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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.

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
 - b) Aldose
 - c) Disaccharide
 - d) Hetero polysaccharide

- (8) Rickets occur due to deficiency of
- a) Vitamin E
c) Vitamin D
b) Vitamin A
d) Vitamin K
- (9) The normal WBC count is
- a) 4000 to 11000 per cu. mm of blood
c) 4000 to 15000 per cu. mm of blood
b) 9000 to 11000 per cu. mm of blood
d) 6000 to 11000 per cu. mm of blood
- (10) Which of the following is not excreted through urine?
- a) Lactic acid
c) Sulphur
b) Sodium
d) Urea
- (11) Milky white colour of urine is due to the presence of
- a) Ketone bodies
c) Uric acid
b) Urea
d) Fat globules
- (12) Which of the following is a sulphur containing amino acid
- a) Glycine
c) Methionine
b) Tryptophan
d) Valine
- (13) Which Nucleic Acid is responsible for transmission of genetic codes?
- a) DNA
c) DNA and RNA
b) RNA
d) None of these
- (14) Normal hemoglobin content in female
- a) 12-14 mg/100cc
c) 15-20 mg/100cc
b) 8-10 mg/100cc
d) None of these
- (15) Deficiency of vitamin B12 leads to
- a) Scurvy
c) Pernicious anemia
b) Pellagra
d) Rickets
- (16) Goiter occurs due to the deficiency of _____
- a) Br
c) Cl
b) Na
d) I
- (17) The normal blood glucose level is
- a) 80-120mg/dl
c) 10-50mg/dl
b) 120-150mg/dl
d) 200-300mg/dl
- (18) The coenzyme form of niacin is
- a) NAD
c) FMN
b) TPN
d) All of these
- (19) pH of urine is
- a) 4 to 8
c) 7 to 10
b) 5 to 6
d) 5 to 7
- (20) In anaerobic glycolysis number of ATP production from one mole of glucose is
- a) 3
c) 5
b) 2
d) 7
- (21) The blood pH is about
- a) 7.4
c) 4.5
b) 6.8
d) 14

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- (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/dl
- (23) The normal value of ESR in men is
- 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 acid.
 - d) 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
 - c) 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) $C_nH_{2n}O_n$
 - b) $C_nH_{2n+1}O_n$
 - c) $C_nH_{2n}COOH$
 - d) $C_nH_{2n+1}COOH$
- (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

- (50) Reichert-Meissel value of Butter is
a) 32
b) 100
c) 12
d) 150
- (51) Deficiency of vitamin -B1 produces a disease known as
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 is _____
a) 60%-70%
b) 90%-100%
c) 10%-20%
d) 30%-40%
- (54) Cellulose contains
a) Beta glycosidic linkage
b) Alpha glycosidic linkage
c) Delta glycosidic linkage
d) Gamma glycosidic linkage
- (55) Starch contains
a) Beta glycosidic linkage
b) Alpha glycosidic linkage
c) Delta glycosidic linkage
d) Gamma glycosidic linkage
- (56) Deficiency disease of vitamin-B2 is
a) Beriberi
b) Glossitis
c) Infertility
d) Cancer
- (57) Deficiency disease of niacin is
a) Beriberi
b) Epilepsy
c) Pellagra
d) Cheilosis
- (58) Scurvy occur due to deficiency disease of
a) Vitamin-A
b) Vitamin-D
c) Vitamin-E
d) Vitamin-C
- (59) Co-enzymes are
a) Heat stable
b) Heat unstable
c) Heat stable and Heat unstable
d) None of these
- (60) Protein that has different primary structure but performs same functions are named as
a) Monomer
b) Dimer
c) Isoforms
d) Peptides
- (61) Haemoglobin is a pigment found in red blood cells and its function is to transport
a) Oxygen
b) Carbon dioxide
c) Peptide
d) Amino acids
- (62) The primary structure of protein represent as
a) Linear sequence of amino acid joined together by peptide bond
b) 3 dimensional structure of protein
c) Sub unit structure of protein
d) Helical structure of protein
- (63) A dipeptide has
a) 2 amino acids and one peptide bonds
b) 2 amino acids and 2 peptide bonds
c) 3 amino acids and 3 peptide bonds
d) 4 amino acids and 4 peptide bonds

- (64) Tertiary structure of protein is maintained by
 a) Peptide bond
 b) Di-sulphide bond
 c) Hydrogen bond
 d) All of these
- (65) Which of the following is not included in fat soluble vitamins?
 a) Vitamin A
 b) Vitamin D
 c) 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 for proper bone and tooth growth?
 a) Vitamin A
 b) Vitamin B
 c) Vitamin C
 d) Vitamin D
- (69) Linkage which joins two amino acid units is called
 a) Peptide bond
 b) Covalent bond
 c) Ionic bond
 d) Hydrogen bond
- (70) Which of following is added to fruit juices and flavoured drinks to prevent scurvy
 a) Vitamin A
 b) Vitamin B
 c) Vitamin C
 d) Vitamin D
- (71) Which of following are called simplest carbohydrates?
 a) Monosaccharides
 b) Oligosaccharides
 c) Polysaccharides
 d) Starch
- (72) Which of following regulates blood calcium?
 a) Vitamin A
 b) Vitamin B
 c) Vitamin C
 d) Vitamin D
- (73) Which of following are further classified as trioses, tetroses, pentoses, hexoses etc?
 a) Monosaccharides
 b) Oligosaccharides
 c) Polysaccharides
 d) Starch
- (74) Which of following are called building blocks of all proteins?
 a) Vitamins
 b) Amines
 c) Lipids
 d) Amino acids
- (75) Molecular formula of glucose is
 a) $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
 b) $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$
 c) $C_6H_{12}O_6$
 d) None of these
- (76) Enzymes are protein in nature and are used as
 a) Biological catalyst
 b) Chemical catalyst
 c) Reaction inhibitor
 d) Reaction stopper
- (77) Sugars which rotate plane of polarized light in clockwise direction are called
 a) Lactose sugar
 b) Complex sugar
 c) Dextrose sugar
 d) Simple sugar

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(78) Which of the following is aldotrioses?

- a) Dihydroxyacetone
- b) Glyceroldehyde
- c) Ribose
- d) Erythrose

(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?

- a) Cellulose
- b) Hyaluronate
- c) Glycogen
- d) Starch

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