

SSR DEGREE AND PG COLLEGE AUTONOMOUS NIZAMABAD
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
SEM-II INTERNAL QUESTION BANK- 1
PAPER- NUTRITIONAL BIOCHEMISTRY AND HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY

I.MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Glycolysis occurs in the

- a) Mitochondria
- b) Nucleus
- c) Cytoplasm
- d) Ribosome

Answer: c) Cytoplasm

2. The end product of glycolysis is

- a) Acetyl CoA
- b) Pyruvate
- c) Lactate
- d) Glucose

Answer: b) Pyruvate

3. Citric acid cycle takes place in

- a) Cytoplasm
- b) Ribosome
- c) Mitochondria
- d) Nucleus

Answer: c) Mitochondria

4. Formation of glycogen from glucose is called

- a) Glycogenolysis
- b) Gluconeogenesis
- c) Glycogenesis
- d) Glycolysis

Answer: c) Glycogenesis

5. Breakdown of glycogen into glucose is

- a) Glycogenesis
- b) Glycogenolysis
- c) Glycolysis
- d) Lipolysis

Answer: b) Glycogenolysis

6. Gluconeogenesis mainly occurs in the

- a) Kidney
- b) Muscle
- c) Liver
- d) Brain

Answer: c) Liver

7. The basic unit of protein is

- a) Fatty acid
- b) Glucose
- c) Amino acid
- d) Glycerol

Answer: c) Amino acid

8. Transamination involves transfer of

- a) Carbon group
- b) Amino group
- c) Methyl group
- d) Phosphate group

Answer: b) Amino group

9. Urea is formed in the

- a) Kidney
- b) Liver
- c) Lung
- d) Brain

Answer: b) Liver

10. Essential fatty acids must be obtained from

- a) Liver
- b) Body synthesis
- c) Diet
- d) Muscles

Answer: c) Diet

11. Beta-oxidation is the breakdown of

- a) Carbohydrates
- b) Proteins
- c) Fatty acids
- d) Vitamins

Answer: c) Fatty acids

12. Water-soluble vitamins are

- a) Stored in body

- b) Fat soluble
- c) Excreted in urine
- d) Toxic

Answer: c) Excreted in urine

13. Fat-soluble vitamins include

- a) B and C
- b) A, D, E, K
- c) B₁, B₂
- d) C only

Answer: b) A, D, E, K

14. Iron is a

- a) Macro mineral
- b) Micro mineral
- c) Electrolyte
- d) Vitamin

Answer: b) Micro mineral

15. Intracellular fluid is rich in

- a) Sodium
- b) Chloride
- c) Potassium
- d) Calcium

Answer: c) Potassium

16. Extracellular fluid is rich in

- a) Potassium
- b) Magnesium
- c) Sodium
- d) Phosphate

Answer: c) Sodium

17. Normal blood pH is

- a) 6.8
- b) 7.0
- c) 7.35–7.45
- d) 8.0

Answer: c) 7.35–7.45

18. Enzymes are mainly

- a) Lipids
- b) Carbohydrates

- c) Proteins
- d) Vitamins

Answer: c) Proteins

19. The lock and key model explains

- a) Digestion
- b) Absorption
- c) Enzyme action
- d) Respiration

Answer: c) Enzyme action

20. Which is NOT a function of water?

- a) Temperature regulation
- b) Solvent
- c) Energy production
- d) Transport

Answer: c) Energy production

II.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Glycolysis is the breakdown of _____ into pyruvate.

Answer: Glucose

2. TCA cycle is also known as _____ cycle.

Answer: Krebs

3. Glycogen is stored in the _____ and _____.

Answer: Liver, muscles

4. Formation of glucose from non-carbohydrate sources is called _____.

Answer: Gluconeogenesis

5. The building blocks of proteins are _____.

Answer: Amino acids

6. Removal of amino group is called _____.

Answer: Deamination

7. Urea is excreted through the _____.

Answer: Kidneys

8. Essential fatty acids cannot be synthesized by the _____.

Answer: Body

9. Beta-oxidation occurs in the _____.

Answer: Mitochondria

10. Carbohydrates contain carbon, hydrogen and _____.

Answer: Oxygen

11. Vitamins A, D, E and K are _____ soluble vitamins.

Answer: Fat

12. Vitamin C deficiency causes _____.

Answer: Scurvy

13. Iron deficiency causes _____.

Answer: Anemia

14. Calcium is important for _____ and teeth.
Answer: Bones
15. Fluid inside the cell is called _____ fluid.
Answer: Intracellular
16. Fluid outside the cell is called _____ fluid.
Answer: Extracellular
17. Movement of water depends on _____ pressure.
Answer: Osmotic
18. Acid-base balance maintains the _____ of blood.
Answer: pH
19. Enzymes lower the _____ energy of reactions.
Answer: Activation
20. Enzymes are highly _____ in nature.
Answer: Specific

III.DESCRPTIVE QUESTIONS

- 1. Describe the Carbohydrate composition, classification, sources, Function, deficiency and excess.**
- 2. Write Lipids composition, classification, sources, Function deficiency and excess**
- 3. Write Protein composition, classification, sources, Function deficiency and excess**
- 4. Describe the Vitamins classification, sources, functions and deficiency symptoms of fat soluble and water-soluble vitamins**
- 5. Describe minerals classification, sources, functions and deficiency symptoms of macro and micro minerals**