THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

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MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY - APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH REGULAR PROGRAMME

HBMS 104: BIOCHEMISTRY

Date: APRIL 2018 **Duration: 2 Hours**

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

- Q1. Two polypeptide chains of insulin are linked together by
 - a) Hydrogen bond
 - b) Disulphide bond
 - c) Ester bond
 - d) Peptide bond
- Q2. Milk sugar is known as
 - a) Fructose
 - b) Glucose
 - c) Sucrose
 - d) Lactose
- Q3. The sites for gluconeogenesis are
 - a) Liver and kidney
 - b) Skin and pancreas
 - c) Lung and brain
 - d) Intestine and lens of eye
- Q4. An enzyme involved in gluconeogenesis is
 - a) Pyruvate kinase
 - b) Pyruvate carboxylase
 - c) Hexokinase
 - d) Phosphohexose isomerase

- Q5. The enzyme glucose 6-phosphatase is present in
 - a) Liver
 - b) Muscle
 - c) Adipose tissue
 - d) Brain
- Q6. Ketosis reflects
 - a) Increased hepatic glucose liberation
 - b) Increased fatty acid oxidation
 - c) Increased carbohydrate utilisation
 - d) Increased gluconeogenesis
- Q7. Ketosis is associated with the disease:
 - a) Nephritis
 - b) Diabetes mellitus
 - c) Edema
 - d) Coronary artery diseases
- Q8. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase is induced by
 - a) 6-Phosphogluconolactone
 - b) Glucose-6-phosphate
 - c) Ribose-5-phosphate
 - d) Insulin
- Q9. Complete oxidation of one molecule of glucose into CO2 and H2O yields
 - a) 8 ATP equivalents
 - b) 15 ATP equivalents
 - c) 30 ATP equivalents
 - d) 38 ATP equivalents
- Q10. A unique by-product of glycolysis in erythrocytes is
 - a) Lactate
 - b) 1, 3-Biphosphoglycerate
 - c) 2, 3-Biphosphoglycerate
 - d) All of these
- Q11. Which of the following enzymes incorporates inorganic phosphate into the substrate?
 - a) Phosphoglycerate kinase
 - b) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
 - c) Pyruvate kinase
 - d) Enolase
- Q12. A substrate for the enzyme aldolase is
 - a) galactose-6-phosphate
 - b) isocitric acid

- c) Glucose-1-phosphate
- d) Fructose 1, 6 diphosphate
- Q13. Pyruvate dehydrogenase is a/an
 - a) Isomerase
 - b) Lyase
 - c) Ligase
 - d) Oxido reductase
- Q14. An enzyme is a
 - a) Carbohydrate
 - b) Lipid
 - c) Protein
 - d) Nucleic acid
- Q15. Denaturation of proteins results in
 - a) Disruption of primary structure
 - b) Breakdown of peptide bonds
 - c) Destruction of hydrogen bonds
 - d) Irreversible changes in the molecule
- Q16. Tertiary structure of a protein describes
 - a) The order of amino acids
 - b) Location of disulphide bonds
 - c) Loop regions of proteins
 - d) The ways of protein folding
- Q17. An essential amino acid in man is
 - a) Aspartate
 - b) Tyrosine
 - c) Methionine
 - d) Serine
- Q18. Non-essential amino acids
 - a) Are not components of tissue proteins
 - b) May be synthesized in the body from essential amino acids
 - c) Have no role in the metabolism
 - d) May be synthesized in the body in diseased
- Q19. An example of polar amino acid is
 - a) Alanine
 - b) Leucine
 - c) Arginine
 - d) Valine

Q20.	The amino acid with a nonpolar side chain is a) Serine b) Valine c) Asparagine d) Threonine	
	PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 40 M	ARKS
Q1.	Define the following terms, and give an appropriate examples (1 ma	ark each)
	a) Biomoleculesb) polymerc) Anabolismd) Catabolisme) Gluconeogenesis	
Q2.	Outline 5 functions of carbohydrate in living organism	(5 marks)
Q3.	Outline the 3 roles of catabolism giving appropriate example	(6 marks)
Q4.	Using a flow chart outline the priming phase of glycolysis	(9 marks)
Q5.	Outline glucose metabolism in the liver	(6 marks)
Q6.	Outline 3 glycogen storage diseases	(9 marks)
	PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 40 MARKS	
Q1.	Discuss Pentose Phosphate Pathway under the following topics (20 a) Functions of pentose phosphate pathways) marks) (3 marks)
	b) Reaction of pentose phosphate pathways	(12 marks)
	 c) Clinical conditions associated with deficiencies of enzymes in pentose phosphate pathway 	nvolved in (5 marks)
Q2.	Discuss the citric acid cycle (Kreb cycle)	(20 marks)

END