**SLR-TV - 57** 



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## B.Pharm. (Semester – I) (Old CBCS) Examination, 2018 BIOCHEMISTRY – I

-	d Date: Wednesday, 26-12-2018 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Max. Marks	: 70		
1. Mu	ıltiple choice questions :	(15×1=	<del>-</del> 15)		
1)	lodine solution produces no colour with				
	a) Cellulose	b) Dextrin			
	c) Starch	d) Glycogen			
2)	The epimers of glucose				
	a) Fructose	b) Ribose			
	c) Galactose	d) Deoxyribose			
3)	The distinguishing test between	monosaccharides and disaccharides is			
	a) Barfoed's test	b) Bial's test			
	c) Seliwanoff's test	d) Hydrolysis test			
4)	he non carbohydrate moiety found in glycoside is known as				
	a) Glycon	b) Cofactor			
	c) Aglycon	d) Coenzyme			
5)	Ribose and deoxyribose differ in structure around a single carbon, namely				
	a) C <sub>2</sub>	b) C <sub>3</sub>			
	c) C <sub>1</sub>	d) C <sub>4</sub>			
6)	During cell fractionation rough ER is disrupted to form small vesicles called				
	a) Cristae	b) Mitosol			
	c) Microsomes	d) Chromosomes	.T.O.		

7)	7) The transport for which ATP (metabolic energy) is required					
	a) Active	b)	Facilitated			
	c) Passive	d)	Osmotic			
8)	The $\beta$ -oxidation proper of fatty acid takes place in					
	a) Cytosol	b)	Nucleus			
	c) Mitochondrial matrix	d)	Golgi body			
9)	Waxes contain higher alcohol named as					
	a) Cetyl	b)	Ethyl			
	c) Acetyl	d)	Phytyl			
10)	0) Lieberman-Burchard reaction is performed to detect					
	a) Glycerol	b)	Sterol			
	c) Cholesterol	d)	Fatty acid			
11) Lenolenic and arachidonic acid are formed from						
	a) Lenoleic acid	b)	Stearic acid			
	c) Palmitic acid	d)	None of above			
12)	The number of of iodine	ab	sorbed by 100 grams of fat is called			
	as iodine number.					
	a) Kilograms	b)	Miligrams			
	c) Grams	d)	Micrograms			
13)	-	2 r	molecule of acetyl-CoA is oxidized			
	through TCA cycle					
	a) 24	b)	38			
	c) 12	d)	36			
14)	Rancidity of fat is prevented by addition of					
	a) Vitamin A	b)	Vitamin D			
	c) Vitamin E	d)	Vitamin K			
15)	$\alpha\text{-D-glucose}$ and $\beta\text{-D-glucose}$ are					
	a) Anomers	b)	Optical isomers			
	c) Epimers	d)	None of the above			



2. Answer any five of the following questions :

 $(5 \times 5 = 25)$ 

- 1) Give structure and function of mitochondria and golgi apparatus.
- 2) Explain the significance of Osazone test and Fehling's test.
- 3) Define terms uniport, symport and antiport. Differentiate between acitve and passive transport.
- 4) Explain structure and biosynthesis of cholesterol.
- 5) Why sucrose is called as nonreducing sugar? Explain with structure. Add note on inversion of sucrose.
- 6) Describe  $\beta$ -oxidation of fatty acid.
- 3. Answer any three of the following questions:

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

- 1) Define carbohydrates. Give detail classification.
- 2) Explain the term biological oxidation. Explain in detail respiration chain.
- 3) Explain in detail classification of phospholipids with structures.
- 4) Explain in detail glycogenesis and glycogenolysis. Add note on its significance.