



# LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ALLIED

THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2024

UCH 3403 – BIOCHEMISTRY FOR BIOLOGY



Date: 15-11-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

## SECTION A - K1 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions -

(10 x 1 = 10)

### 1. Answer the following

- What are essential amino acids?
- List any two properties of RNA.
- Mention any two sources of  $\omega$ -3 fatty acids.
- Define inversion of cane sugar.
- Write any two uses of nicotine.

### 2. Match the following

- |    |               |   |                          |
|----|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| a) | Aspartic acid | - | Purine base              |
| b) | Adenine       | - | Non-essential amino acid |
| c) | Linoleic acid | - | Poppy seeds              |
| d) | Starch        | - | Unsaturated fatty acid   |
| e) | Papaverine    | - | Carbohydrate             |

## SECTION A - K2 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

### 3. True or False

- Fibrin present in blood is a protective protein.
- Nucleotides are the building blocks of nucleic acids.
- Lipids helps in the production of cortisol.
- High concentration of sugar increases mutarotation.
- Coniine turns green on exposure to atmosphere.

### 4. Fill in the blanks

- The pH at which the number of positive charges equals the number of negative charges is called as -----.
- DNA stands for -----.
- The catalyst used in the hydrogenation of fat is -----.
- Cellulose is an example of ----- saccharide.
- Citral is also known as -----.

## SECTION B - K3 (CO2)

Answer any TWO of the following

(2 x 10 = 20)

- List any four functions of proteins.
  - Elaborate the mechanism of lock and key model of enzyme action. (4+6)
- Discuss the structure of purine and pyrimidine bases in DNA.
  - Enumerate the types and functions of RNA. (5+5)
- Define the following:  
(i) Rancidity (ii) Saponification.

	b) Compare the properties of reducing and non-reducing sugars. (5+5)
8.	a) What are alkaloids? Mention the biological importance of alkaloids in human. b) State isoprene rule and special isoprene rule. (6+4)
<b>SECTION C – K4 (CO3)</b>	
<b>Answer any TWO of the following (2 x 10 = 20)</b>	
9.	a) Illustrate the primary structure of protein with a neat diagram. b) Mention the differences between DNA and RNA. (5+5)
10.	a) Specify the role of replication and transcription in DNA. b) Summarize the significance of cephalins and lecithin. (5+5)
11.	a) Define MUFA and PUFA. Write their sources and biological applications. b) Explain mutarotation and discuss any two factors affecting it. (5+5)
12.	a) Point out the various role played by carbohydrates. b) Describe the solvent extraction method of isolation of terpenes. (5+5)
<b>SECTION D – K5 (CO4)</b>	
<b>Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 20 = 20)</b>	
13.	a) Explain the factors affecting the activity of enzymes. b) Outline the properties and structure of DNA. (10+10)
14.	a) How are lipids classified? Explain with examples. b) Describe the following tests for carbohydrates: (i) Molish Test (ii) Benedict's Test c) Give the structure and functions of camphor and $\alpha$ -pinene. (10+5+5)
<b>SECTION E – K6 (CO5)</b>	
<b>Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 20 = 20)</b>	
15.	a) Describe the C-terminal analysis of proteins. b) Discuss the significance of hydrogen bonding in nitrogenous bases in DNA. c) Describe the classification of fatty acids with examples. (5+5+10)
16.	a) Draw the structures of fructose, maltose, lactose and sucrose. b) Point out the various steps in the isolation of alkaloids. (10+10)

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