

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

B.Sc DEGREE PROGRAMME 2006/2007

LEVEL 3 – CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST 1 (NBT)

CHU 1140 BIOPHYSICS AND BIOCHEMISTRY

TIME 1 1/2 HOURS

Date: Saturday 12th August 2006 Time: 2.00-3.30 pm

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of two parts

PART A: This consists 20 multiple choice questions (50 marks). Mark a cross in the box corresponding to the most suitable answer in the MCQ answer sheet.

PART B: This consists of 2 structured essay questions (50 marks). Write answers to all questions only in the space provided.

At the end of the examination, hand over the MCQ answer sheet and Part B with your answers.

PART A

- 1. Which of the following cannot be found in Prokaryotes.
 - a. cell wall
- b. cytoplasm
- c. nucleus
- d. ribosome
- 2. Both plant cells and animal cells contain
 - a. cell walls
- b. vacuoles
- c. a nucleus, mitochondria and chloroplasts
- d. an endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus
- 3. Which of the following statements about mitochondria is <u>not</u> true.
 - a. each mitochondrion is surrounded by three membranes
 - b. mitochondria have their own DNA
 - c. mitochondria are organelles present in all eukaryotes
 - d. mitochondria supply chemical energy to the cell
- 4. Which of the following compounds have an asymmetric carbon?

5. Which one of the following is a D- isomer?

6. Diastereomers

- a. are not mirror images of each other
- b. arc not stereoisomers
- c. are mirror images of each other
- d. have identical chemical and physical properties

7. Glucose is an example of

- a. a ketopentose
- b. an aldotriose
- c. a ketotetrose
- d. an aldohexose

8. The total number of different stereoisomers of an aldopentose is

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 6
- d. 8

9. Name the following structure

- a. β-D-Galactopyranone
- b. α-D-Galactopyranose
- c. **B-D-Glucopyranone**
- d. a-D-Glucopyranose

10. A glycosidic bond is formed between,

- a. anomeric carbon of a sugar and a hydroxyl group of an organic molecule
- b. an amino acid and a sugar
- c. two sugar hydroxyl groups
- d. hydroxyl group of an sugar and an alcohol

11. D-galactose is a reducing sugar because,

- a. It exists mostly as a cyclic compound
- b. It has an aldehyde functional group which reacts with NaBH,
- c. It has a hemi-acetal functional group which reacts with Tolan's reagent
- d. It is easily reduced

12. Phospholipids are

- a. esters of acetic acid
- b. esters formed with methanol
- c. esters of phosphoric acid
- d. esters of phosphomolibdic acid

13. Hydrocarbon portion of a soap molecule is

- a. repelled by water
- b. attracted by polar solvents
- c. attracted by water
- d. repelled by non-polar solvents.

14. Bile acids are examples of

- a. steroids
- b. fatty acids
- c. prostaglandins
- d. hormones
- 15. The glycosidic linkage in the following disaccharide is a

- a. α -(1 ___4) linkage
- b. α-(1 ____6) linkage
- a. β-(1 __₄) linkage
- b. β-(1 __**6**) linkage

16. The difference between DNA and RNA is in the

- a. phosphate group
- b. pyrimidine group
- c. purine group
- d. sugar unit

17. The element most abundantly found in living organisms is

- a. H
- b. C
- C.O
- d. N

18. Which of the following is not a steroid

- a. cholesterol
- b. vitamin A
- c. cholic acid
- d. cortisol

19. Enzymes are

- a. proteins that are found in milk and cheese
- b. proteins that catalyze biochemical reactions
- c. proteins that transport other molecules through the system
- d. proteins found only in yeast and other single celled organisms

20. What are the products formed when glycerol tripalmitate is boiled with aq, NaOH?

- a. glycerol and sodium palmitate
- b. glycerol and palmitic acid
- c. palmitic acid and sodium salt of glycerol
- d. water and sodium palmitate



Correct Answers

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B.Sc. Degree/Continuing Education Programme 2006/2007
BIOPHYSICS & BIOCHEMISTRY Level 3 (L) - CHU 1140/CHE 3140

BIOCHEMISTRY

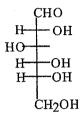
Assignment II Test

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eg. No.					М	arks	
			• •	Part A			-, <u></u>
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				Total %			
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1. a. b. c.	d.	2. a.	b. c. d.	3.	a. b.	. c. d.	
4. a. b. c.	d.	5. a.	b. c. d.	6.	a. b	. c. d.	
7. a. b. c.	d.	8. a.	b. c. d.	9.	a. b	. c. d.	
10. a. b. c.	d.	11. a.	b. c. d.	12.	a. b	. c. d.	
13. a. b. c.	d.	14. a.	b. c. d.	15.	a. b	. c. d.	
16. a. b. c.	d.	17. a.	b. c. d.	18.	a. b	. c. d.	
19. a. b. c.	d.	20. a.	b. c. d.				

Marks

PART B

1. The Fischer projection of D-Glucose is given below



a. Clearly draw the Haworth projection of α-D-glucopyranose

(05 marks)

b. Number all carbon atoms in your figure drawn in part (a)

(02 marks)

c. Indicate the anomeric carbon atom by drawing a star on it, in your figure in part
(a)

(02 marks)

d. What are "anomers"? Draw the two anomers of D-glucopyranose?

(04 marks)

e. Clearly draw the Haworth projection of methyl-α-D-glucopyranoside

(05 marks)

f. Indicate the glycosidic bond by drawing an arrow pointing towards it in your figure drawn in part (d)

(02 marks)

g. The hydroxyl group of carbon 1 in $\alpha\text{-}D\text{-}\text{glucopyranose}$ is	linked by a glycosidic
bond to carbon 4 of other another D-glucopyranose molec	cule. Draw the structure
of the glycoside that is formed.	√

(05 marks)

2. Structure of a triglyceride is shown below.

a. What are the products formed if you boil this with aqueous sodium hydroxide?

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	b.	Define	e the terr	n "mice	lles"	٠.						
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c. Give a suitable diagram for a "micelle"

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