

FIRST SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2014

(CUCBCSS-UG)

Complementary Course**BCH IC 01—BIOCHEMISTRY—I**

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

*Answer all the sixteen questions.
Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. For a chemical reaction $x\text{A} \rightarrow y\text{M}$ the rate law is $r = k[\text{A}]^n$. If the concentration of A is doubled the reaction rate will be :
(a) doubled. (b) quadrupled.
(c) increase by 8 times. (d) unchanged.
2. A molal solution is one that contains one mole of a solute in :
(a) 1000 g of the solvent. (b) One litre of the solvent.
(c) One litre of the solution. (d) 22.4 litres of the solution.
3. Isotonic solutions are the solutions having the same :
(a) Surface tension. (b) Concentration.
(c) Osmotic pressure. (d) Viscosity.
4. Which of the following solutions has the highest osmotic pressure :
(a) 1MNe.Cl. (b) 1 M uru.
(c) 1 M sucrose. (d) 1 M glucose.
5. Which of the following is a lyophobic called :
(a) gelatin. (b) Sulphur.
(c) Starch. (d) Gum. arabic.
6. The Tyndall effect associated with colloidal particles is due to :
(a) presence of charge. (b) scattering of light.
(c) absorption of light. (d) reflection of light.
7. Milk is an emulsion of lipids, proteins etc., dispersed in :
(a) water. (b) Oil.
(c) Alcohol. (d) None.

Turn over

8. Which of the following separates molecules with different molecular size :—

- (a) Gel filtration. (b) Electrophoresis.
(c) TLC. (d) Paper chromatography.

1 up the following :-

9. The phenomenon of _____ is used for the purification of sea water.
10. Lyophilic sols are _____ stable than lyophobic sols.
11. Electrical properties of a colloidal solution are demonstrated by _____.
12. In a multistep reaction, the _____ step determines the rate of the reaction
13. The main function of plasma proteins is _____.
14. pH of a 0.01NH₂SO₄ is _____.
15. At a pH above isoelectric point, the protein is _____ charged.
16. Conversion of Histidine to Histamine is _____ reaction.

(16 x 1 = 16 marks)

Part B

Answer any **eight** questions.
Each carries 3 marks.

17. Define :

- (a) Bur-hambest law.
(b) Emulsifying agent.
(c) pka.

18. Write any *three* properties of colloids.
19. Name three constituents in cerebrospinal fluid.
20. Write the structures of D-Glyceraldehyde and L-Glyceraldehyde.
21. What is decarboxylation reaction ? Give one example.
22. Write down the functions of lymph.
23. Distinguish between lyophilic and lyophobic sols.
24. Outline the principle of gel filtration.
25. Write any *three* differences between colourimetry and spectrophotometry.
26. Name the protein present in blood clot. How is it formed ?

(8 x 3 = 24 marks)

Part C

Write a paragraph on any **four** of the following.
Each carries 5 marks.

27. Henderson-Hasselbalch equation.

- 28. Immuno electrophoresis.
- 29. Colourimetry.
- 30. Electrolytes.
- 31. pH meter.
- 32. Ionic product of water.

(4 x 5 = 20 marks)

Part D

*Write essays on any **two** of the following.
Each carries **10** marks.*

- 33. Function and composition of any *five* body fluids.
- 34. Different types of chromatography principle and applications.
- 35. Plasma proteins.

(2 x 10 = 20 marks)