

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The glycolytic pathway can be divided into <input type="text"/> stages	3	Three			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anaerobic fermentations of glucose lead to formation of <input type="text"/> .	Ethanol	Lactic acid			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reactions of glycolysis occur in the <input type="text"/> .	Cytosol	Cytosol			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In aerobic organisms, glycolysis preludes <input type="text"/> .	Krebb's cycle	Citric acid cycle			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The end product of Glycolysis that enters the citric acid cycle is <input type="text"/> .	Pyruvate	Pyruvate			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The second stage of Glycolysis consists of <input type="text"/> chemical reaction steps	4	Four			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following minerals is a non essential minerals found as contaminants in foodstuffs <input type="text"/>	Gold	Gold			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate contains <input type="text"/> carbon units	3	Three			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glycolysis yields energy inform of <input type="text"/>	ATP	Adenosine Triohosphate			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	ATP contains <input type="text"/> molecules of phosphates	3	Three			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cellular energy currency is in form of <input type="text"/>	ATP	Pi			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stage 3 glycolysis is comprised of <input type="text"/> steps of chemical reactions	3	Three			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The end product of stage 3 glycolysis is <input type="text"/>	Pyruvate	Pyruvate			

<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The final step of production of pyruvate is catalyzed by <input type="text"/>	Pyruvate kinase	Pyruvate kinase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The breakdown of one molecule of Glucose will yield <input type="text"/> molecules of pyruvate	2	Two		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fate of Pyruvate includes conversion to <input type="text"/> .	Acetyl coenzyme A	Acetyl CoA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The breakdown of one molecule of glucose will produce a net yield of <input type="text"/> molecule of ATP	2	Two		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Most of the energy yield in glycolysis is harvested in the <input type="text"/> .	Krebs's cycle	Citric acid cycle		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pyruvate kinase is synthesized and secreted by <input type="text"/> .	Skeletal muscles	Liver		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle is a strict <input type="text"/> pathway.	Oxidative	Aerobic		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The principal entry substrate into TCA cycle and electron transport chain is <input type="text"/> .	Acetyl coenzyme A	Acetyl CoA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	TCA is the final common pathway for the oxidation of <input type="text"/> molecules	Proteins	Fats		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Energy harvested in the TCA is conserved in the reduced electron carriers such as <input type="text"/>	NADH	FADH ₂		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The conserved energy, in the later stages of TCA, is released and stored as <input type="text"/> .	ATP	Adenosine Triphosphate		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	TCA in eukaryotes occurs in the <input type="text"/>	Mitochondrion	Mitochondria		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The starting substrate in the TCA is <input type="text"/>	Oxaloacetate	Oxaloacetate		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Constant cellular energy balance of the TCA Cycle indicates its <input type="text"/> nature.	Amphibolic	Amphibolic		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Replenishing the metabolic intermediates in the TCA cycle indicates its <input type="text"/> nature.	Anaplerotic	Anaplerotic		

<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Synthesis of several amino acids in the TCA is from _____.	Oxaloacetate	Oxaloacetate		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mobilization of free fatty acids from fat stores is herald through _____ of triglycerides into glycerol and free fatty acids	Lipolysis	Lipolysis		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fatty acid oxidation occurs in the _____ matrix	Mitochondrial	Mitochondrial		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ketone bodies are products of fatty acid and amino acid _____.	Metabolism	Catabolism		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enzyme involved in ketogenesis is _____.	β -ketothiolase	HMG-CoA synthetase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The ketone bodies are composed of _____.	Acetoacetic acid	Hydroxybutyric acid		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ketone bodies are synthesized and released from _____.	Liver	Liver		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	HMG CoA is used for _____ synthesis in the cytosol of many tissues	Cholesterol	Cholesterol		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	HMG CoA is used for hepatic mitochondrial ketogenesis by an isozyme of _____.	HMG-CoA synthase	HMG-CoA synthetase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Non pathologic form of ketosis is due to _____.	Severe exercise	Severe exercise		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The group of compounds that have vitamin A activities include _____	Retinoids	Retinoids		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Retinoids are cleaved in the _____ mucosa by carotene dioxygenase	Intestinal	Intestinal		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The digestive enzyme that completes digestion of small peptides within the intestinal mucosal cells is _____.	Aminopeptidase	Aminopeptidase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pro-enzyme, trypsinogen in converted to active trypsin by _____	Enteropeptidase	Enteropeptidase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Proteolytic enzymes in pancreatic juice include _____	Trypsin	Carboxypeptidase		
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Free Amino Acids are degraded to yield _____	Ammonia	Ammonia		

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An essential minerals with unknown functions is <input type="text"/>	Chromium	Chromium			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin D is also known as <input type="text"/>	Cholecalciferol	Cholecalciferol			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Naturally produced vitamin D can be produced in the skin from <input type="text"/> activation of 7-dehydrocholesterol	Ultraviolet	Ultraviolet			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin E is also known as <input type="text"/>	Tocopherol	Tocopherol			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Vitamin <input type="text"/> has an important role in the synthesis of blood clotting proteins	K	K			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Beriberi signals the deficiency of <input type="text"/>	Thiamine	Vitamin B1			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cheilosis signals the deficiency of <input type="text"/>	Riboflavin	Vitamin B2			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deficiency of folic acid can cause <input type="text"/> anaemia	Megaloblastic	Megaloblastic			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Utilization of fatty acids for energy production occurs in <input type="text"/>	Cardiomyocytes	Brain			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An inhibitor of electron transport chain is <input type="text"/> -	Sodium Amytal	Rotelene			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the TCA, Oxaloacetate is regenerated through the formation of <input type="text"/>	Fumarate	Malate			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA) cycle is also known as <input type="text"/> cycle.	Krebs's	Citric acid			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under aerobic conditions, complete oxidation of pyruvate releases <input type="text"/> and H ₂ O.	CO ₂	Carbondioxide			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The glucose molecule has <input type="text"/> carbons.	Six	6			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An enzyme that Transfers a phosphoryl group from ATP to an acceptor is called a <input type="text"/> .	Kinase	Kinase			
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Glycolysis degrades <input type="text"/> to generate ATP.	Glucose	Glucose			
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ascorbic acid promotes synthesis of _____.	Collagen fibres	Nor Epinephrine	Amino acids	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vitamin _____ do not have any known toxic effects	A	D	E	K	C

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vitamin A deficiency will lead to _____.	Blindness	Hypoguesia	Growth retardation	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sources of Vitamin A include _____.	Cod liver oil	Dark green vegetables	Dairy products	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ketones are excellent fuels for many non hepatic tissues such as _____.	Brain	Cardiac muscles	Skeletal muscles	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The key enzyme for utilization of ketone bodies is found in _____ tissues.	Brain	Kidneys	Skeletal muscles	None of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Disorders of fatty acid oxidation include _____.	Carnitine deficiency	Jamaican vomiting sickness	Ketoacidosis	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process of β -oxidation of fatty acids includes oxidation of _____.	Fatty acyl coA	β -hydroxy derivative	Pyruvic acid	Acyl Carnitine	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The carnitine fatty acyl carrier system consists of all but _____.	Carnitine acyl transferase 1	Carnitine acyl transferase II	Carnitine acyl translocase	Acyl Carnitine	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mobilization of free fatty acids from fat stores is herald through _____ of triglycerides into glycerol and free fatty acids	Ketolysis	Lipolysis	Glycogenolysis	Gluconeogenesis	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fatty Acid activation is triggered by all these hormones except _____.	Epinephrine	Insulin	Glucagon	Somatostatin	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During prolonged fasting, the body source its major metabolic fuel through hepatic _____.	Conversion of acety coA from fatty acids	Ketogenesis	Glycogenolysis	Gluconeogenesis	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Utilization of fatty acids for energy production is absent in _____.	Cardiac muscle	Skeletal muscles	Brain	Red Blood Cells	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An inhibitor of electron transport chain is _____.	Sodium Amytal	Rotenone	Pericidine A	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Beriberi is caused by deficiency of _____.	Citrate	Riboflavin	Thiamine	Niacin	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Citrate is used for the synthesis of all but _____.	Lipids	Carbohydrate	Proteins	Amino acids	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Synthesis of several amino acids in the TCA is from _____.	Isocitrate	α -ketoglutarate	Oxaloacetate	Fumarate	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major source of oxaloacetate in the TCA is _____ pyruvate	Carboxylation	Decarboxylation	Dehydrogenation	Isomerization	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the TCA, Oxaloacetate is regenerated through the formation of _____.	Isocitrate	α -ketoglutarate	Oxaloacetate	Fumarate	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The starting substrate in the TCA is _____.	Isocitrate	α -ketoglutarate	Oxaloacetate	Fumarate	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	TCA in eukaryotes occurs in the _____.	Cytosol	Mitochondrion	Nucleus	Ribosome	B

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The conserved energy, in the later stages of TCA, is released and stored as _____.	ATP	FADH2	NADH	AMP	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Energy harvested in the TCA is conserved in the reduced electron carriers such as _____	ATP and Pi	NADH and FADH2	ADP and Pi	AMP	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	TCA is the final common pathway for the oxidation of _____ molecules	Protein	Carbohydrate	Fat	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lactic Acidosis is a form of metabolic acidosis caused by _____.	Overproduction of Lactate	Underutilization of lactate	Inhibition of Pyruvate dehydrogenase	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Oxidative decarboxylation of Pyruvate in the mitochondria heralds the formation of _____.	Acetyl coA	Pyruvate	Lactate	Ethanol	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The principal entry substrate into TCA cycle and electron transport chain is _____.	Acetyl coA	Pyruvate	Lactate	Ethanol	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle is an _____ pathway.	Strict oxidative	Strict anaerobic	Facultative oxidative	Facultative anaerobic	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hexokinase is allosterically inhibited by _____	Glucose 6 Phosphate	Pyruvate	Lactate	Ethanol	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pyruvate kinase is synthesized and secreted by _____.	Liver	Skeletal muscles	A & B	None of the above	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Most of the energy yield in glycolysis is harvested in the _____.	Krebs's cycle	Tricarboxylic acid cycle	Citric Acid Cycle	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The breakdown of one molecule of glucose will produce a net yield of _____ molecule of ATP	One	Two	Three	Four	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Clinical conditions that impair glycolysis include _____.	Lactic acidosis	Pyruvate Kinase deficiency	A & B	None of the above	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fate of Pyruvate includes conversion to _____.	Acetyl coA	Ethanol	Lactate	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The enzyme catalyzing the committed step (the first irreversible reaction) in the glycolytic pathway is _____.	Hexosekinase	Phosphofructokinase	Pyruvate kinase	Phosphofructokinase	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The rate of Glycolysis is regulated by all the following enzymes except _____	Hexosekinase	Phosphofructokinase	Enolase	Isoglucokinase	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The breakdown of one molecule of Glucose will yield _____ molecules of pyruvate	Two	Three	Four	Five	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The final step of production of pyruvate is catalyzed by _____	2 – phosphoglyceromutase	Enolase	Pyruvate kinase	None of the above	C

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The end product of stage 3 glycolysis is _____	Lactose	Pyruvate	Ethanol	Fructose	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cellular energy currency is in form of _____	ATP	ADP	AMP	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ATP contains _____ molecules of phosphates	Two	Three	Four	Five	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	ATP means _____	Adenosine Triphosphate	Adenine Triphosphate	Alanine Triphosphate	All of the above	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Splitting of Fructose 1, 6 biphosphate is catalyzed by _____.	Aldolase	Triose phosphate isomerise	Hexokinase	Phosphofructokinase	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a ketose sugar isomer	Glyceraldehydes 3-phosphate	Fructose 1,6-biphosphate	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate	None of the above	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glyceraldehydes 3-phosphate is a/an _____ sugar.	Aldose	Ketose	Hexose	Fructose	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate contains _____ carbon units	Two	Three	Four	Five	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The end product of Glycolysis that enters the citric acid cycle is _____	Lactose	Pyruvate	Glucose	Fructose	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In aerobic organisms, glycolysis precludes _____.	Electron Transport Chain	Tricarboxylic acid cycle	Citric Acid Cycle	All of the above	D
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reactions of glycolysis occur in the _____.	Cytosol	Mitochondrion	Nucleus	Ribosome	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anaerobic fermentations of glucose lead to formation of _____.	CO ₂	Pyruvic acid	Ethanol	NO ₂	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the presence of inadequate oxygen, within active muscles, pyruvate oxidation yields _____.	CO ₂	Pyruvic acid	O ₂	NO ₂	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The breakdown of ATP, catalyzed by Kinases, releases _____	ADP	ASP	ALT	AST	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An allosteric enzyme is _____.	Hexosekinase	Phosphofructokinase	Fructose 6 Phosphate	Isoglucokinase	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first step of the first stage of Glycolysis, phosphorylation of glucose is catalyzed by _____.	Hexosekinase	Phosphofructokinase	Phosphoglucose Isomerase	Isoglucokinase	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	During the first stage of Glycolysis, phosphorylation reaction happens _____ times	Once	Twice	Thrice	None	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first stage of the glycolytic pathway has _____ chemical reaction steps	Two	Three	Four	Five	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most energy yielding process of glucose breakdown occurs in the _____	Glycolysis	Tricarboxylic acid cycle	Pentose Phosphate Pathway	Embedded Meyerhoff pathway	B

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Glycolysis yields energy inform of _____	ATP	ASP	ALT	AST	A
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Oxidation of pyruvate occurs in the _____	Cytosol	Mitochondrion	Nucleus	Ribosome	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The glycolytic pathway can be divided into _____ stages	Two	Three	Four	Five	B

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