions as both, hormone and visual pigment?

(a) Thiamine

(b) Retinal

(c) Riboflavin

(d) Folic acid

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(a) Thiamine

(b) Retinal

(c) Riboflavin

(d) Folic acid

Vitamin	Sources	Function	Deficiency
Vitamin A is a collection of compounds known as retinoids.	fish liver oil, beef liver, cheese, milk, and other. ➢ Sources of beta carotene : sweet potato, kale, spinach carrots, cereals.	Vision, the immune system	loss of night vision

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