



NBL-003-001214      Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination**

April / May - 2017

**Biochemistry : Paper - 201**

*(Biomolecules)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 001214**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours ]

[ Total Marks : 70

**1**      Select the correct answer for the questions from the      **20**  
given choices :

- (1) Define anomer.
- (2) State major difference between cellulose and starch.
- (3) Name the compound formed by reaction of galactose to conc  $\text{HNO}_3$  ?
- (4) Draw structure of D- Glyceraldehyde.
- (5) Name the phospholipids found in egg.
- (6) Which essential fatty acids are found in Flax seeds?
- (7) Give major difference between saturated and unsaturated fatty acids.
- (8) Name the precursor for synthesis of Vitamin D present in skin.
- (9) Give importance of Edman degradation.
- (10) Which form of amino acid is predominantly present in nature?
- (11) Name the amino acid which is optically inactive.
- (12) Define pI.
- (13) Give role of CTP.
- (14) State different types of RNA found in eukaryotes.
- (15) Which of the following ratio is constant in the DNA of all the species  $\text{A}+\text{G} / \text{C}+\text{T}$  or  $\text{A}+\text{C} / \text{T}+\text{G}$  ?

- (16) Name the scientist who demonstrated that DNA is the genetic material of the T2 phage?
- (17) In heme synthesis in mammalian cells how is Porphobilinogen.
- (18) Name two conditions where levels of direct bilirubin is found to be raised.
- (19) Name the vitamin essential for RBC formation.
- (20) Name the disease caused by Vitamin D deficiency in children and adults.

**2** (a) Answer any three of the following questions : **6**

- (1) Write a difference between homopolysaccharides and heteropolysaccharides.
- (2) Define derived lipids giving suitable examples.
- (3) Define derived protein with example.
- (4) Name the organism and the scientist who said there is transforming principle.
- (5) Write the changes in level of bilirubin found in all 3 types of jaundice.
- (6) Give the function of Vitamin D.

(b) Answer any three of the following questions : **9**

- (1) What do you mean by oxidation reaction? Explain how aldonic acid is formed.
- (2) Write importance of fat in human body.
- (3) Write a note on peptide bond.
- (4) Draw well labelled diagram of dATP.
- (5) Write about porphyria.
- (6) Write the deficiency manifestation of Vitamin C.

(c) Answer any two of the following questions : **10**

- (1) Write a detail note on structural isomer.
- (2) Draw structures of different glycerophospholipids and show the sites of action of different phospholipases and their products.
- (3) Write a note on aromatic amino acids with structures.
- (4) Giving experimental evidences Prove that DNA is the genetic material.
- (5) How waste of haemoglobin is removed from the body?

**3** (a) Answer any three of the following questions : **6**

- (1) Write the functions of the carbohydrates.
- (2) Describe chemical nature of waxes and its uses.
- (3) Define essential amino acids.
- (4) Define  $T_m$  value of DNA.
- (5) Write nomenclature of porphyrin.
- (6) Write the function of Vitamin K.

(b) Answer any three of the following questions : **9**

- (1) What do you mean by epimers? Explain the example of any epimers.
- (2) Describe essential fatty acids with their examples.
- (3) Write a note on beta pleated sheet.
- (4) Briefly explain packaging of prokaryotic DNA.
- (5) Write classification of jaundice.
- (6) Write the source and RDA of Vitamin  $B_{12}$ .

(c) Answer any two of the following questions : 10

- (1) Write a detail note on disaccharides.
  - (2) Describe different biochemical tests used to test purity of fats and oils and detect adulteration.
  - (3) Explain denaturation of protein.
  - (4) Giving diagram explain packaging of eukaryotic DNA.
  - (5) Write the source, RDA, and function of Thiamine.
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