



QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BMLS	LEVEL: 5
COURSE: BIOCHEMISTRY	COURSE CODE: BIO521S
DATE: NOVEMBER 2023	SESSION: 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100 MARKS

FIRST OPPORTUNITY: QUESTION PAPER

EXAMINER: Mr Junias Natangwe Jackson

MODERATOR: Ms Vanessa Tjijenda

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions on the separate answer sheet.
2. Please write neatly and legibly.
3. Do not use the left side margin of the exam paper. This must be allowed for the examiner.
4. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.
5. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS:

Non-Programmable Calculator

ATTACHMENTS:

None

This paper consists of 6 pages including this cover

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

[10 MARKS]

Evaluate the statements in each numbered section and select the most appropriate answer or phrase from the given possibilities. Fill in the appropriate letter next to the number of the correct statement/phrase on your ANSWER SHEET.

[10]

- 1.1. Enzymes are biological catalysts that enhance the rate of a reaction by:
 - a) Decrease the activation energy.
 - b) Decreasing the amount of free energy released.
 - c) Increasing the activation energy.
 - d) Increasing the energy of the transition state.
- 1.2. The bacterium *E. coli* require simple organic molecules for growth and energy, it is therefore a:
 - a) Chemoautotroph.
 - b) Chemoheterotroph.
 - c) Photoautotroph.
 - d) Photoheterotroph.
- 1.3. Stereoisomers that are non-superimposable mirror images of each other are known as:
 - a) Anomers.
 - b) Diastereomers.
 - c) Enantiomers.
 - d) Geometric isomers.
- 1.4. If the free energy change (ΔG) for a reaction is -50.45 kJ/mol, the reaction is:
 - a) Exothermic.
 - b) Exergonic.
 - c) Endergonic.
 - d) At equilibrium.
- 1.5. A protein has a tertiary structure formed by interactions between the side chains of the following pairs of amino acids. For each pair, identify the strongest type of interaction between these amino acids:
 - a) Aspartic acid and lysine
 - b) Phenylalanine and alanine
 - c) Serine and lysine
 - d) Two cysteines
- 1.6. Protein kinases are responsible for transferring which group:
 - a) oxygen
 - b) carbon
 - c) amino
 - d) phosphate
- 1.7. Sphingolipids.
 - a) are made from glycerol
 - b) are considered non-polar lipids
 - c) are usually not found in lipid bilayers
 - d) None of the above

- 1.8. Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of one mole of sucrose gives one mole of glucose and one mole of fructose. Which compound(s) is (are) responsible for the positive Benedict's Test that one obtains after hydrolysis of sucrose:
- Glucose
 - Fructose
 - Glucose and fructose
 - Sucrose, glucose, and fructose
- 1.9. For glycolysis to produce ATP when no oxygen is present, it is necessary for cells to convert _____ to _____:
- pyruvate to glucose
 - NADH to ATP
 - ATP to NAD⁺
 - NADH to NAD⁺
- 1.10. Which component is found in all sphingolipids:
- a carbohydrate
 - a negative charge
 - a phosphate groups
 - an amino alcohol

QUESTION 2: TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

[10 MARKS]

Evaluate the statements and select whether the statement is true or false. Write the word 'True' or 'False' next to the corresponding number on your ANSWER SHEET. [10]

- A zymogen, is an inactive precursor of an enzyme.
- Polarity allows water molecules to form hydrogen bonds with each other.
- When an ionic compound is dissolved in water, each ion is surrounded by a sphere of water molecules called a hydration shell ionic compound.
- In isoelectric focusing, proteins are separated based on pH.
- Heterotropic effects are allosteric interactions that occur when substances such as inhibitor and substrate are bound to the protein.
- The liver is the source of ketone bodies.
- Products from the glycolysis include 6 ATP molecules.
- The cleavage of fructose 1,6-bisphosphate yields two molecules of glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate.
- TCA cycle is also known as Krebs cycle.
- Diffusion of a substance across a membrane is considered active transport.

SECTION B: SHORT/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**[80 MARKS]**

Please answer ALL of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 3 [41]

- 3.1 Distinguish between the lock-and-key model and induced-fit model of enzyme action. (4)
- 3.2 What type of interaction would occur between each group present on a substrate molecule and a functional group of the active site in an enzyme? (4)
- a) $-\text{COOH}$
 - b) $-\text{NH}_3^+$
 - c) $-\text{OH}$
 - d) $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$
- 3.3 What is the difference between a cofactor and a coenzyme? (2)
- 3.4 In what ways does a competitive inhibitor differ from a noncompetitive inhibitor? (4)
- 3.5 Compare the structural elements of glycerophospholipids and sphingolipids. What building blocks are they made from? (5)
- 3.6 Differentiate between gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria, with regards to cell wall structure (4)
- 3.7 Define the following terms: (8)
- a) Gluconeogenesis
 - b) Metabolic alkalosis
 - c) V_{max} in enzyme kinetic
 - d) Catabolism
- 3.8 Name the 4 lipid components found in biological membranes (4)
- 3.9 Discuss briefly the various enzymes, intermediates products involved in fatty acid biosynthesis (6)

QUESTION 4: CALCULATIONS [15]

- 4.1 If the $[\text{H}^+]$ is 2.1×10^{-12} M HClO_4 , what is the pH? Is the solution acidic, basic or neutral? (Show all your workings). (3)
- 4.2 A buffer solution has a pH of 4.87. if the buffer contains a weak acid with pKa of 4.48, calculate the ration of the concentration of conjugate base and acid required, (show all you calculation). (5)
- 4.3 Patient X is a 22-year-old female admitted with complaints of recurrent vomiting for days. Her laboratory finding includes the following: Na^+ 133, Cl^- 94, Glucose 720 mmol/L, and HCO_3^- 11.
- a) Calculate the anion gap (in mEq/L) of patient X (4)
 - b) Does the anion gap suggest that the patient has metabolic acidosis or metabolic alkalosis. Given a reason for your answer. (3)

QUESTION 5: ENZYMES [12]

Below is a reaction coordinate diagram. Answer the questions that follows.

- 6.3 Which sugar(s) is/are (or contain) a pentose? (1)
- 6.4 Which sugar(s) is/are (or contain) a D sugar? (2)
- 6.5 Which sugar(s) is/are a reducing sugar? (2)
- 6.6 Which sugar(s) is/ are epimers, if any. (1)
- 6.7 Which sugar(s) is/are drawn in the form most likely to be found in the organism? (1)
- 6.8 How many stereoisomers would Talseose and Tagatose give rise to? (3)

END OF QUESTION PAPER