

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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 Assign Selected Questions to eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is called the Sunshine Vitamin	Vitamin D	Vitamin D				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In sub primate mammals, the uric acid is oxidized to <input type="text"/> __before being excreted.	allantoin	allantoin				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an amide which is the main end-product of nitrogen metabolism in mammals.	Urea	Urea				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Betaine is a tertiary amine which is formed by the oxidation of <input type="text"/>	choline	choline				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tryptamine is the amine for the amino acid <input type="text"/>	Tryptophan	Tryptophan				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Arginine is the parent amino acid for the amine <input type="text"/>	Putrescine	Putrescine				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are at least <input type="text"/> characteristic forms of ribonucleic acid RNA.	three	3				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> main classes of amino acids on this basis at pH 6.0 – 7.0 the zone of intracellular pH.	four	4				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Proteins which are extremely toxic to higher animals in very small amounts are called <input type="text"/>	Toxins.	Toxins.				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __represent the largest class of protein.	enzymes	enzymes				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are insoluble products formed by the incipient action of water, very dilute acids, and enzymes.	Proteans	proteans				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _are formed by combination of protein with a lipid	lipoproteins	lipoproteins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a respiratory protein in which the prosthetic group is the iron-containing, porphyrin complex	Haemoglobins	Hemoglobins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> are the simplest of the proteins	protamins	protamins				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Arachin is a globulin found in <input type="text"/>	peanuts	groundnut				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Albumins may be precipitated from solution by saturation with <input type="text"/>	ammonium sulphate.	ammonium sulphate.				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Proteins are classified in three main groups of simple, conjugated and <input type="text"/> proteins	derived	derived				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _of proteins refers to the conformation of the change of amino acids resulting from the formation of hydrogen bonds between the imido (NH) and carbonyl groups of adjacent amino acids.	secondary structure	secondary structure				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proteins differ from each other in the number of <input type="text"/> of the standard amino acids.	sequence	sequence				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All proteins are made up basically of amino acids and there are <input type="text"/> _ standard amino acids in nature.	20	twenty				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _ is a polysaccharide found in animal and fungal cells.	Glycogen	Glycogen				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Carbohydrates are classified into <input type="text"/> major groups	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an intermediate resulting from the hydrolysis and digestion of starch	Dextrin	Dextrin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Starch consists of a mixture of 2 different types of molecules, amylose and <input type="text"/>	amylopectin	amylopectin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Polysaccharides consisting mainly of glucose are called <input type="text"/>	glucans	glucans				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are polysaccharides that consist of a single kind of monosaccharide	homoglycans	homoglycans				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> consists of 2 molecules of B-D glucose joined together in a $\beta$ -1, 4 linkage.	Cellobiose	cellobiose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mixture of glucose and fructose is often termed <input type="text"/>	invert sugar.	invert sugar.				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is made up of a combination of one molecule of d-glucose and one molecule of d-fructose.	Sucrose	Sucrose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the sugar found in milk	Lactose	Lactose				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glyceraldehyde has <input type="text"/> carbon atoms	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hemicacetals with six-membered rings are called <input type="text"/>	pyranoses	pyranoses				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the plane polarized light is rotated clockwise (i.e. to the right) the substance is classified as <input type="text"/>	dextrorotatory	dextrorotatory				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are polyhydroxy aldehydes and ketones, or substances which yield them (aldehydes and ketones) upon hydrolysis	carbohydrates	Carbohydrates				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __are therefore the simplest carbohydrates.	Monosaccharides	Monosaccharides				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin C deficiency may lead to <input type="text"/>	scurvy	scurvy				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The coenzyme NADP has <input type="text"/> as an integral part.	vitamin B3	Niacin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Calciferol is <input type="text"/> soluble vitamin	fat	fat				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pellagra is a disease due to a deficiency in <input type="text"/>	Niacin	Vitamin B3				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin A is also known as <input type="text"/>	Vitamin A	retinol				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Beriberi is a disease condition due to the deficiency of <input type="text"/>	Vitamin B1	thiamine				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Structurally, there are <input type="text"/> different forms of DNA	3	three				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phosphoric acids esters of nucleosides are called <input type="text"/>	nucleotides	nucleotides				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The monomeric units of nucleic acids are <input type="text"/>	nucleotides	nucleotides				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pyrimidines are attached to the sugar through the <input type="text"/> __nitrogen atom	Nitrogen-1	N-1				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In nucleotides, nitrogen bases are joined to the sugar through the hemiacetal group on the <input type="text"/>	Carbon 1	C-1				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> structure describes how the chains of the secondary structure further interact through the R groups of the amino acid residues.	Tertiary	Tertiary				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fatty acids react with glycerols to form <input type="text"/>	Esters	Ester				eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	For a given fatty acid chain melting point decreases as the number of double bond <input type="text"/>	increases	increases				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Arachidonic acid is an unsaturated fatty acid with <input type="text"/> double bonds	4	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	cis-9-Octadecenoic acid is a <input type="text"/> fatty acid ( in terms of level of saturation)	monounsaturated	monounsaturated				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	n-Eicosanoicacid has <input type="text"/> _no of carbon atoms in the carbon skeleton	20	twenty				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lauric acid is also known as <input type="text"/>	n-Dodecanoic acid	n-Dodecanoic acid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Majority of lipids have <input type="text"/> as their building blocks	fatty acid	fatty acid				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Five-membered rings are called <input type="text"/>	furanoses	furanoses				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Isomers that are mirror-images are called <input type="text"/>	enantiomers	enantiomers				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the quantitative measurement of the optical activity of a stereoisomer	specific rotation	specific rotation				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Amylopectin is a component of <input type="text"/>	Starch	starch				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin B12 is also known as <input type="text"/>	Cobalamin	Cobalamin				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Compounds that function as vitamins only after undergoing a chemical change are called <input type="text"/>	Provitamins	Vitamin precursors				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Whnch of these is not a hormone	insulin	amylase	estrogen	prolactin	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Complex carbohydrates include all but one of these.	monosaccharides	disaccharides	oligosaccharides	polysaccharides	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these elements is classified as a macronutrient?	molybdenum	zinc	calcium	iron	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are elements are micronutrients EXCEPT	hydrogen	zinc	iron	iron	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following molecules is stored in the liver and broken down when the body needs energy?	starch	maltose	cellulose	glycogen	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of molecule is hemoglobin?	a steroid	a protein	a nucleic acid	a carbohydrate	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The leading cause of blindness in the world today (not counting accidents) is a dietary deficiency of _____	vitamin C	vitamin K	Vitamin B-6	vitamin A	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Scurvy is due to a deficiency of _____	vitamin C	thiamin	folate	vitamin B-12	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Beta carotene is also called _____	provitamin A	calcitriol	retinoic acid	chlorophyll	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vitamin B-12 is _____	present only in fruits and vegetables	present only in cereal grains	present only in foods of animal origin	not a true vitamin, but rather a hormone	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All B vitamins function as _____	coenzymes	enzymes	cofactors	sources of energy	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fats, oils, and steroids are _____	lipids	protein	nucleic acids	polysaccharides	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The alpha helix and beta sheet are found at which level of protein organization?	primary structure	secondary structure	tertiary structure	quaternary structure	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A peptide bond is found in which type of biological molecule?	carbohydrate	protein	lipid	nucleic acid	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A protein is a polymer made up of which kind of monomers?	glucose or modified glucose molecules	amino acids	nucleotides	alternating sugar and phosphate groups	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If an animal needed to store energy for long-term use, but not be encumbered with the weight of extra tissue, which is the best molecule for storage?	fructose and glucose in the form of honey	fat molecules	complex cellulose molecules	starch	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cholesterol belongs to which of the following groups?	steroids	neutral fats	waxes	phospholipids	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following lipids forms a bilayer between two watery regions, such as in the plasma membrane of a cell?	steroids	neutral fats	waxes	phospholids	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which lipid does NOT contain at least some subunits similar to those in the others?	steroids	neutral fats	waxes	phospholids	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which carbohydrate is found in the exoskeleton of insects and crabs?	starch	chitin	cellulose	glycogen	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A lipid is a polymer made up of which kind of monomers?	amino acid	nucleotides	alternating sugar and phosphate groups	fatty acids and glycerol	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the linear form of glucose cyclizes, the product is a(n):	anhydride	glycoside	hemiacetal	oligosaccharide	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a polymer?	ATP	glucose	glycerol	cellulose	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is made up of glucose molecules?	fat	DNA	cellulose	protein	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The combination of glucose and galactose forms	fructose	maltose	lactose	sucrose	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Plants store their excess carbohydrates in the form of	starch	glycogen	cellulose	glucose	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glycogen is a polysaccharide used for energy storage by	animals	algae	bacteria	plants	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which is NOT a monosaccharide?	glucose	deoxyribose	starch	ribose	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glucose and ribose	have the same number of carbon atoms	have the same structural formulas	are the two components of sucrose	are monosaccharides.	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fructose and glucose are not	monosaccharides	sweet	isotopes	six-carbon sugars	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Monosaccharides are characterized by all EXCEPT which of the following?	possession of one or more hydroxyl groups	the presence of glycerol and fatty acids	a carboxyl group	a molecule of three to seven carbon atoms	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cellulose is _____	a material found in cell walls	a component of cell membranes.	formed by photosynthesis	the most complex of the organic compounds.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The reference compound for naming D and L isomers of sugars is	glyceraldehyde	glucose	fructose	ribose	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In plants carbohydrate is produced through the process of _____	Photosynthesis	Transpiration	Inversion	Denaturation	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An enzyme with code number 4.1.1.15 belongs to the class of	Oxidoreductases	Lyases	Ligases	Isomerases	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following includes all the others?	Carbohydrate	Glucose	cellulose	glycogen	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a function of proteins	Some proteins function as hormones	.Some proteins serve as structural elements	Protein molecules are exceedingly complex in structure	Some proteins have a protective or defensive function	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a phosphoprotein	casein	leucosin	phaseolin	Haemoglobin	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a metalloprotein	.amandin	vitellin	cephalin	Haemoglobin	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a not chromoprotein	Flavoproteins	Casein	Cytochromes	Haemoglobin	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is an albumin	amandin	leucosin	phaseolin	arachin	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of proteins	Pure proteins are generally bitter	Pure proteins are odourless	All proteins can be denatured	All proteins have colloidal properties	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sucrose is also known as	Honey Sugar	Malt Sugar	Cane Sugar	Milk sugar	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a disaccharides	sucrose	raffinose	gentiobiose	cellobiose	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these sugars is made up of 5 monomer sugars	raffinose	verbasose	stachyose	sucrose	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is a C4 epimer of glucose	mannose	galactose	fructose	maltose	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these is not a function of carbohydrates	They serve as supportive structural components in plants	B. As major storehouse of chemical energy for carrying out life processes	C. They are essential in the genetic control of development and growth of living cells	They serve as essential elements in contractive and motile systems	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The group termed carbohydrates includes all but one of the following	Somatostatin	gums	saponins	sugars	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these statements is not true of RNA	It contains a ribose sugar	it is single stranded	it contains uracil	it is synthesized in 3'-5' direction	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these hormones does not operate by feedback mechanism	insulin	aldosterone	parathyroid hormone	angiotensin	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pellagra is a dietary-disease due to lack of	phosphorus	vitamin B complex	iron	vitamin K	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A substance that is synthesised in one tissue and transported by the circulatory system to act on another organ.This is a classical definition for a	enzymes	hormone	vitamin	receptor	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hormones can be classified according to all but one of the following	Rate of usage	Chemical composition	Site of production	Solubility properties	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The pancreatic islets secretes all but one of these hormones	somatostatin	glucagon	insulin	Inhibin	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these hormones requires iodine to function	Prolactin	Vassopressin	thyroxine	Androgens	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these hormones is a major element in the response to severe stress	Dopamine	Glucocorticoids	Calcitonin	Progestins	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Many enzymes are most efficient in the region of _____	pH 1-2	pH 3-4	pH 6-7	pH 13 -14	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of these statements is not true of enzymes	Enzymes are specific	Enzymes have active sites	Enzymes can be denatured by heat	Enzymes can be denatured by cold	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a part of an enzyme?	coenzyme	apoenzyme	.holoenzyme	active sie	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an aldose?	erthrose	fructose	glucose	ribose	B	eExam

Showing 1 to 120 of 120 entries

Previous 1 Next