

5. Describe the process of decarboxylation with a suitable example.
6. What are amino acids and explain its classification?
7. Explain the various steps occurred in urea cycle and metabolic disorders associated with them.
8. Explain the catabolism of tyrosine and phenylalanine amino acids.

==END OF PAPER==

2207H016

B.Voc Medical Laboratory Technology

Subject: Medical Biochemistry-II

Subject Code: MLT-505

Semester: Second

July 2022

Theory (External): 35 Marks

Time: 03 Hours

Instructions to the Students

1. This Question paper consists of two Sections. All sections are compulsory.
2. Section A comprises 10 questions of objective type in nature. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. Section B comprises 8 essay type questions out of which students need to do any 5. Each question carries 5 marks.
4. Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the answer sheets provided.
5. Do not write anything on the question paper.
6. Wherever necessary, the diagram drawn should be neat and properly labelled

Roll Number

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SECTION –A (SHORT/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)
(10x1=10 Marks)

- A. Which of the following amino acid is a limiting amino acid in pulses.
- Leucine
 - Lysine
 - Methionine
 - Glutamin
- B. Role of salivary amylase enzyme.
- Digestion of starch
 - Digestion of protein
 - Digestion of fat
 - None of the above
- C. Which of the following is not an essential amino acid.
- Glycine
 - Leucine
 - Methionine
 - Histidine
- D. The first product of TCA cycle is
- Fumaric acid
 - Oxalic acid
 - Malic acid
 - Citric acid
- E. Dietary fiber digestion take place in
- Stomach
 - Small intestine
 - Large intestine
 - None of the above
- F. Amino acids are joined by
- Peptide bond
 - Hydrogen bond
 - Ionic bond
 - Glycosidic bond

- G. In Biosynthesis, ammonia is produced from atmospheric nitrogen by enzymes called
- Hydrogenases
 - Nitrogenases
 - Oxygenases
 - None of the above
- H. Urea cycle converts
- Keto acids into amino acids
 - Amino acids into keto acids
 - Ammonia into a less toxic form
 - Ammonia into a more toxic form
- I. The most toxic compounds is.
- Tyrosine
 - Phenylpyruvate
 - Lysine
 - Phenylalanine
- J. Urea production occurs almost exclusively in
- Kidneys
 - Liver
 - Blood
 - Urine

SECTION –B (ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS)
(5X5= 25 Marks)

- Classify carbohydrates in details. Explain the harmful effects of over consumption of carbohydrates.
- What are proteins and how proteins is metabolized in body?
- Explain the biological importance of carbohydrates and its biological properties.
- What is citric acid cycle and its importance in carbohydrate metabolism?