



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22
Programme – Diploma in Pharmacy
Course Name – Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology
Course Code - 1.4T
(Year I)

Time allotted: 1 Hrs.35 Min.

c) Disaccharide

Full Marks: 80

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 80=80

Choose the correct alternative from the following:

(1) Biuret test is qualitative test for	
a) Protein	b) Carbohydrate
c) Lipid	d) Vitamin
(2) Molisch's test is qualitative test for	
a) Lipid	b) Protein
c) Vitamin	d) Carbohydrate
(3) Co-enzyme is	
a) Protein in nature	b) Non-protein in nature
c) Acidic in nature	d) None of the above
(4) The normal platelet count is	
a) 2-5 lacs per cu.mm of blood	b) 2-8 lacs per cu.mm of blood
c) 3-5 lacs per cu.mm of blood	d) 1-5 lacs per cu.mm of blood
(5) Which hormone is responsible for regulation	of water metabolism
a) Vasopressin	b) Aldosterone
c) Renin	d) All of these
(6) Lactose is made up of	
a) One glucose molecule and one galactose molecule	b) Two glucose molecule
c) Two galactose molecule	d) One glucose and one fructose molecule
(7) Heparin is a	
a) Monosaccharide	h) Aldose

d) Hetero polysaccharide

(8) Rickets occur due to deficiency of		
a) Vitamin E	b) Vitamin A	
c) Vitamin D	d) Vitamin K	
(9) The normal WBC count is		No. acres 1
a) 4000 to 11000 per cu. mm of blood		per cu. mm of blood
c) 4000 to 15000 per cu. mm of blood	d) 6000 to 11000	per cu. mm of blood
(10) Which of the following is not excreted thr	ough urine?	
a) Lactic acid	b) Sodium	LIERARY
c) Sulphur	d) Urea	Brank Huxate -700
(11) Milky white colour of urine is due to the	presence of	lerated.
a) Ketone bodies	b) Urea	
c) Uric acid	d) Fat globules	
(12) Which of the following is a sulphur conta	nining amino acid	
a) Glycine	b) Tryptopnan	
c) Methionine	d) Valine	
(13) Which Nucleic Acid is responsible for tra	ansmission of genetic co	des?
a) DNA	b) RNA	
c) DNA and RNA	d) None of these	
(14) Normal hemoglobin content in female		
a) 12-14 mg/100cc	b) 8-10 mg/100d	
c) 15-20 mg/100cc	d) None of these	
(15) Deficiency of vitamin B12 leads to		
a) Scurvy	b) Pellagra	
c) Pernicious anemia	d) Rickets	
(16) Goiter occurrs due to the deficiency of		
a) Br	b) Na	
e) Cl	d) I	
(17) The normal blood glucose level is		
a) 80-120mg/dl	b) 120-150mg/	
c) 10-50mg/dl	d) 200-300mg/	dl .
(18) The coenzyme form of niacin is	TOM DEVISE:	
a) NAD	b) TPN	
c) FMN	d) All of these	
(19) pH of urine is		
a) 4 to 8	b) 5 to 6	
c) 7 to 10	d) 5 to 7	ala of alueose is
(20) In anaerobic glycolysis number of AT	P production from one m	lote of glucose is
a) 3	b) 2	
c) 5	d) 7	
(21) The blood pH is about	10.70	
a) 7.4	b) 6.8	
c) 4.5	d) 14	

(22) Fasting blood sugar range is	
a) 70 - 100 mg/dl	b) 90 - 120 mg/dl
c) 60 - 120 mg/dl	d) 40 - 90 mg/d1
(23) The normal value of ESR in men is	LIERARY
a) 5-15 mm	b) 4-10 mm
c) 5-13 mm	d) 9-11 mm
(24) The process of blood clotting is initiated by	
a) Prothombin	b) Fibrinogen
c) Fibrinogen	d) Thromboplastin
(25) Vitamin K deficiency results in the disorder of	
a) Defective blood clotting	b) Dermatitis
c) Anemia	d) Blindness
(26) Ribose is	
a) Triose	b) Tetrose
c) Pentose	d) Hexose
(27) Alanine is a	
a) Essential amino acid	b) Non essential amino acid.
c) Both essential and non essential amino	a)
acid.	(Carbohydrate
(28) Transamination takes place principally in	
a) Liver	b) Muscles
c) Stomach	d) Gall bladder
(29) Proteins are precipitated by adding	
a) Water	b) Sodium Hydroxide
c) Formaldehyde	d) Trichloro acetic acid
(30) Red to reddish brown colour of urine is due to	the presence of
a) Fat globules	b) Ketone bodies
e) Uric acid	d) Hemoglobin
(31) The major site of fat digestion	
a) Large Intestine	b) Small Intestine
c) Kidney	d) Liver
(32) The function of iron is	
a) Formation of bones and teeth	b) Control excitability of nerves
c) Regulate permeability of membrane	d) Synthesis of hemoglobin
(33) The general formula for lipid is	
a) CnH2nOn	b) CnH2n+1On
c) CnH2nCOOH	d) CnH2n+1COOH
(34) The fats are	
a) Completely insoluble in water	b) sparingly soluble in water
c) Completely soluble in water	d) None of these
(35) Cholesterol consist of	
a) 27 carbons	b) 30 carbons
c) 14 carbons	d) 35 carbons

(36) Wilson disease occurs due to abnormal s	secreti	on of	
		b) Iron	
a) Cu2+		d) Mg2+	
c) Ca2+			
(37) Cobalt is component of		b) Vitamin-A	LIERAR
a) Vitamin-B6		d) Vitamin-D	Brainware Uni
c) Vitamin-B12	S		Negrative, Audio 15
(38) The main protein of connective tissue is		b) Myosin	
a) Keratin		d) Melanin	
c) Collagen			
(39) The sugar present in nucleic acid is		b) Xylose	
a) Ribose		d) Fructose	
c) Glycose	raction		
(40) Which element is required for the cont	raction	b) Sodium	
a) Calcium		d) Manganese	
c) Magnesium	- Ale anic		
(41) The first amino acid during protein syn	nuiesis	b) Formylated	arginine
a) Arginine		d) Methionine	5
c) Formylated methionine	• 27	d) Wednesday	
(42) Creatinine level in urine gets elevated	111	L) He mothy rois	diem
a) Addison's disease		b) Hypothyroid d) Nephritis	disiii
c) Typhoid fever		d) Nephritis	
(43) Hyperlipidemia is excess of		1 X E Cottor o	aid
a) Cholesterol and triglycerides	1	b) Free fatty a	
c) Glucose		d) Ketone bod	lies
(44) Which one of these vitamin is a part of	of coe	nzyme	
a) Vitamin-A		b) Vitamin-C	ana
c) Thiamine		d) None of the	ese
(45) Xanthoproteic test is positive in protein	ein co	ntaining	71
a) Sulphur containing	b) Alpha-amino acid d) Aromatic amino acid		
c) Aliphatic amino acid		d) Aromatic a	amino acid
(46) Neutral amino acid is			
a) Leucine	b) Lysine		
c) Aspartic acid		d) Histidine	
(47) Blood platelets are formed by			
a) W.B.C	b) Bonemarrow		
c) Spleen		d) Spleen an	d Bonemarrow
(48) Lipogenesis is the formation of			
a) Glucose from fats	b) Fats from glucose		
c) Fats from surplus glucose		d) Glycogen	from fats
(49) A keto sugar can be detected by			
a) Fehling's test		b) Benedict	
c) Seliwanoff's test		d) Molisch	test

(50) Reichert-Meissel value of Butter is		
a) 32	b) 100	
c) 12	d) 150	LIERARY
(51) Deficiency of vitamin -B1 produces a dis	STATE STATE OF THE	Brakeware Universely
a) Beriberi	b) Pellagra	
c) Anemia	d) Scurvy	
(52) A component of Coenzyme A is		
a) Inosine	b) Thiamine	
c) Pantothenic acid	d) Pyridoxine	
(53) The volume of water in the human body i		
a) 60%-70%	b) 90%-100%	
c) 10%-20%	d) 30%-40%	
(54) Cellulose contains		
a) Beta glycosidiclinkage	b) Alpha glycosidic linkag	4
c) Delta glycosidic linkage	d) Gamma glycosidic linka	
(55) Starch contains	and gry costdic links	ige
a) Beta glycosidic linkage	b) Alpha glycosidic linkago	
c) Delta glycosidic linkage	d) Gamma glycosidic linka	
(56) Deficiency disease of vitamin-B2 is	a) Califfia grycosidic illika	ge
a) Beriberi	b) Glossitis	
c) Infertility	d) Cancer	
(57) Deficiency disease of niacin is	u) cuncer	
a) Beriberi	b) Epilepsy	
c) Pellagra	d) Cheilosis	
(58) Scurvy occur due to deficiency disease of	Chenosis	
a) Vitamin-A	b) Vitamin-D	
c) Vitamin-E	d) Vitamin-C	
(59) Co-enzymes are	S) Hamilin C	
a) Heat stable	b) Heat unstable	
c) Heat stable and Heat unstable	d) None of these	
(60) Protein that has different primary structure		namad as
a) Monomer	b) Dimer	idified as
c) Isoforms	d) Peptides	
(61) Haemoglobin is a pigment found in red blo	od cells and its function is to trans	mont
a) Oxygen	b) Carbon dioxide	sport
c) Peptide	d) Amino acids	
(62) The primary structure of protein represent a		
Linear sequence of amino acid joined together by peptide bond	b) 3 dimensional structure of	f protein
c) Sub unit structure of protein	d) Helical structure of protein	
63) A dipeptide has	y and acture of protein	
a) 2 amino acids and one peptide bonds	b) 2 amino acids and 2 peptio	de honde
c) 3 amino acids and 3 peptide bonds	d) 4 amino acids and 4 peptio	
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(64) Tertiary structure of protein is main		
a) Peptide bond	b) Di-sulphide bond	
c) Hydrogen bond	d) All of these	LIER
(65) Which of the following is not include	led in fat soluble vitamins?	Arahware I
a) Vitamin A	b) Vitamin D	Nerwood, Kolk
e) Vitamin E	d) Vitamin B	
(66) Starch is an example of		
a) Monosaccharide	b) Oligosaccharides	
c) Polysaccharides	d) Lipids	
(67) Which of following is important in	vision?	
a) Vitamin A	b) Vitamin B	
c) Vitamin C	d) Vitamin D	
(68) Which of following is necessary fo	r proper bone and tooth growth?	
a) Vitamin A	b) Vitamin B	
c) Vitamin C	d) Vitamin D	
(69) Linkage which joins two amino ac	id units is called	
a) Peptide bond	b) Covalent bond	
c) Ionic bond	d) Hydrogen bond	
(70) Which of following is added to fru	it juices and flavoured drinks to preve	ent scurvy
a) Vitamin A	b) Vitamin B	
c) Vitamin C	d) Vitamin D	
(71) Which of following are called sim	plest carbohydrates?	
a) Monosaccharaides	b) Oligosaccharides	
e) Polysaccharides	d) Starch	
(72) Which of following regulates bloo	d calcium?	
a) Vitamin A	b) Vitamin B	
c) Vitamin C	d) Vitamin D	
(73) Which of following are further cla	issified as trioses, tetroses, pentoses, l	nexoses etc?
a) Monosaccharaides	b) Oligosaccharides	
c) Polysaccharides	d) Starch	
(74) Which of following are called bui	lding blocks of all proteins?	
a) Vitamins	b) Amines	
c) Lipids	d) Amino acids	
(75) Molecular formula of glucose is		
a) C12H22O11	b) C18H32O16	
c) C6H12O6	d) None of these	
(76) Enzymes are protein in nature and	d are used as	
a) Biological catalyst	b) Chemical catalyst	
c) Reaction inhibitor	d) Reaction stopper	
(77) Sugars which rotate plane of pola	rized light in clockwise direction are	called
a) Lactose sugar	b) Complex sugar	
c) Dextrose sugar	d) Simple sugar	

(78) Which of the following is aldotrioses? a) Dihydroxyacetone b) Glyceroldehyde d) Erythrose c) Ribose (79) To possess optical activity, a compound must be a) A carbohydrate b) A hexose c) Asymmetric d) D-glucose (80) Which of the following is a heteropolysaccharide? Barasal Kolkata - 70012E a) Cellulose b) Hyaluronate

c) Glycogen

d) Starch