



D. PHARMA

EXIT EXAM

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BIOCHEMISTRY & CLINICAL PATHOLOGY MCQS

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1. Insulin is in nature
(b) Lipid
(a) Carbohydrate
(c) **Protein**
(d) None of the above
2. The best source of protein is
(a) **Egg**
(b) Green leafy vegetables
(c) Wheat
(d) Cheese
3. Globulin is a type of
(a) Conjugated protein
(b) Derived protein
(c) Peptones
(d) **Simple protein**
4. The increased levels of amylase indicates
(a) Pancreatitis
(b) Inflammation of salivary gland
(c) Inflammation of gall bladder
(d) **All of the above**
5. The secondary structure of protein exists in the form
(a) Primary
(b) Alpha-helix
(c) Beta-sheet
(d) **Both b and c**
6. Amino acids are connected by___ to form protein structure
(a) Ester bond
(b) Hydrogen bond
(c) **Peptide bond**
(d) None of the above
7. Biuret's test is used for identification of
(a) **Amino acids**
(b) Lipids
(c) Carbohydrates
(d) All of the above
8. Which of the following is a sulphur containing amino acid
(a) Alanine
(b) Tyrosine
(c) Glycine
(d) **Cysteine**

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9. Collagen is an example of

- (a) Polypeptide
- (b) Dipeptide
- (c) Tripeptide
- (d) Oligopeptide

10. Arginine is a

- (a) Semi-essential amino acid
- (b) Essential amino acid
- (c) Non-essential amino acid
- (d) None of the above

11. The formula for biological value is

- (a) $B.V = \frac{\text{Nitrogen retained}}{\text{Nitrogen absorbed}} \times 100\%$
- (b) $B.V = \frac{\text{Nitrogen retained}}{\text{Nitrogen excreted}} \times 100\%$
- (c) $B.V = \frac{\text{Nitrogen absorbed}}{\text{Nitrogen excreted}} \times 100\%$
- (D) None of the above

12. Kwashiorkor has symptoms

- (a) Weak immune system
- (b) Lethargy
- (c) Diarrhoea
- (d) All of the above

13. Xanthoproteic test gives..... with amino acids

- (a) Blue colour
- (b) Red colour
- (c) Yellow colour
- (d) Orange colour

14. Ninhydrin test is an indication for presence of

- (a) Peptide linkage
- (b) Presence of tyrosine
- (c) Presence of sulphide bond
- (d) Presence of free amino and carboxyl groups

15. Elastin is a protein which acts for

- (a) Anti-ageing
- (b) Skin repairing
- (c) Both
- (d) None

16. Which of the following is dispensible amino acid

- (a) Essential amino acid
- (b) Non-essential amino acid
- (c) Semi-essential amino acid

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(d) None of the above

17. Which of the following is not a biological role of protein

- (a) Maintain the osmotic pressure in the body
- (b) Acid base balance of the body
- (c) Biocatalyst
- (d) **Protect the vital organs**

18. What are the factors affecting enzyme activity

- (a) pH
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Concentration of product
- (d) **All of the above**

19. Starch is an example of

- (a) **Polysaccharide**
- (b) Disaccharide
- (c) Monosaccharide
- (d) None of the above

20. Which of the following is an example of hetero polysaccharide

- (a) **Mucopolysaccharide**
- (b) Lipoproteins
- (c) Phospholipids
- (d) All of the above

21. Example of trisaccharide is

- (a) Sucrose
- (b) **Raffinose**
- (c) Maltose
- (d) All of the above

22. Ribose sugar is an important component of

- (a) RNA
- (b) DNA
- (c) **Both**
- (d) None of the above

23. Which of the following is a property of carbohydrates

- (a) Sweet in taste
- (b) Water soluble
- (c) Insoluble in ether
- (d) **All of the above**

24. Benedict's test gives with carbohydrates

- (a) Yellow colour
- (b) **Reddish-brown colour**
- (c) Blue colour

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(d) Purple colour

25. Which of the following is not true

- (a) Fehling A is a blue colored aqueous solution of copper (II) sulphate
- (b) Fehling B is a colorless aqueous solution of potassium sodium tartrate
- (c) Fehling A is a colored aqueous solution of potassium permanganate
- (d) All of the above

26. Starch gives blue color with

- (a) Iodine solution
- (b) Molisch's reagent
- (c) Benedict's reagent
- (d) Tollen's reagent

27. Barfoed's test is used for the identification of

- (a) Proteins
- (b) Lipids
- (c) Carbohydrates
- (d) All of the above

28. Glucose exists in

- (a) Open chain
- (b) Haworth's formula
- (c) Fischer's projection
- (d) All of the above

29. Hyperglycemia is a condition of

- (a) Increased levels of Blood sugar
- (b) Increased levels of insulin
- (c) Increased levels of glycogen
- (d) Decreased levels of blood sugar

30. Hypoglycemia is a condition of

- (a) Increased levels of Blood sugar
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- (c) Increased levels of glycogen
- (d) Decreased levels of blood sugar

31. Normal range of fasting blood sugar

- (a) 70-105 mg/dl
- (b) 100-180 mg/dl
- (c) 30-60 mg/dl
- (d) None of the above

32. Normal range of blood sugar after meal

- (a) 200-250 mg/dl
- (b) 240-310 mg/dl

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(c) 140-160 mg/dl

(d) 70-105 mg/dl

33. Which of the following is not Type II diabetes

(a) Gestational diabetes

(b) Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

(c) Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

(d) Diabetes insipidus

34. Oral hypoglycaemic agents are

(a) Drugs used to treat diabetes.

(b) Drugs which reduce the increased blood sugar levels

(c) Anti-diabetic drugs

(d) All of the above

35. High concentration of glucose in urine is called

(a) Glycosuria

(b) Hyperglycemia

(c) Polydysia

(d) Polyphagia

36. Which of the following is a biological role of lipids

(a) They serves as cushion for vital organs and protect them from external injury

(b) They are reservoir of fat soluble vitamins

(c) They serves as insulator for our body

(d) All of the above

37. Phospholipids are made of

(a) Fatty acid, alcohol and potassium ions

(b) Fatty acid and alcohol

(c) Fatty acid, alcohol and phosphoric acid

(d) None of the above

38. Palmitic acid is an

(a) Saturated fatty acid

(b) Unsaturated fatty acid

(c) Polyunsaturated fatty acid

(d) Monounsaturated fatty acid

39. Arachidonic acid is an

(a) Non-essential fatty acid

(b) Essential fatty acid

(c) Semi essential fatty acid

(d) None of the above

40. Formula to calculate BMI

(a) $\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{weight of body (in kg)}}{\text{Height of body (in m}^3\text{)}}$

(b) $\text{BMI} = \frac{\text{height of body (in kg)}}{\text{weight of body (in m}^2\text{)}}$

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- (c) BMI weight of body (in kg) Height of body (in cm³)
(d) BMI weight of body (in lbs) Height of body (in m³)

41. Obesity is the condition of

- (a) **Increased BMI**
(b) Decreased BMI
(c) BMI less than 10
(d) None of the above

42. Results of saponification of lipids is

- (a) **White precipitate**
(b) Red precipitate
(c) Blue precipitate
(d) Cream coloured precipitate

43. Leibermann burchard test is used for identification of

- (a) **Cholesterol**
(b) Glycerol
(c) Fatty acids
(d) Proteins

44. Daily requirement for water intake in females

- (a) **2-3 litre/day**
(b) 1-2 litre/day
(c) 4-5 litre/day
(d) None of the above

45. Hypocalcemia is caused by

- (a) deficiency of Vit. D
(b) **Excess of Vit D**
(c) Deficiency of Vit C
(d) Deficiency of Vit K

46. Scurvy is the deficiency symptom of vitamin

- (a) **Vitamin C**
(b) Vitamin E
(c) Vitamin D
(d) Vitamin A

47. Protein is made of

- (a) Fatty acids
(b) Monosaccharides
(c) **Amino acids**
(d) None of them

48. Pancrease secretes hormones which help in

- (a) Growth of body
(b) **Keeping sugar balance in body**

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- (c) Blood clotting
- (d) Production of antibodies

49. Odema develops in

- (a) Malnutrition
- (b) Heart failure
- (c) Renal failure
- (d) All of them**

50. The presence of ketone bodies in urine is defined as

- (a) Glycosuria
- (b) Proteinuria
- (c) Ketonuria**
- (d) None

51. Blood pigment in urine are detected by

- (a) Heat coagulation test
- (b) Benzidine test**
- (c) Gmelin's test
- (d) Fouchet's test

52. Protein part of conjugate enzyme is called

- (a) Exoenzyme
- (b) Endoenzyme
- (c) Holoenzyme
- (d) Apoenzyme**

53. Vitamin B is necessary for

- (a) Eyes and skin
- (b) Energy production in cells**
- (c) Healing wounds and preventing colds
- (d) Bones and teeth

54. Deficiency of Vitamin A causes

- (a) Night blindness**
- (b) Anemia and bleeding gums
- (c) Scurvy
- (d) Rickets and osteomalacia

55. Vitamin E is necessary for

- (a) Blood clotting
- (b) Antioxidant**
- (c) Blood clotting
- (d) Energy production in cells

56. Which of the following is not important for vision

- (a) Vitamin E

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- (b) Vitamin C
- (c) Vitamin D
- (d) None of the above

57. Which of the following keeps cornea moist

- (a) Vitamin A
- (d) Vitamin B
- (c) Vitamin D
- (b) Vitamin C

58. Vitamin K is necessary for

- (a) Blood clotting
- (b) Antioxidant
- (c) Eyes and skin
- (d) All of the above

59. Which of the following is not an amino acid

- (a) Glycine
- (b) Alanine
- (c) Serine
- (d) Serotonin

60. Which of the following is Pyrimidine nucleotide

- (a) Uracil
- (b) Cytosine
- (c) Thymine
- (d) All of the above

61. Number of hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 4
- (d) 1

62. The number of amino acids synthesized in our body

- (a) 30
- (b) 25
- (c) 10
- (d) 40

63. Which of the following is not a pyrimidine base

- (a) Guanine
- (b) Cytosine
- (c) Thymine
- (d) Uracil

64. Which sugar forms structure Nucleotides

- (a) Maltose

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- (b) Fructose
- (c) Galactose
- (d) Ribose

65. What is the full form of IUB and MB

- (a) Indian union of biochemical and molecular biochemistry
- (b) International union of biochemical and molecular biochemistry
- (c) International union of biochemistry and molecular biology
- (d) Intenal union of biochemistry and molecular biology

66. Succinate dehydrogenase is an enzyme of

- (a) TCA cycle
- (b) Glycolysis
- (c) Glycogen metabolism
- (d) None of the above

67. Glucagon is released by

- (a) Beta cells of pancreatic islets
- (b) Alpha cells of pancreatic islets
- (c) Liver
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

68. Anaerobic glycolysis occurs in

- (a) Skeletal muscle
- (b) Smooth muscle.
- (c) Erythrocytes
- (d) All of the above.

69. Glycerlaldehydes-3-phosphate is

- (a) 3-carbon containing compound
- (b) 5-carbon containing compound
- (c) 4-carbon containing compound
- (d) 6-carbon containing compound

70. Glycolysis is

- (a) Synthesis of glucose from non-carbohydrate compounds
- (b) Oxidation of glucose to pyruvate and lactate
- (c) Breakdown of glycogen to glucose
- (d) Formation of glycogen from glucose

71. Which of the following is not a biological function of DNA

- (a) Mutations
- (b) Replication
- (c) Chromosomes
- (d) All of them

72. The enzyme which is not a part of bet oxidation of fatty acid

- (a) Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase

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- (b) Thiolase
- (c) Acyl-CoA synthase
- (d) Hexokinase

73. Ketogenesis is the process of
- (a) Formation of ketone bodies
 - (b) Formation of ketogenic amino acids
 - (c) Ketoacidosis
 - (d) None of the above

74. Nucleic acids combine with which biomolecule
- (a) Fats
 - (b) Lipids
 - (c) Carbohydrates.
 - (d) Proteins

75. Nucleotides are linked together to form nucleic acid through
- (a) Glycosidic bond
 - (b) Phosphor-di-ester bond.
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None

76. Nucleotides have how many components
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 4
 - (d) 5

77. The compound, does not contain the phosphate group, is
- (a) Nucleotide
 - (b) Nucleoside
 - (c) Both
 - (d) None

78. Which of the following is purine nucleotide?
- (a) Adenine
 - (b) Uracil
 - (c) Thymine
 - (d) All of them

79. Which of the following is pyrimidine nucleotide?
- (a) Uracil
 - (b) Cytosine
 - (c) Thymine
 - (d) All of the above

80. RNA doesn't have
- (a) Uracil

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- (b) adenine
- (c) Thymine
- (d) guanine

81. Where is RNA present?

- (a) Mitochondria
- (b) Nucleolus
- (c) Cytoplasm
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

82. Phosphate group is attached to which carbon of pentose sugar

- (a) C-1
- (b) C-2
- (c) C-4
- (d) C-5

83. What is the full form of AMP?

- (a) Adenine mini-phosphate
- (b) Aldehyde mono-phosphate
- (c) Alcohol mono-phosphate
- (d) None of the above

84. Which of the following protein is the component of nucleoprotein?

- (a) Proline
- (b) Arginine
- (c) Histones
- (d) All of the above

85. Number of hydrogen bonds between adenine and thymine

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

86. Number of hydrogen bonds between guanine and cytosine?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

87. Which ratio is constant for DNA?

- (a) $A+G/T+C$
- (b) $A+T/G+C$
- (c) $A+C/U+G$
- (d) $A+U/G+C$

88. The disruption of nucleosomal structure due to is

- (a) Acetylation

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- (b) Carboxylation
- (c) Phosphorylation
- (d) Methylation

89. Left handed helix contained nucleic acid is

- (a) M-RNA
- (b) T-RNA
- (c) A-DNA
- (d) Z-DNA

90. A phosphodiester bond is present in

- (a) Nucleic acids in a nucleotide
- (b) Monosaccharides in a polysaccharide
- (c) Amino acids in a polypeptide
- (d) Fatty acids in a diglyceride

91. Uridine present in RNA is

- (a) Nucleotides
- (b) Pyrimidine
- (c) Purine
- (d) Nucleoside

92. Nucleic acids are a polymer of nucleotide monomeric units. Each nucleotide consists of

- (a) base-sugar-OH
- (b) sugar-phosphate
- (c) base-sugar-phosphate
- (d) (base-sugar-phosphate)_x

93. No. of nucleotide found in DNA segment if it contains 100 Adenine and 100 cytosines

- (a) 100
- (b) 200
- (c) 400
- (d) 50

94. Nucleoside contains

- (a) base-sugar
- (b) base-phosphate
- (c) base-sugar-phosphate
- (d) sugar-phosphate

95. ATP is a

- (a) Nucleoside
- (b) Nucleotide
- (c) Vitamin
- (d) Nucleic acid

96. One gram of protein contains

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- (a) 4.3 kcal
- (b) 4.2 kcal**
- (c) 5.2 kcal
- (d) 5.4 kcal

97. The first class of proteins are

- (a) Animal proteins**
- (b) Plant proteins
- (c) Both
- (d) None

98. Proteins occur naturally in how many forms?

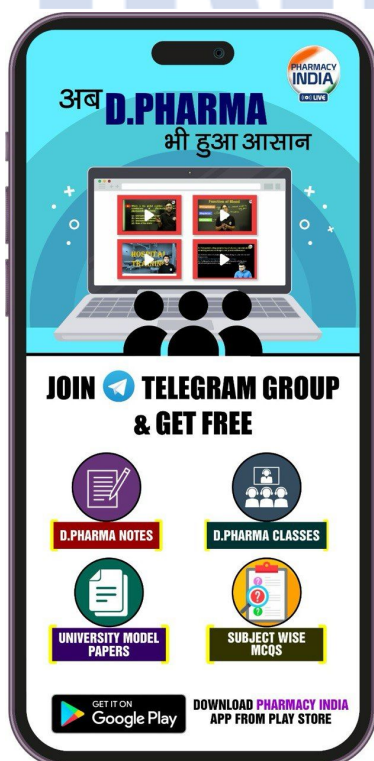
- (a) 25
- (b) 20**
- (c) 21
- (d) 15

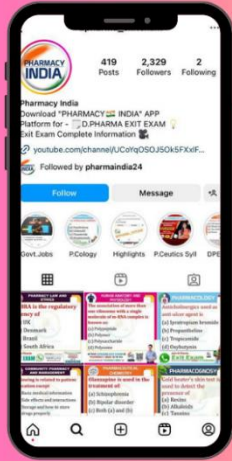
99. Peptide bond formed by the enzymes is Known as

- (a) Carbonic anhydrase:
- (b) Peptidase
- (c) Carbohydrate
- (d) Peptidyl transferase**

100. The proteins are synthesized at

- (a) Centrosomes
- (b) Ribosomes**
- (c) Golgi bodies
- (d) Mitochondria



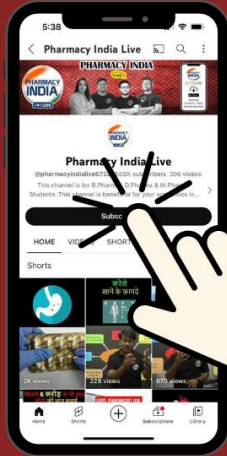


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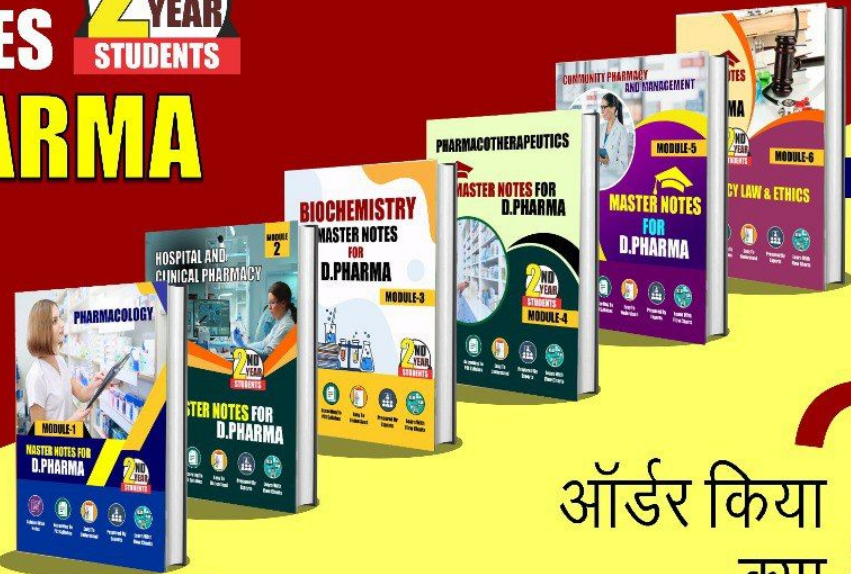
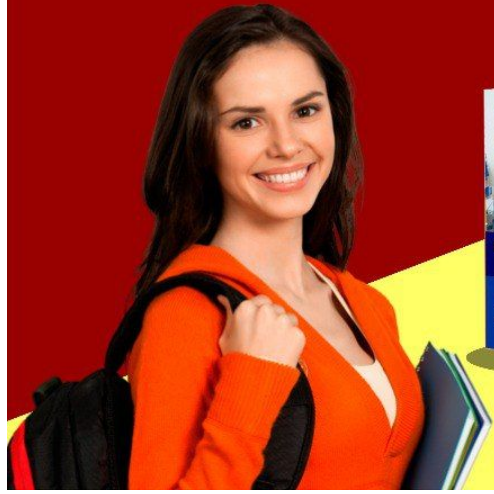
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