



Biochemistry Revision-Questions (One Liners)

Q.1. The fundamental unit of genetic information is known as

Ans: Gene

Q.2. DNA controls protein synthesis through the mediation of

Ans: RNA

Q.3. Nucleic acids are the polymers of

Ans: Nucleotides

Q.4. The pyrimidine present in DNA but absent in RNA

Ans: Thymine

Q.5. Ribose and deoxyribose differ in their structure around carbon atom

Ans: 2

Q.6. Nucleotide is composed of

Ans: Base + sugar + phosphate

Q.7. The scientist who observed that there exists a relationship between the contents of purines and pyrimidines in DNA structure

Ans: Erwin Chargaff

Q.8. The base pair G-C is more stable and stronger than A-T due to

Ans: 3 Hydrogen bonds

Q.9. Under physiological condition, the DNA structure is predominantly in the form

Ans: β -Form

Q.10. The acceptor arm of tRNA contains a capped nucleotide sequence

Ans: CCA

Q.11. The nitrogenous base not present in DNA structure

Ans: Uracil

Q.12. The number of base pairs present in each turn (pitch) of B-form of DNA helix

Ans: 10

Q.13. The backbone of nucleic acid structure is constructed by

Ans: Phosphodiester bridges

Q.14. Name a coenzyme which is a nucleotide

Ans: FAD , NAD⁺ , CoASH

Q.15. The nucleotide that serves as an intermediate for biosynthetic reaction

Ans: UDP-glucose , CDP- acylglycerol , S Adenosylmethionine

Q.16. The average nitrogen content of proteins

Ans: 16%

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Q.17. Proteins are the polymers of

Ans: L- α -Amino acids

Q.18. Name the sulfur containing essential amino acid

Ans: Methionine

Q.19. The charged molecule which is electrically neutral is known as

Ans: Zwitterion

Q.20. The non - amino acid present in coenzyme A

Ans: β -Alanine

Q.21. The bonds forming the backbone of protein structure

Ans: Peptide bonds

Q.22. The amino acid that is completely destroyed by acid hydrolysis of protein

Ans: Tryptophan

Q.23. The number of peptide bonds present in a decapeptide

Ans: 9

Q.24. The chemical name of Sanger's reagent

Ans: 1-Fluoro 2,4-dinitrobenzene

Q.25. The phenomenon of disorganization of native protein structure is known as

Ans: Denaturation

Q.26. The amino acid found in protein structure

Ans: Proline

Q.27. A non-protein amino acid

Ans: Histamine

Q.28. The bonds in protein structure that are not broken on denaturation.

Ans: Peptide bonds

Q.29. Sequenator is an automatic machine to determine amino acid sequence in a polypeptide chain. The reagent used in sequenator is

Ans: Edman's reagent

Q.30. The reaction given by two or more peptide linkages is

Ans: Biuret test

Q.31. The literal meaning of enzyme is

Ans: In yeast

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Q.32. The class of enzymes involved in synthetic reactions are

Ans: Ligases

Q.33. The non-protein part of holoenzyme

Ans: Coenzyme

Q.34. Enzymes lose the catalytic activity at temperature above 70C due to

Ans: Denaturation

Q.35. Examples of two enzymes containing zinc are

Ans: Alcohol dehydrogenase, carbonic anhydrase

Q.36. The place at which substrate binds with the enzyme

Ans: Active site

Q.37. The enzyme glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase requires the coenzyme

Ans: NADP+,

Q.38. The E.C. number for alcohol dehydrogenase is

Ans: E.C. 1.1.1.1

Q.39. Phosphofructokinase is allosterically activated by

Ans: AMP/ADP

Q.40. The very first enzyme elevated in serum in myocardial infarction

Ans: Creatine phosphokinase (CPK)

Q.41. Pepsin is an example for the class of enzymes namely

Ans: Hydrolases

Q.42. The coenzyme not involved in hydrogen transfer

Ans: FH4

Q.43. In the feedback regulation, the end product binds at

Ans: Allosteric site

Q.44. Glutamyl transpeptidase activity in serum is elevated in

Ans: Alcoholism

Q.45. In recent years, a non-protein compound has been identified to bring about catalysis in biological system. The name of the compound is

Ans: RNA

Q.46.

The A in coenzyme A stands for

Ans: Acetylation

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Q.47. The vitamin containing isoalloxazine ring

Ans: Riboflavin

Q.48. The vitamin that is regarded as a vitamin in search of a disease

Ans: Vitamin E (tocopherol)

Q.49. Anti-tuberculosis drug, isonicotinic acid hydrazide (INH) leads to the deficiency of vitamin

Ans: Pyridoxine (B6)

Q.50. The egg injury factor present in raw egg white

Ans: Avidin

Q.51. The 'burning feet syndrome' in man is associated with the deficiency of

Ans: Pantothenic acid

Q.52. The vitamin that is synthesized by only microorganisms

Ans: Cobalamin (B12)

Q.53. The three Ds in pellagra stand for

Ans: Dermatitis, diarrhea and dementia

Q.54. The fat soluble vitamin required for carboxylation reaction

Ans: Vitamin K

Q.55. FIGLU (formimino glutamic acid) is excreted in urine in the deficiency of vitamin

Ans: Folic acid

Q.56. Which one of the vitamin A functions as a steroid hormone

Ans: Retinol

Q.57. The functionally active form of vitamin D is

Ans: Calcitriol

Q.58. The metabolite excreted in urine in thiamine deficiency

Ans: Pyruvate

Q.59. The coenzyme directly concerned with the synthesis of biogenic amines

Ans: Pyridoxal phosphate

Q.60. Folic acid antagonist(s) used in the treatment of cancer

Ans: Methotrexate

Q.61. The and cyclic forms of D-glucose are referred to as

Ans: Anomers

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Q.62. If two monosaccharides differ in configuration around a single carbon atom, they are known as

Ans: Epimers

Q.63. The carbohydrate that is taken as a reference for writing the configuration of

others

Ans: Glyceraldehydes

Q.64. Name a non-reducing disaccharide

Ans: Sucrose

Q.65. The non-carbohydrate moiety found in glycosides is known as

Ans: Aglycone

Q.66. Give an example of a glycoside antibiotic

Ans: Streptomycin

Q.67. The glycosidic bonds at the branching points in the structure of starch are

Ans: 1,6- glycosidic bond

Q.68. The polysaccharide employed for the assessment of kidney function

Ans: Insulin

Q.69. The glycosaminoglycan that serves as a lubricant and shock absorbant of joints

Ans: Hyaluronic acid

Q.70. Name the sialic acid, mostly found in the structure of glycoproteins and glycolipids

Ans: N- Acetylneuraminic acid

Q.71. Carbohydrates are the polyhydroxyaldehydes or ketones, or compounds which produce them on

Ans: Hydrolysis

Q.72. The major dietary energy sources, besides their involvement in cell structure and various other functions is

Ans: Carbohydrates

Q.73. The most important naturally occurring aldose/monosaccharide.

Ans: D- glucose

Q.74. The polymers of monosaccharides or their derivatives, held together by glycosidic bonds

Ans: Polysaccharide

Q.75. The carbohydrate reserves of plants

Ans: Starch

Q.76. The lipids that function as fuel reserve in animals

Ans: Triacylglycerols

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Q.77. The isomerism associated with unsaturated fatty acids

Ans: Geometric isomerism (cis-trans isomerism)

Q.78. The cyclic fatty acid employed in the treatment of leprosy

Ans: Chaulmoogric acid

Q.79. The lipids that are not the structural components of biological membranes

Ans: Triacylglycerols

Q.80. The prefix sn used to represent glycerol, sn stands for

Ans: Stereospecific number

Q.81.

The number of mg of KOH required to hydrolyse 1 g fat or oil is known as

Ans: Saponification number

Q.82. The phospholipid that prevents the adherence of inner surfaces of lungs

Ans: Dipalmitoyl lecithin

Q.83. The phospholipid that produces second messengers in hormonal action

Ans: Phosphatidylinositol

Q.84. Name the glycolipids containing N-acetylneuraminic acid

Ans: Gangliosides

Q.85. The steroids contain a cyclic ring known as

Ans: Cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene

Q.86. Which is the simplest form of glycolipids which occur in the membranes of nervous tissue.

Ans: Cerebrosides

Q.87. cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene is present in

Ans: Steroids

Q.88. The lipids that possess both hydrophobic (non -polar) and hydrophilic (polar) groups are known as

Ans: amphipathic

Q.89. Which are the organic substances relatively insoluble in water, soluble in organic solvents (alcohol, ether).

Ans: Lipids

Q.90.

Which are the essential fatty acids that need to be supplied in the diet.

Ans: PUFA

Q.91. disease of carbohydrate metabolism occurs due to the deficiency of insulin

Ans: diabetes mellitus

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Q.92. Increase thirst leading to increased intake of water is termed as..

Ans: Polydypsia

Q.93. The excretion of sugar in urine

Ans: Glycosuria

Q.94. The enzymes of ETC (electron transport chain) are present in

Ans: Inner membrane of mitochondria

Q.95. Breakdown of glycogen to glucose is termed as..

Ans: Glycogenolysis

Q.96. Formation of glycogen from glucose

Ans: Glycogenesis

Q.97. Formation of glucose from non-carbohydrate precursors like amino acids, lactic acid and glycerol

Ans: Gluconeogenesis (Neoglucogenesis)

Q.98. The inhibition of cellular respiration by high concentration of glucose

Ans: Carbtree effect

Q.99. The inhibition of glycolysis by Oxygen

Ans: Pasteur effect

Q.100. The Oxidation of glucose to pyruvate and lactate is called

Ans: Glycolysis

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