REV-01 BSZ/02/07

## B.Sc. ZOOLOGY FOURTH SEMESTER (REPEAT) BIOCHEMISTRY OF METABOLIC PROCESSES BSZ-403

2023/06 SET

Full Marks: 70

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Objective )

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20  $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

Choose the correct answer from the following:

- a. Metabolic regulation always depends on control by hormones
- c. Most of the metabolic pathways are not regulated
- Which of the following statements is true about the regulation of metabolic pathway? b. Most of the metabolic pathways are regulated
  - d. Metabolic regulation does not depend on control by hormones
- What is the name of the molecule that the cell uses to directly control metabolic pathways?
  - a. Enzyme

- b. Substrate
- d. ATP c. Product
- Which of the following cycle shows amphibolic pathway?
  - a. Citric acid cycle

b. Glyoxylate

c. Glycolysis

- d. Lipid metabolism
- 4. The body's central metabolic clearing house is:
  - a. Adipose tissue

b. Brain

c. Skeletal muscle

- d. Liver
- 5. When two reactions are connected through a common intermediate, they are said to be:
  - a. Regulated

b. Inhibited

c. Coupled

- d. Compartmentalized
- 6. Pyruvate is the precursor of:
  - a. Alanine

b. Glutamate

c. Serine

- d. Proline
- 7. Which of the following gives rise to methionine, threonine and lysine?
  - a. Pyruvate c. Glutamate

b. Aspartate

- d. Serine
- 8. Which of the following is a non-essential amino acid?
  - a. Lysine c. Serine

- b. Leucine d. Methionine
- 9. In which form the nitrogen is incorporated into an amino acid?
  - a. Nitrite

b. Glutamate

c. Nitrate

d. Ammonium ion

| <ul><li>0. The carbon skeleton of glycogenic amino a</li><li>a. α-ketoglutarate</li><li>c. Fumarate</li></ul>             | acids is finally degraded to:  b. Succinyl CoA  d. Any of the above                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol> <li>The EMP pathway in eukaryotes usually ta. Nucleus</li> <li>Mitochondria</li> </ol>                               | akes place in: b. Lysosome d. Cytoplasm                                                             |
| <ul> <li>The free fatty acids are transported by bloca. β-lipoprotein</li> <li>Globulin</li> </ul>                        | od in association with: b. Albumin d. Hemoglobin                                                    |
| <ul><li>3. Electron transport system (ETS) is present mitochondria?</li><li>a. Inner membrane</li><li>c. Matrix</li></ul> | b. Outer membrane                                                                                   |
| <ul> <li>I. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven b</li> <li>a. Protons</li> <li>c. Electrons</li> </ul>                | <ul><li>d. Stroma</li><li>by the movement of:</li><li>b. NADH</li><li>d. All of the above</li></ul> |
| <ul><li>i. Glucose 6-phosphatase enzyme is present i</li><li>a. Cytoplasm</li><li>c. Lysosome</li></ul>                   |                                                                                                     |
| <ul><li>How many ATP is/are required for activat</li><li>a. 1</li><li>c. 3</li></ul>                                      | ion of fatty acid? b. 2· d. 4                                                                       |
| <ul> <li>In Gluconeogenesis Glucose is produced from a. Pyruvate</li> <li>c. Glutamic acid</li> </ul>                     | om: b. Glycerol d. All of them                                                                      |
| <ul> <li>Pentose Phosphate Pathway produces:</li> <li>a. Ribose sugar</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> </ul>               | b. NADPH d. None of these                                                                           |
| <ul> <li>Inhibitor of Electron Transport chain is/are</li> <li>a. Cyanide</li> <li>c. Both a &amp; b</li> </ul>           | b. Carbon Monoxide d. None of these                                                                 |
| Molecules inhibit ATP synthesis without aft synthase is called:  a. Inhibitor  c. Inducer                                 | b. Uncoupler                                                                                        |
|                                                                                                                           | d. Catalyst                                                                                         |

2 USTM/COE/R-01

## (Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. Marks: 50 [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] Briefly write about TCA cycle. Why TCA cycle is called amphibolic? 1. 7+3=10 Explain regulatory steps of glycolysis. What is the fate of pyruvate? 7+3=10 What is glycogen? Write about glycogenolysis. 2+8=10 3. 2+8=10 What are the differences between catabolic and anabolic pathway? 4 Write down how the metabolism of fat, carbohydrate and protein lead to the liberation of Acetyl CoA with proper illustration. 5+5=10 What are the different sites where metabolism takes place? Write about the regulation of metabolism. 5+5=10 Describe the salient features and mechanism of transamination with 6. proper illustration. 2+8=10 What is oxidative phosphorylation? How is the Proton gradient 7. established during the Electron Transport System? Describe  $\beta$ -oxidation of Palmitic acid( $C_{16}$ ). 10 8.

== \*\*\* = =