

## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES **School of Health Sciences**

## **End Semester Examination, December 2021**

Programme Name: B.Tech. Food Tech : 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester : Nutrition Biochemistry **Course Name** Time : 3 hour : HSFT 2003 Max. Marks: 100

**Course Code** 

Nos. of page(s) : 4

Instructions : All questions are compulsary

	SECTION A (Type answers in text box)		
		Marks	CO
Q1	Select one of the following that is not correct		
	A. Enzyme lower activation energy of a reaction		
	B. The presence of an enzyme has no effect on $\Delta G^{\circ}$		
	C. Covalent catalysis is employed by some enzymes to provide an alternative reaction pathway	1.5	CO4
	D. Enzyme often lower the activation energy by destabilizing transition state intermediates		
Q2	Conversion of L-threonine to L-isoleucine by threonine dehydratase operates by:		
	a. Feedback regulation		
	b. Feedback inhibition	1.5	CO4
	c. Allosteric regulation		
	d. Covalent regulation		
Q3	When the velocity of enzyme activity is plotted against substrate concentration, which		
	of the following is obtained?		
	a) Hyperbolic curve	1.5	CO4
	b) Parabola	1.3	CO4
	c) Straight line with positive slope		
	d) Straight line with negative slope		
Q4	Which of the following is not a reducing sugar?		
	A. Erythrose		
	B. Sucrose	1.5	CO2
	C. Galactose		
	D. Ribose		
Q5	Which of the following will provide the main fuel for muscle contraction during short		
	term maximum exertion?	1.5	CO2
	A. Plasma glucose		

	P. Musala alvangan		
	B. Muscle glycogen		
	C. Plasma nonesterified fatty acid		
06	D. Muscle reserves of triacylglycerol		
Q6	What is the general term used for the anaerobic degradation of glucose to obtain energy?		
	a) Anabolism	1.5	CO1
	b) Oxidation	1.5	CO2
	c) Fermentation		
07	d) Metabolism		
Q7	A blood sample is taken from a 25-year-old man after he has eaten 3 slices of toast and		
	a boiled egg. Which one of the following will be at higher concentration than if the blood		
	sample had been taken after an overnight fast?	1 5	CO1
	a. Non-esterified fatty acid.	1.5	CO1
	b. Glucagon.		
	c. Glucose.		
0.0	d. Ketone bodies.		
Q8	Bomb calorimeter is used to determine calorific value of food at constant:		
	a. Temperature		GO4
	b. Pressure	1.5	CO1
	c. Volume		
- 0	d. None of the above		
Q9	Rickets is a disorder caused due to dietary deficiency of		
	a. Sodium		
	b. Potassium	1.5	CO4
	c. Calcium		
	b. Magnesium		
Q10	Amino acid that is know as alpha-helical inducer in proteins:		
	a. Glycine		~
	b. Alanine	1.5	CO3
	c. Leucine		
	d. Proline		
Q11	Number of essential amino acids for human are		
	a. 7		
	b. 8	1.5	CO3
	c. 9		
	d. 10		
Q12	The secondary structure of proteins describe:		
	a. How groups of amino acids fold locally		
	b. How two proteins bind/fold with each other	1.5	CO3
	c. The amino acid sequence		
	d. How secondary structural units fold together		
Q13	Phosphorylase is a:		
	a. Ligase		
	b. Transferase	1.5	CO4
	c. Lyases		
	d. Hydrolases		
Q14	For non-competitive inhibitors:	1.5	CO4

1	a. V <sub>max</sub> decreases		
	b. V <sub>max</sub> remains unchanged		
	c. K <sub>m</sub> decreases		
	d. Km increases		
Q15	Butylated hydroxyanisole is used in foods as	1.5	CO5
Q16	Sequential reduction of molecular oxygen (equivalent to sequential addition of electrons) leads to formation of reactive oxygen species like	1.5	CO5
Q17	The defective enzyme associated with the glycogen storage disease, "Pompe" is	1.5	CO4
Q18	Diffusion of non-polar molecules across membranes in the direction of higher to lower concentrations is known as	1.5	CO3
Q19	Waxes are that are made by combining fatty acids with long chain alcohols.	1.5	CO3
Q20	The base catalyzed hydrolysis of esters is also called	1.5	CO3
	SECTION B (Scan and upload)		
Q21	Describe the biochemical functions of calcium in human body. (5 marks)	5	CO4
Q22	What are steroids? State its classifications. (2 marks)		
	22222222	5	
	Stearic acid Linolenic acid		CO3
Q23	What are the factors that impact concentrations of hormones in target cells? (2 marks) Compare general features of hormones that bind to intracellular recetors and cell	5	CO3
Q23	What are the factors that impact concentrations of hormones in target cells? (2 marks)		
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	What are the factors that impact concentrations of hormones in target cells? (2 marks) Compare general features of hormones that bind to intracellular recetors and cell surface receptors. (3 marks) Describe the various mechanisms of protection against free radical damage? (5 marks)	5	CO5

Q26	Given are: Synthesis of glucose 6-phosphate 1. Glucose + $P_i \rightarrow \text{glucose-6-phosphate} + H_2O;  \Delta G^\circ = 13.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 2. $\Delta G^\circ = 13.8 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 3. $\Delta G^\circ = 30.5 \text{ kJ/mol}$ 4. Describe the major pathways for energy metabolism. (5 marks) 1. Hydrolysis of p-nitrophenylacetate to p-nitrophenol is catalysed by \$\alpha\$-chymotrypsin enzyme. The proposed mechanism is: $E + S \stackrel{Fast}{\rightleftharpoons} ES \stackrel{K_1}{\to} ES' + P_1 \stackrel{K_2}{\to} E + P_2$ Where, ES, $P_1$ and $P_2$ are acetal enzymes, nitrophenol and acetate ion, respectively. If $K_1$ is much smaller than $K_2$ , draw a qualitative plot of potential energy vs reaction coordinate for above reaction. (5 marks) 1. Using the following diagram, identify the modes of enzyme inhibition. E, Enzyme; S, Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (4 marks) 1. Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (5 marks) 1. Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (6 marks) 1. Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (7 marks) 1. Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (8 marks) 1. Substrate; I, Inhibitor. (9 marks) 1. Substrate Inhibitor. (9 ma	15	CO4
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Q27	What is electron transport chain? (3 marks)  Describe the role of citric acid cycle in transamination and gluconeogenesis. (4 marks)  Define caramelization. (3 marks)	10	CO2
Q28	Describe the principle forces associated with protein folding. (4 marks) Briefly describe the secondary, tertiary and quarternary structure of proteins. (6 marks)	10	CO3