

MCQ ON CARBOHYDRATE

1. Action of salivary amylase on starch leads to the formation of?

(A) Maltose (B) Maltotriose (C) Both of the above (D) Neither of these

2. Congenital galactosaemia can lead to?

(A) Mental retardation (B) Premature cataract (C) Death (D) All of the above

3. Uridine diphosphate glucose (UDPG) is

(A) Required for metabolism of galactose
(B) Required for synthesis of glucuronic acid
(C) A substrate for glycogen synthetase
(D) All of the above

4. Catalytic activity of salivary amylase requires the presence of?

(A) Chloride ions (B) Bromide ions (C) Iodide ions (D) All of these

5. The following is actively absorbed in the intestine:

(A) Fructose (B) Mannose (C) Galactose (D) None of these

6. Glycogenin is

(A) Uncoupler of oxidative phosphorylation
(B) Polymer of glycogen molecules
(C) Protein primer for glycogen synthesis
(D) Intermediate in glycogen breakdown

7. During starvation, ketone bodies are used as a fuel by

(A) Erythrocytes (B) Brain (C) Liver (D) All of these

8. An amphibolic pathway among the following is

(A) HMP shunt (B) Glycolysis (C) Citric acid cycle (D) Gluconeogenesis

9. Debranching enzyme is absent in?

(A) Cori's disease (B) Andersen's disease (C) Von Gierke's disease (D) Her's disease

10. McArdle's disease is due to the deficiency of

(A) Glucose-6-phosphatase (B) Phosphofructokinase (C) Liver phosphorylase (D) muscle phosphorylase

11. Tautomerisation is

(A) Shift of hydrogen (B) Shift of carbon (C) Shift of both (D) None of these

12. Ethanol decreases gluconeogenesis by

(A) Inhibiting glucose-6-phosphatase
(B) Inhibiting PEP carboxykinase
(C) Converting NAD⁺ into NADH and decreasing the availability of pyruvate
(D) Converting NAD⁺ into NADH and decreasing the availability of lactate

13. The epimers of glucose is

(A) Fructose (B) Galactose (C) Ribose (D) Deoxyribose

- 14. The intermediate in hexose monophosphate shunt is**
(A) D-Ribulose (B) D-Arobinose (C) D-xylose (D) D-lyxose
- 15. Honey contains the hydrolytic product of**
(A) Lactose (B) Maltose (C) Inulin (D) Starch
- 16. On boiling Benedict's solution is not reduced by**
(A) Sucrose (B) Lactose (C) Maltose (D) Fructose
- 17. The heptose ketose sugar formed as a result of chemical reaction in HMP shunt is**
(A) Sedoheptulose (B) Galactoheptose (C) Glucoheptose (D) Mannoheptose
- 18. The general formula for polysaccharide is**
(A) $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_n$ (B) $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ (C) $(C_6H_{12}O_5)_n$ (D) $(C_6H_{19}O_6)_n$
- 19. The number of isomers of glucose is**
(A) 4 (B) 8 (C) 12 (D) 16
- 20 Glycosides are found in many**
(A) Vitamins (B) Drugs (C) Minerals (D) Nucleoproteins
- 21 Galactose on oxidation with conc. HNO_3 produces**
(A) Gluconic acid (B) Saccharic acid (C) Saccharo Lactone (D) Mucic acid
- 22. The distinguishing test between monosaccharides and disaccharides is**
(A) Bial's test (B) Selwanoff's test (C) Barfoed's test (D) Hydrolysis test
- 23. Cellulose is made up of the molecules of**
(A) α -glucose (B) β -glucose (C) Both of the above (D) None of these
- 24. Glycogen structure includes a branch in between _____ glucose units**
(A) 6–12 (B) 8–14 (C) 6–10 (D) 12–18
- 25. Amylose contains glucose units**
(A) 100–200 (B) 200–300 (C) 300–400 (D) 500–600
- 26. Each branch of amylopectin is at an interval of glucose units:**
(A) 14–20 (B) 24–30 (C) 34–40 (D) 44–50
- 27. Blood group substances consist of**
(A) Lactose (B) Maltose (C) Fructose (D) Mucose
- 28. Hexokinase has a high affinity for glucose than**
(A) Fructokinase (B) Galactokinase (C) Glucokinase (D) All of the above
- 29. N-acetylneuraminic acid is an example of**
(A) Sialic acid (B) Mucic acid (C) Glucuronic acid (D) Hippuric acid
- 30. The branching enzyme acts on the glycogen when the glycogen chain has been lengthened to between _____ glucose units**
(A) 1 and 6 (B) 2 and 7 (C) 3 and 9 (D) 6 and 11

- 31. Dihydroxyacetone phosphate and glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate are interconverted by**
(A) Triose isomerase
(B) Phosphotriose isomerase
(C) Diphosphotriose isomerase
(D) Dihydroxyacetone phosphorylase
- 32. Citrate is converted to isocitrate by aconitase which contains**
(A) Ca^{++}
(B) Fe^{++}
(C) Zn^{++}
(D) Mg^{++}
- 33. The reaction succinyl COA to succinate requires**
(A) CDP (B) ADP (C) GDP (D) NADP^+
- 34. The carrier of the citric acid cycle is**
(A) Succinate (B) Fumarate (C) Malate (D) Oxaloacetate
- 35. UDPG is oxidized to UDP glucuronic acid by UDP dehydrogenase in presence of**
(A) FAD^+ (B) NAD^+ (C) NADP^+ (D) ADP^+
- 36. Galactose is phosphorylated by galactokinase to form**
(A) Galactose-6-phosphate (B) Galactose-1, 6 diphosphate (C) Galactose-1-phosphate (D) All of these
- 37. The conversion of alanine to glucose is termed**
(A) Glycolysis (B) Oxidative decarboxylation (C) Phosphorylation (D) Gluconeogenesis
- 38. The blood sugar raising action of the hormones of suprarenal cortex is due to**
(A) Gluconeogenesis (B) Glycogenolysis (C) Glucagon-like activity (D) Due to inhibition of glomerular filtration
- 39. Under anaerobic conditions the glycolysis of one mole of glucose yields __ moles of ATP**
(A) One (B) Two (C) Eight (D) Thirty
- 40. Which of the following metabolite integrates glucose and fatty acid metabolism?**
(A) Acetyl CoA (B) Pyruvate (C) Citrate (D) Lactate
- 41. Cerebrosides consist of mostly of which sugar**
(A) Glucose (B) Fructose (C) Galactose (D) Arabinose
- 42. Glucose will be converted into fatty acids if the diet has excess of?**
(A) Carbohydrates (B) Proteins (C) Fat (D) Vitamins
- 43. The purple ring of Molisch reaction is due to**
(A) Furfural (B) Furfural + α Naphthol (C) $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Naphthol (D) Furfurol + H_2SO_4 + α -Naphthol
- 44. In EM pathway -2-phosphoglycerate is converted to?**
(A) Phosphoenol pyruvate (B) Enol pyruvate (C) Di hydroxy acetone phosphate (DHAP)
(D) 1,3 bisphosphoglycerate
- 45. An aneplerotic reaction which sustains the availability of oxaloacetate is the carboxylation of**
(A) Glutamate (B) Pyruvate (C) Citrate (D) Succinate

46. Specific test for ketohexoses

- (A) Seliwanoff's test (B) Osazone test (C) Molisch test (D) None of these

47. Two important byproducts of HMP shunt are

- (A) NADH and pentose sugars
(B) NADPH and pentose sugars
(C) Pentose sugars and 4 membered sugars
(D) Pentose sugars and sedoheptulose

48. The four membered aldose sugar phosphate formed in HMP shunt pathway is

- (A) Xylulose P (B) Erythrulose P (C) Erythrose P (D) Ribulose P

49. Cane sugar (Sucrose) injected into blood is

- (A) changed to fructose
(B) changed to glucose
(C) undergoes no significant change
(D) changed to glucose and fructose

50. Pentose production is increased in

- (A) HMP shunt
(B) Uromic acid pathway
(C) EM pathway
(D) TCA cycle

51. Conversion of Alanine to carbohydrate is termed:

- (A) Glycogenesis
(B) Gluconeogenesis
(C) Glycogenolysis
(D) Glycolysis

52. The following is an enzyme required for glycolysis:

- (A) Pyruvate kinase
(B) Pyruvate carboxylase
(C) Glucose-6-phosphatase
(D) Glycerokinase

53. Our body can get pentoses from?

- (A) Glycolytic pathway
(B) Uromic acid pathway
(C) TCA cycle
(D) HMP shunt

54. Conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate in human liver is by

- (A) Hexokinase only
(B) Glucokinase only
(C) Hexokinase and glucokinase
(D) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

55. The following enzyme is not required for glycolysis:

- (A) Pyruvate kinase (B) Lactate dehydrogenase (C) Glucose-6-phosphatase (D) Phosphofructokinase

56. Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvate requires

- (A) NADP⁺
- (B) Cytochromes
- (C) Pyridoxal phosphate
- (D) COASH

57. Glucose tolerance is increased in?

- (A) Diabetes mellitus (B) Adrenalectomy (C) Acromegaly (D) Thyrotoxicosis

58. Glucose tolerance is decreased in

- (A) Diabetes mellitus (B) Hypopituitarism (C) Addison's disease (D) Hypothyroidism

59. During glycolysis, Fructose 1, 6 bisphosphate is decomposed by the enzyme:

- (A) Enolase a
- (B) Fructokinase
- (C) Aldolase
- (D) Diphosphofructophosphatase

60. The following enzyme is required for the hexose monophosphate shunt pathway:

- (A) Glucose-6-phosphatase
- (B) Phosphorylase
- (C) Aldolase
- (D) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

61. Under anaerobic conditions the glycolysis of one mole of glucose yields _____ moles of ATP.

- (A) One (B) Two (C) Eight (D) Thirty

62. Glycogen is converted to glucose-1-phosphate by

- (A) UDPG transferase (B) Branching enzyme (C) Phosphorylase (D) Phosphatase

63. Which of the following is not an enzyme involved in glycolysis?

- (A) Enolase (B) Aldolase (C) Hexokinase (D) Glucose oxidize

64. Tricarboxylic acid cycle to be continuous requires the regeneration of?

- (A) Pyruvic acid (B) oxaloacetic acid (C) α -oxoglutaric acid (D) Malic acid

65. The tissues with the highest total glycogen content are

- (A) Muscle and kidneys
- (B) Kidneys and liver
- (C) Liver and muscle
- (D) Brain and Liver

66. The reaction catalyzed by phosphofructokinase

- (A) Is activated by high concentrations of ATP and citrate
- (B) Uses fructose-1-phosphate as substrate
- (C) Is the rate-limiting reaction of the glycolytic pathway
- (D) Is inhibited by fructose 2, 6-bisphosphate

67. Gluconeogenesis is increased in the following condition:

- (A) Diabetes insipidus (B) Diabetes Mellitus (C) Hypothyroidism (D) Liver diseases

68. The number of molecules of ATP produced by the total oxidation of acetyl CoA in TCA cycle is

- (A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12

69. Substrate level phosphorylation in TCA cycle is in which step?

- (A) Isocitrate dehydrogenase (B) Malate dehydrogenase (C) Aconitase (D) Succinate thiokinase

70. Fatty acids cannot be converted into carbohydrates in the body as the following reaction is not possible.

- (A) Conversion of glucose-6-phosphate into glucose
(B) Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate to fructose-6-phosphate
(C) Transformation of acetyl CoA to pyruvate
(D) Formation of acetyl CoA from fatty acids

71. Tissues form lactic acid from glucose. This phenomenon is termed as?

- (A) Oxidative glycolysis
(B) Oxidative dehydrogenation
(C) Oxidative phosphorylation
(D) Anaerobic glycolysis

72. One molecule of glucose gives _____ molecules of CO₂ in EM-TCA cycle.

- (A) 6 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 2

73. One molecule of glucose gives _____ molecules of CO₂ in one round of HMP shunt.

- (A) 6 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

74. The 4 rate limiting enzymes of gluconeogenesis are

- (A) Glucokinase, Pyruvate carboxylase, phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase and glucose-6-phosphatase
(B) Pyruvate carboxylase, phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase, fructose 1,6 diphosphatase and glucose-6-phosphatase
(C) Pyruvate kinase, pyruvate carboxylase, phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase and glucose-6-phosphatase
(D) Phosphofructokinase, pyruvate carboxylase, phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase and fructose 1, 6-diphosphatase

75. For glycogenesis, Glucose should be converted to

- (A) Glucuronic acid (B) Pyruvic acid (C) UDP glucose (D) Sorbitol

76. Fluoride inhibits _____ and arrests glycolysis.

- (A) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
(B) Aconitase
(C) Enolase
(D) Succinate dehydrogenase

77. Amylo 1, 6 glucosidase is called

- (A) Branching enzyme
(B) debranching enzyme
(C) Glucantransferase
(D) Phosphorylase

78. Glucose enters the cells by

- (A) insulin independent transport
- (B) insulin dependent transport
- (C) enzyme mediated transport
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

79. Which of the following statements is incorrect

- A. GLUT1 is the main transporter in RBCs
- B. GLUT5 transports fructose
- C. GLUT2 is the main transporter for brain cells
- D. GLUT4 is insulin dependent

80. Glycogen while being acted upon by active phosphorylase is converted first to

- (A) Glucose
- (B) Glucose 1-phosphate and Glycogen with 1 carbon less
- (C) Glucose-6-phosphate and Glycogen with 1 carbon less
- (D) 6-Phosphogluconic acid

81. When O₂ supply is inadequate, pyruvate is converted to

- (A) Phosphopyruvate (B) Acetyl CoA (C) Lactate (D) Alanine

82. Before pyruvic acid enters the TCA cycle it must be converted to

- (A) Acetyl CoA (B) Lactate (C) α -ketoglutarate (D) Citrate

83. The hydrolysis of Glucose-6-phosphate is catalyzed by a specific phosphatase which is found only in?

- (A) Liver, intestines and kidneys
- (B) Brain, spleen and adrenals
- (C) Striated muscle
- (D) Plasma

84. The formation of citrate from oxaloacetate and acetyl CoA is

- (A) Oxidation (B) Reduction (C) Condensation (D) Hydrolysis

85. Which one of the following is a rate limiting enzyme of gluconeogenesis?

- (A) Hexokinase
- (B) Phosphofructokinase
- (C) Pyruvate carboxylase
- (D) Pyruvate kinase

86. The number of ATP produced in the succinate dehydrogenase step is

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

87. Which of the following reaction gives lactose?

- (A) UDP galactose and glucose
- (B) UDP glucose and galactose
- (C) Glucose and Galactose
- (D) Glucose, Galactose and UTP

88. UDP Glucuronic acid is required for the biosynthesis of

- (A) Chondroitin sulphates
- (B) Glycogen
- (C) Lactose
- (D) Starch

89. Acetyl CoA is not used for the synthesis of

- (A) Fatty acid (B) Cholesterol (C) Pyruvic acid (D) Citric acid

90. Two conditions in which gluconeogenesis is increased are?

- (A) Diabetes mellitus and atherosclerosis
- (B) Fed condition and thyrotoxicosis
- (C) Diabetes mellitus and Starvation
- (D) Alcohol intake and cigarette smoking

91. Which of the following features are common to monosaccharides?

- (A) Contain asymmetric centers
- (B) Are of 2 types – aldoses and ketoses
- (C) Tend to exist as ring structures in solution
- (D) Include glucose, galactose and raffinose

92. Polysaccharides

- (A) Contain many monosaccharide units which may or may not be of the same kind
- (B) Function mainly a storage or structural compounds
- (C) Are present in large amounts in connective tissue
- (D) All of these

93. The absorption of glucose in the digestive tract

- (A) Occurs in the small intestine
- (B) Is stimulated by the hormone Glucagon
- (C) Occurs more rapidly than the absorption of any other sugar
- (D) Is impaired in cases of diabetes mellitus

94. UDP-Glucose is converted to UDP Glucuronic acid by

- (A) ATP (B) GTP (C) NADP+ (D) NAD+

95. The enzymes involved in Phosphorylation of glucose to glucose 6- phosphate are

- (A) Hexokinase
- (B) Glucokinase
- (C) Phosphofructokinase
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

96. In conversion of Lactic acid to Glucose, three reactions of Glycolytic pathway are circumvented, which of the following enzymes do not participate?

- (A) Pyruvate Carboxylase
- (B) Phosphoenol pyruvate carboxy kinase
- (C) Pyruvate kinase
- (D) Glucose-6-phosphatase

97. The normal resting state of humans, most of the blood glucose burnt as “fuel” is consumed by

- (A) Liver (B) Brain (C) Kidneys (D) Adipose tissue

98. A regulator of the enzyme Glycogen synthase is

- (A) Citric acid (B) 2, 3 bisphosphoglycerate (C) Pyruvate (D) GTP

99. A specific inhibitor for succinate dehydrogenase is

- (A) Arsinite (B) Melouate (C) Citrate (D) Cyanide

100. Most of the metabolic pathways are either anabolic or catabolic. Which of the following pathways is considered as “amphibolic” in nature?

- (A) Glycogenesis
(B) Glycolytic pathway
(C) Lipolysis
(D) TCA cycle

101. Transketolase activity is affected in

- (A) Biotin deficiency
(B) Pyridoxine deficiency
(C) PABA deficiency
(D) Thiamine deficiency

102. A substance that is not an intermediate in the formation of D-glucuronic acid from glucose is

- (A) Glucos-1-PO₄
(B) 6-Phosphogluconate
(C) Glucose-6-PO₄
(D) UDP-Glucose

103. The hydrolysis of Glucose-6-P is catalysed by a phosphatase that is not formed in which of the following?

- (A) Liver (B) Kidney (C) Muscle (D) Small intestine

104. An essential for converting Glucose to Glycogen in Liver is

- (A) Lactic acid (B) GTP (C) CTP (D) UTP

105. Which of the following statements regarding T.C.A cycle is true?

- (A) It is an anaerobic process
(B) It occurs in cytosol
(C) It contains no intermediates for Gluconeogenesis
(D) It is amphibolic in nature

106. An allosteric enzyme responsible for controlling the rate of T.C.A cycle is

- (A) Malate dehydrogenase
(B) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
(C) Fumarase
(D) Aconitase

107. Glycolysis is regulated by?

- (A) Hexokinase (B) Phosphofructokinase (C) Pyruvate kinase (D) All of these

108. Compared to the resting state, vigorously contracting muscle shows

- (A) An increased conversion of pyruvate to lactate
- (B) Decreased oxidation of pyruvate of CO₂ and water
- (C) A decreased NADH/NAD⁺ ratio
- (D) Decreased concentration of AMP

109. How many ATP molecules will be required for conversion of 2-molecules of Lactic acid to Glucose?

- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 6

110. Which of the following enzyme is not involved in HMP shunt?

- (A) Glyceraldehyde-3-p dehydrogenase (B) Glucose-6-p-dehydrogenase (C) Transketolase
- (D) Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase

111. In presence of the following cofactor, pyruvate carboxylase converts pyruvate to oxaloacetate:

- (A) ATP, Protein and CO₂
- (B) CO₂ and ATP
- (C) CO₂
- (D) Protein

112. Electron transport and phosphorylation can be uncoupled by compounds that increase the permeability of the inner mitochondrial membrane to

- (A) Electrons
- (B) Protons
- (C) Uncouplers
- (D) All of these

113. Which one of the following would be expected in pyruvate kinase deficiency?

- (A) Increased levels of lactate in the R.B.C
- (B) Hemolytic anemia
- (C) Decreased ratio of ADP to ATP in R.B.C
- (D) Increased phosphorylation of Glucose to Glucose-6-phosphate

114. Which one of the following statements concerning glucose metabolism is correct?

- (A) The conversion of Glucose to lactate occurs only in the R.B.C
- (B) Glucose enters most cells by a mechanism in which Na⁺ and glucose are co-transported
- (C) Pyruvate kinase catalyses an irreversible reaction
- (D) An elevated level of insulin leads to a decreased level of fructose 2, 6-bisphosphate in hepatocyte

115. Which one of the following compounds cannot give rise to the net synthesis of Glucose?

- (A) Lactate (B) Glycerol (C) α -ketoglutarate (D) Acetyl CoA

116. Which of the following reactions is unique to gluconeogenesis?

- (A) Lactate Pyruvate
- (B) Phosphoenol pyruvate pyruvate
- (C) Oxaloacetate phosphoenol pyruvate
- (D) Glucose-6-phosphate Fructose-6-phosphate

117. The synthesis of glucose from pyruvate by gluconeogenesis

- (A) Requires the participation of biotin
- (B) Occurs exclusively in the cytosol
- (C) Is inhibited by elevated level of insulin
- (D) Requires oxidation/reduction of FAD

118. The conversion of pyruvate to acetyl CoA and CO₂

- (A) Is reversible
- (B) Involves the participation of lipoic acid
- (C) Depends on the coenzyme biotin
- (D) Occurs in the cytosol

119. How many ATPs are produced in the conversion of phosphoenol pyruvate to citrate?

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 4 (D) 6

120. Phenylalanine is the precursor of?

- (A) L-DOPA (B) Histamine (C) Tyrosine (D) Throxine

121. D-Mannose is present in some plant products like

- (A) Resins (B) Pectins (C) Mucilage (D) Gums

122. Galactose is a main constituent of

- (A) Milk sugar (B) Honey (C) Cane sugar (D) Chitin

123. Glucosamine is an important constituent of

- (A) Homopolysaccharide
- (B) Heteropolysaccharide
- (C) Mucopolysaccharide
- (D) Dextran

124. Glycogen is present in all body tissues except

- (A) Liver (B) Brain (C) Kidney (D) Stomach

125. Iodine test is positive for starch, dextrin and?

- (A) Mucoproteins (B) Agar (C) Glycogen (D) Cellulose

126. The general formula for polysaccharide is

- (A) $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ (B) $(C_6H_{12}C_6)_n$ (C) $(C_6H_{12}O_5)_n$ (D) $(C_5H_{10}O_5)_n$

127. An epimer of glucose is?

- (A) Fructose (B) Galactose (C) Ribose (D) Deoxyribose

128. Human heart muscle contains?

- (A) D-Arabinose (B) D-Ribose (C) D-Xylose (D) L-Xylose

129. The intermediate in hexose monophosphate shunt is?

- (A) D-Ribulose (B) D-Arabinose (C) D-xylose (D) D-Lyxose

130. On boiling Benedict's solution is not reduced by?

- (A) Sucrose (B) Lactose (C) Maltose (D) Fructose

131. The distinguishing test between monosaccharides and disaccharide is?

(A) Bial's test (B) Seliwanoff's test (C) Barfoed's test (D) Hydrolysis test

132. Barfoed's solution is not reduced by?

(A) Glucose (B) Mannose (C) Sucrose (D) Ribose

133. Cori cycle is

(A) Synthesis of glucose

(B) reuse of glucose

(C) uptake of glucose

(D) Both (A) & (B)

134. Cane sugar is known as?

(A) Galactose (B) Sucrose (C) Fructose (D) Maltose

135. Which of the following is not a reducing sugar?

(A) Lactose (B) Maltose (C) Sucrose (D) Fructose

136. α -D-Glucose and β -D-glucose are related by

(A) Epimers (B) Anomers (C) Multirotation (D) Ketoenol pair

137. The stable ring formation in D-Glucose involves

(A) C-1 and C-4 (B) C-1 and C-2 (C) C-1 and C-5 (D) C-2 and C-5

138. Reduction of Glucose with Ca^{++} in water produces

(A) Sorbitol (B) Dulcitol (C) Mannitol (D) Glucuronic acid

139. Starch and glycogen are polymers of

(A) Fructose (B) Mannose (C) α -D-Glucose (D) Galactose

140. Reducing ability of carbohydrates is due to?

(A) Carboxyl group (B) Hydroxyl group (C) Eneiol formation (D) Ring structure

141. Which of the following is not a polymer of glucose?

(A) Amylose (B) Inulin (C) Cellulose (D) Dextrin

142. Invert sugar is?

(A) Lactose (B) Mannose (C) Fructose (D) Hydrolytic product of sucrose

143. The carbohydrate reserve in human body is

(A) Starch (B) Glucose (C) Glycogen (D) Inulin

144. A disaccharide linked by α -1-4 Glycosideic linkages is

(A) Lactose (B) Sucrose (C) Cellulose (D) Maltose

145. Which of the following is not true of metabolic disorders?

(A) Glycogen breakdown is inhibited in hereditary fructose intolerance

(B) Short chain fatty acids are produced in lactose intolerant individuals

(C) Amylopectinosis is due to the absence of branching enzyme

(D) Painful muscle cramps is a symptom of Cori's disease

ANSWERS

1. C	47. B	92. D	137. C
2. D	48. C	93. A	138. A
3. D	49. C	94. B	139. C
4. A	50. A	95. D	140. A
5. C	51. B	96. C	141. B
6. B	52. A	97. B	142. D
7. C	53. D	98. C	143. C
8. C	54. C	99. B	144. D
9. A	55. C	100. D	145. D
10. D	56. D	101. B	
11. A	57. B	102. B	
12. C	58. A	103. C	
13. B	59. C	104. D	
14. A	60. D	105. D	
15. C	61. B	106. B	
16. A	62. C	107. D	
17. A	63. D	108. A	
18. B	64. B	109. D	
19. D	65. C	110. A	
20. B	66. C	111. A	
21. D	67. B	112. B	
22. C	68. D	113. B	
23. A	69. D	114. C	
24. D	70. C	115. B	
25. C	71. D	116. C	
26. B	72. A	117. A	
27. C	73. B	118. B	
28. C	74. B	119. C	
29. C	75. C	120. C	
30. D	76. C	121. D	
31. B	77. B	122. A	
32. B	78. D	123. C	
33. B	79. C	124. B	
34. D	80. C	125. C	
35. B	81. C	126. A	
36. C	82. A	127. B	
37. D	83. A	128. C	
38. A	84. C	129. A	
39. B	85. C	130. A	
40. A	86. B	131. C	
41. C	87. A	132. C	
42. A	88. A	133. D	
43. B	89. C	134. B	
44. A	90. C	135. C	
45. B	91. C	136. B	
46. A			