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llits noitisnart AUG ÂÅ¨ UUG ehT ?no dneped ytiliba gnidnib negyxo s'nibolgoym dna nibolgomeh taht puorg citehtsorp eht si tahW Â¢ÂÂ¢ ssnnooiittsseeuuqq eellppmmaaSS .erocs ruoy teg ot 'timbuS' sserp neht dna snoitseuq gniwollof eht rewsnA per lacol ruoy dniF koobtxet a dniF :segap eugolatac ruo morF sknaB tseT tnetnoC SMC/ELV sertneC ecruoseR enilnO :tuoba nraeL secneicsoiB rof ytsimehC secneicsoiB stcejbus llA :esworB knab tseT koob eht morf [illegible] .ytivitca esatahpsohp -6,2-esotcurf eht fo noitavitca dna ytivitca 2-esanikotcurfohpsohp eht fo noitavitca ni tluser [illegible] ,elucelom AND eht mrof oT Â¢ÂÂ¢ .C Â¢ÂÂ¢ dica onima na ot sdnib .sesac tsom ni ___ si nodoc trats ANRm ehT .nietorp eht mrof taht sniahc editpeptylop gnoma snoitcaretni ot eud noitamrofnoc laitaps eht si erutcurts yranretauq ehT .581 evoba eht fo enon .snietorp fo noitaruned elbisreverri dna noitaruned elbisrever neewteb ecnereffid eht nialpxE .noitarutaned no nekorb ton era taht erutcurts nietorp ni sdnob eht Â¢ÂÂ¢ .A Â¢ÂÂ¢ era/si ,esahpretni gnirud rucco ton seod hcihw)s(tneve ehT Â¢ÂÂ¢ snoitseuq elpmaS .992 emyzneorp ro negomyz Â¢ÂÂ¢ ?noitarutaned nietorp si tahW .noitalyrohpsohp emyzne eht sesuac nogaculG Â¢ÂÂ¢ .C Â¢ÂÂ¢ delbmessa era stinubus DNA Debircsnart if anrr .d u the for Val and therefore called to be _____ mutaciÃ ³ n. It is ³ for human cells that the ammonia B. Tell the cÃ© lula how the glicÃ ³ lysis should stop or begin 147. The pH remains higher than the isoelÃ© pH (pI). 2-oxidation ³ in the C. C. Sample question "What of the following is a required substrate for purine biosynthesis? For each mole of glucose that enters the ³ lysis, there is an initial inversion ³ 2 mmolÃ© of ___ replication? n Â¢Â B. The chemical elements that form the largest mole of living beings are oxÃgen (O), carbon (C), ³ gene (H) and nitrogen³ (N). ATP C. Primary structure B. However, glucokinase is not inhibited ³ glucose-6-phosphate. Decreased ³ fat metabolism B. DNA replication 174. Increased cytes³ lico [Ca++] D. There are three irreversible reactions in ³ lysis. RNA processing occurs in Â¢ Â¢ Â¢¢¢ (d) by pooling the reagents. Â¢ Â¢ ribonucleÃ ³ 293. Â¢ Â¢ Ribosomes are composed of Â¢ Â Â¢ Â¢ C Van der Waals. Increase in proteÃna phosphatasa Â¢Â¢ E. Â What type of link keeps the pairing of each chain in the DNA mole? C. Sample question Â¢ In eukaryotes the decomposition ³ fatty acids occurs in Â¢Â¢ A. Blocking active sites Â¢Â¢ C. ³ it is active during mitosis Â¢Â¢ D. A. the enzyme loses its ability to catalyze other reactions that D. Â¢Â¢ C Contains several types of secondary structure Â¢Â¢Â¢ D TÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃÃoic of the regulatory protes. During a fast or exercise when glucagÃ ³ n and/or epinephrine are high, fructose-1,6-bisphosphate is active due to the absence of fructose-2,6-bisphosphate Â¢Â¢ D. Increase Vmax B. State T = tense (deoxygenated) State R = relaxed (oxygenated) 43. ÂWhat is the secondary structure of a proteÃna? What does this observation ³ show? Amino acid metabolism 162. NADH, ATP, [illegible] the shape of the curve relate to the cooperative union of O2? Hb (O2) 3 38. Cells, metabolic starving, become gluconeogenesis and fat/protein catabolism ã¯¬ A. However, due to excess gluconeogenesis, oxaloacetate is low, so acetyl-CoA fat/protein catabolism is low. is going to ATT, but rather to the production of the body of cetin. 1. Detects all mitochondrial metabolism. A) Modulators will probably join on a site that is not the active site. Methionine 215. The primary nitrogenous waste product of most aquatic invertebrates 165. Therefore, the proteins will have negative charge and the proteins will move towards the positive electrode. Sample questions ã¯¬¢ The structure in a bacterium that indicates an active site for protein synthesis is ã¯¬¢ A. Nuclear 143. Glycine and proline are often found there. C) The modulators bind non-covalently to the enzyme. Insulin is made when blood glucose is high. Inhibition of feedback is a type of allosteric regulation for the enzyme. Increase in muscle contraction AMP concentrations ã¯¬¢ Â¢ B. ã¯¬¢ Answer1: Oxidative phosphorylation transfers energy from NADH to ATP. ã¯¢ Competitive inhibitor: Vmax remains the same, but KM increases ã¯¬¢ The non-competitive inhibitor decreases the number of rotation of the enzyme instead of avoiding the binding of the substrate, Vmax decreases but KM remains the same. An animal 6.00 22. Which of the following statements about allosteric enzymes is correct? Laczya's genes wouldn't be expressed. Where are the proteins in the electron transport chain? What is the main structure of a protein? Denaturation is the modification in any of these spatial structures that cause the protein to be deficient or inactive. A gene is a region³of DNA whose end product is a polypÃ© ptio or a mole of RNA 217. Ã¢ â ¢ The liver takes glucose and phosphorylate even when the ³ concentration of glucose-6-phosphate is high. Sample questions Ã¢ â¢¢ Ã¢ What ³ is a false statement about the covalent ³? Glutamine, Glutamine, ¢ Glutamine, ALANINA 278. Questions of the sample The river modulators rarely resemble the substrate or product of the enzyme. 90. Nucleic cits 6. 96. â € ¢ Identify for each of the following structures: carbohydrate (ribose or deoxyribose)?; nucleus or a nucleus? â € ¢ To amplify DNA sequences 251. â € ¢ What of the following is a transcription product? DNA cool. The TRNA initiator joins the initial codon, followed by the union of the large subunit of the ribosome. 53 years. Mitochondrial Matrix ã ¢ â ¢ B. ã ¢ â ¢ b has no effect on the Camp in muscle cells ã ¢ â ¢ C has a direct effect on the glucose transporter in muscle cells. How much is the inhibition of feedback feedback? 83. ninguno de los anteriores 166. glicÃ³lisis Ã¢ Â¢ Durante la glicÃ³lisis, los electrones eliminados de la glucosa se pasan a Ã¢ Ã¢ A. Ã¢ Ã¢ FFuunnddaammeennttaall ffuunncctiioonnaall && tthhrreeee ddiimmeennssiioonnaall ssttrruucctturraall uunniittss ooff pprroot 35-40 Ã¢ Ãƒ C. ã ¢ â ¢ The quaternary structure of a proteose is A. uses ATP for a phosphate group to the substrate C. DNA polymerases cannot initiate the synthesis of a polynucleted; Only they can be nucleated at the 3ã ¢ â € ² end. Éiido to a very ammonious carboxylic The correct trnas A. d) The enzyme catalyzes more than a reaction. The enzymes that eliminate phosphate groups during the glyconeogã © nesis process and elude two of the three irreversible reactions of glycólysis are A. When passing from the state fed to the one of fast C. sampling questions ¢ â ¢ â ¢ The Imine that is found in the protein structure (d) Lisiina 44. The plot of the initial velocity vs. 5 'A 5' C. Ã¢ The main strand continuously synthesized while the backward strand discontinuously synthesized 288. The effect of decoupling reagents is a consequence of their ability to transport electrons through ot dnib nac esaremylop ANR ehT .D elcyc iroC eht dellac osla sI .A Ã¢ÂÃ¢ doolb esuac nac sisorelcsorehtA Ã¢ÂÃ¢ noitseuq elpmaS .63 .221 saercnap .C noitcuder .A nietorp dellac era noitcnuf dna erutcurts lacimehc cificeps a evah taht nietorp a fo strap emoS Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .B sesatcuderodixO .032 CTAGTT Ã¢ÂÃ¢ _______ si AACTAG rof noitaton ÂÂÃ¢3 ÂÃ¯ÂÃ¢5 dradnats eht ni ecneuqes yratnemelpmoc ehT ?ANR eht ni dnA .D Ã¢ÂÃ¢ noitcerid '3 ot '5 .A eht sa nwonk si srucco gnidnib erehw emyzne na no noitacol ehT Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .C T .B Ã¢ÂÃ¢ doolb .621 dica civuryp .39 .B ytiniffa gnidnib eht sesaercni .901 esatahpsohp -6-esoculg dna esatahpsohpsib-6,1-esotcurF .D C evruC .C dezisehtnys eb ton lliw PTA ,ecrof evitom notorp a fo ecnesba eht nI .601 edixoid nobrac .rotibihni elbisreverri)e(Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .erutcurts yranretauq evah sniahc editpepylop erom ro owt fo edam snietorp esoht ylnO Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .esoculg D Ã¢ÂÃ¢ AoC lyteca C Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .AND ro ANR otni detaroprocni)ton era/era(_____ dna lairetam ecruos ygrene na sa ygrene etubirtnoc)ton od/od(_____ seditoelcun yrateiD .73 sniahc ateb dna ahpla sniatnoc nietorp ehT .sesaercni ytidica eht sa)desaerced/desaercni(____ si ytiniffa negyxo nibolgomeH .C Ã¢ÂÃ¢ emosobir eht ot sdnib ANRt gnitanimret niahc a .B setardyhobrac .451 .teehs-ateb eht dna xileh-ahpla eht era snietorp fo snoitamrofnoc yradnoces deiduts tsom owt eht .A :TPECXE gniwollof eht fo lla sdloh yroeht citomsoimehc ehT Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .482 retropsnart esoculg ro TULG Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .enarbmem amsalp eht ot ______ fo noitacolsnart eht setomorp nilusnI .491 eseht fo lla .421 noitalyrohpsohp evitadixO ?esaremylop AND fo noitcnuf eht si tahW .342 OC ro edixonom nobraC Ã¢ÂÃ¢ GPB-3,2 ro GPD-3,2 Ã¢ÂÃ¢ puorg emeh eht ni eF fo etats evitadixO Ã¢ÂÃ¢ ytidica ro Hp Ã¢ÂÃ¢ 2OC ro edixoid nobrac Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .881 noitardyheD .D Ã¢ÂÃ¢ esacilpeR .C Ã¢ÂÃ¢ ,enarbmem llec a .A Hp eht sa denifed si dica onima na fo tniop circteleosi ehT Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .792 tfihsemarf Ã¢ÂÃ¢ .D noi suorref eht ezilibats spuorg elozadimI .D setardyhobrac .212 detalsnart gnieb egassem eht otno sdloh taht evoorg gnidnib Na the ereht Setis epa eht ot noitda Ni ni ni Ni Ni thread. Sample questions for the ã¯¬¢ nucleic acid section of which units are nucleic acids made up? ã¯¢ at the center of the cell cycle control system is CDK, a protein that ã¯¬¢ A. 153. D. Glucose D. What are the chemical entities that make up this unit? A bacterial gene that causes cancer in the host. acid to a keto acid plus ammonia ã¯¢ All of the above. The concentration of B is reduced one hundred times D. ã¯¬ Â¢ In aerobic organisms that grow in the presence of oxygen, the NADH produced by glycolysis finally donates its high-energy electrons. Ligands are synonymous with prosthetic groups D. ã¯¬¢ activated, inhibited, inhibited, inhibited, 282. ã¯¬¢ Glucose and fructose are examples of A. What is the benefit of these characteristics of glucokinase? Â¢ (a) Competitive inhibitor. Decrease the KM, but not the Vmax C. Lactate D. ã¯¬¢ A booster site is ã¯¬¢ A. List at least 3 factors that influence the binding of hemoglobin to oxygen. cytosol B. The inner membrane of cellular mitochondria ã¯¢ in the reaction in which FADH2 transfers hydrogen atoms to Q, which molecule is oxidized and which is reduced? In such cases, which of the following would you usually find? Alcohol fermentation C. between subunits ã¯¬¢ B. ã¯¢ A direct inhibitor of ATP synthase (i.e., the ability to make ATP) in the presence of active electron transport: ã¯¬¢ A. Sample questions a competitive inhibitor of a competitive inhibitor of an enzyme It will be ã¯¬¢ A. A highly reactive compound ã¯¬¢ B.A metal ion such as HG2+ or PB2+ ã¯¢ C. Structurally similar to the substrate. It's not, it's not 280. Briefly explain the CORI cycle, which is a linked metabolic pathway. ã¯¢ The growing polypeptide chain is released from the ribosomes when ã¯¬¢ A. Oxidation D. interview-based questions for online information degree programs. GluconeogÃ© nesis and glucÃ ³ gen synthase Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. Ã¢ Â Â¢ The liver begins the degradation of the glucÃ³ gene first, then gluconeogÃ© nesis to maintain blood glucose levels. Ã¢ Â Â¢ One lactate Ã¢ Â Â¢ B ethanol. Ã¢ Â Â¢ In the ³ gene there are: Ã¢ Â Â¢ A. C. Phospofructokinase-1 (PFK-1) is an enzyme in glucose³ lysis. GlicÃ ³ lysis 98. O2 C. Oxidative phosphorylation ³ achieved through two separate systems in the mitochondria. Pyruvate carboxylase, phosphoenolpiruvate carboxykinase, fructose-1,6-biphosphatase and glucose-6-phosphatase Ã¢ Â Â Â¢ C. a rich energy source. mRNA Ã¢ Â Â¢ C. Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. lactate ³. nucleic acid C. NAD+ Kinase is an enzyme that A. is inhibited by glucose B. Quaternary structure 25. Ã¢ Â Â¢ The replication ³ of chromosomes by eukaryotes occurs in a relatively short period of time because Ã¢ Â Â¢ Ã¢ A. Ã¢ Â Â¢ (a) cosubstrates. during the fasting state, the release ³ fatty acids from adipose tissue increases, and the pH sanguÃneo decreases 39. Ã¢ Â Â¢ During the fasting state, the release ³ fatty acids from adipose tissue increases. nucleic acid 5. Single strand rupture Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. carbohydrate. the number of phosphates Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. an enzyme separates from the product, has its original structure, and can catalyze more reactions than C. One molÃ© of carbon dioxide C. Ã¢ Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â¢ Â Â¢ A What kind of organic substances are fat? Glucose may enter blood and be carried to the muscles. Ã¢ Â ¢ The proportion ³ insulin to glucoseÃ ³ n is low, as it is usually low in both Type I and Type II diabetics. Ã¢ Â Â¢ A.Uracil Ã¢ Â Â¢ B.Deoxyribose Ã¢ Â Â¢ C.Phosphate Ã¢ Â Â¢ D.Adenine Â What is true about base pairing in the DNA mole? Ã¢ Â Â¢ After denaturation, the structure of the primary part ³ not affected. Ã¢ Â Â¢ The new strands composed of an original strand and a daughter strand 285. Ã¢ Â Â¢ La eht.A eht.A ¢ÂÂ ¢Â se netneM sileahciM ed acit©Änic al ed etnanimreted apate aL ?acitiÃmizne dadivitca al ed acir©Ätsola n³Äicaluger al ribircseD ¢ÂÂ ¢Â artseum al ed satnugerP .D anÃetorp al ed R odatse le azilibatse .setnadnucric sotulos ed n³Äicartnecnoc al ne soibmac sol ,Hp ed oibmac le ,arutarepmet al ed n³Äicairav al rop adasuac res edeup sanÃetorp sal ed sal ne serorre ed n³Äicaraper al ne lepap nu eneit n©Äibmat amizne atsE .C n³Äinu ed dadinifa al eyunimsid .ocirtc©Äleosi otnup omoc Â ¢Â odiciÃonima nu ne soibmaC .D airaicret arutcurtsE .A rop anoicnuf amizne anu ed ovititepmoc rodibihni nU ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .asoculg siÃm ed n³Äicamrof al alumitse y ojab se ergnas al ne racºÃza le odnauc sisil³Äculg al ecudeR ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .B otardihobraC .)PB6,2F(otafsofib -6,2 asotcurf al se etnatropmi siÃm n³Äicanidrooc ed rodaludom le ,odagÃh le nE .ovitca oitis led otnitsid ragul nºÃgla ne ,Â ¢Â ocir©Ätsola oitis Â ¢Ã Â la aluc©Älom anu ed n³Äinu al etnaidem esralortnoc edeup amizne al ed dadivitca al euq al ne alleuqa se acir©Ätsola amizne anU .62 .alul©Äc al ne acitiÃmizne n³Äicartnecnoc al odnalortnoc euq ocir©Ätsola lortnoc le noc adipiÃr siÃm se ralulec atseupser aL .____ namall es euq artemiÃtco anÃetorp ed ojelpmoc nu ed rodederla otleuvne NDA ,amosoelcun le nE .B sodarutas .782 sorem³Älet ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .D ulG y psA ,syL ,siH ,grA .D n³Äinu ed n³Äicacibu .522 NDA ed n³ÄicacilpeR .amizneoc)B ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .D senortcele ed etropsnart ed ametsis le ereiuqeR .721 .002 amosomorC .X aicnatsus ed aicnesua ne sotad arap se avruc arto aL .C ¢ÂÂ ¢Â odagÃh .C sotartsus .D soditp©Äpilop siÃm o sod ed otneimazalertne le .C agrac nis iÃtse olixobrac opurg le ednod .D ¢ÂÂ ¢Â sasaremilop NDA sal ed adarapes amizne anu ed aicneserp al ereiuqer .D sanÃetorp .B n³Äicatardihsed .aicneuces al ed ocifÃcepse on ecalne y aicneuces al ed ocifÃcepse ecalne :sarenam sod ed NDA la nenu NDA la n³Äinu ed sanÃetorp saL .052 selpmis sarbeh ne aicosid es NDA ed ecil©Äh elbod anu euq al a arutarepmet al ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .X nis o noc netneM Â ¢ÂsileahciM ed acit©Änic al artseum sisiliÃtac aL)A ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .012 .771 asagil NDA ?anÃetorp anu azilarutansed es odnauc airamirp arutcurtse al ne oibmac nºÃgla yaH¿Ã .R :odagÃh le ne ergnas ne latrop asoculg al ed ritrap a oneg³Äculg ed sisetnÃs al arap aÃv aL ¢ÂÂ ¢Â .77)c(y)a(sobmA.D ¢ÂÂ ¢Â otcudorp led n³Äicamrof ed apate al.C ¢ÂÂ ¢Â otcudorp ricudorp arap ajelpmoc n³Äicaicosid ed apate al.B ¢ÂÂ ¢Â n³Äicamrof ed apate of DNA. Nuclean POLICY LINKED IN UNA DIRECIAN HER Ribous Carbon ___ (3ã ¢ â € ™/5ã Â €) Hasta Carbon ___ (3ã Â € ™ ™/5 Increase of insulin glut4 en la muscular membrane D. Ã ¢ partial pressure in the other tissues. Sample question ¢ÂÂ¢Â In the intestine, the dietary fats are hydrolyzed by ¢ÂÂ¢Â A.triacylglycerol lipase ¢ÂÂ¢Â B.adenylate cyclase ¢ÂÂ¢Â C.pancreatic lipase ¢ÂÂ¢Â D.protein kinase 118. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Initiation of eukaryotic translation begins when the: ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. Secondary structure C. binds to rRNA ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Cellular respiration takes place mostly in: A. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Pyruvate, Acetyl Co-A 266. 242. 3-Phosphoglycerate kinase and fructose-1,6- bisphosphatase ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. 136. ¢ÂÂ¢Â (d) all of the above 58. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Which of the following is NOT a way of producing ATP in humans? Uses activated glycogen phosphorylase D. oxidation B. Stomach B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â C would increase electron transport rates ¢ÂÂ¢Â D would decrease the pH gradient. removes water from a double bond 100. On the inner side of the inner mitochondria membrane 150. break a phosphodiester bond in DNA strand ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. 3'-UAC-5' ¢ÂÂ¢Â E. These interactions create a spatial conformation of the polypeptide filament. A positive allosteric regulation is the binding of a molecule to the enzyme which increase the rate of reaction. They could do this by checking for a buildup of which of the following compounds? 40-55 ¢ÂÂÂ B. When playing basketball, epinephrine is usually low and insulin is high ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. calories C. ¢ÂÂ¢Â D) cofactor. eukaryotic DNA is always single stranded 178. How does the balance of PFK-2 to FBPase-2 activity controlled by glucagon? a concentration gradient across a membrane B. The Keq of the reaction is increased when allosteric activator is bound D. a start codon ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. insulin from beta-cells of the pancreas B. Sample questions In a Lineweaver-Burk Plot, competitive inhibitor shows which of the following effect? where the molecule carries no electric charge B. lipids 206. ¢ÂÂ¢Â (c) It binds the transition state tighter than the substrate. ¢ÂÂ¢Â C) undergo change. lipids C. ¢ÂÂ¢Â B) It is slower than allosteric regulation. each chromosome contains multiple replicons ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. uses NADH to change the oxidation state of the Wol a Dna Gnul Eht ni erusserp laitrap laitrap D. Therefore, a short _____ is required to initiate the nucleus synthesis ³. DNA polymerase Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. "The average ph of urine is" Multiple³choice (PEM) questions to practice biochemistry questions for ex-admissions with options 7, 6, 8 and 0 for online degree programs. Sample questions Ã¢ Â Â¢ Some ³ regulation is alostÃ©. negative charge (an aniÃ ³ n) positive charge (a catiÃ ³ n) The isoelÃ© point (pI) is the pH at which a given moleÃ© or surface does not carry net charge. An active site of the enzyme is the location ³ the enzyme where Ã¢ Â Â¢ A) the groups of lateral proteÃnas are reÃnen folding and folding to form a site for interactions with substrates Ã¢ Â ¢ B) the catalyst interactions with the enzyme Ã¢ Â Â¢ C) molÃ© of the catalyst are generated Ã¢ Â Â Â¢ D¢) the substrate creates the molecules of the catalyst An active site of the enzyme is the location ³ an enzyme where the molecules of the enzyme are generated strato Ã¢ Â Â¢ A). B. It is removed from a poly A tail. The groups of sugar in the nucleic acids are ___ (D/L) ribose while the residues in the proteÃna are ___ (D/L) aminoÃ acids. Glycosis ³ gluconeosis cannot be active at the same time. TopoisomerasesÂ Â¢ D. Â Â¢ Tombstones are used by the body to perform all of the following functions EXCEPT: A. Helicases Ã¢ Â Â¢ C. acetyl CoA Ã¢ Â Â¢ D. Fill in the blank with activated or inhibited. Ã¢ Â Â¢ A.1 Ã¢ Â Â¢ B.2 Ã¢ Â Â¢ C.3 Ã¢ Â Â¢ D.4 Ã¢ Â Â¢ The enzymes of the glicÃÂ ³ lysis in a eukaryotic cell are in the Ã¢ Â ¢ Â A.Espacio Intermembrana Ã¢Ã¢ B.Membrana plasmÃ Ã¢ Ã¢ Â Ã¢ C.citosol Ã¢. D.mitochondrial matrix 101. steroid hormones Ã¢Ã¢ B. One Ã¢. One of them is for ³ reaction in the presence of substance X. "Food for a particular enzyme? Enzyme cofactors that covalently bind at the active site of an enzyme are known as ________________ "Why do we say that DNA replication ³ semi-conservative? Sucrose D. ne ne setneidnepedni selbulosordih sotseupmoc omoC .D ¢ÂÂ ¢Â the subunit ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Recognition/binding site of RNA polymerase is called ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. H+ do NOT play any role in the production of ATP molecules C. slows the conversion of glucose to pyruvate by glycolysis. How does insulin regulate the transcription of the glycolysis enzyme in liver, glucokinase? The lacZYA genes would be repressed by lactose. An incoming aminoacyl-tRNA enters the ribosome at the ___ site. High levels of ATP keep the pathway going in a forward direction ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. mitochondria ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â (d) vitamins 56. DNA polymerases are specialized for different roles in the cell 183. ¢ÂÂ¢Â D) Phosphorylation is a common covalent modification. Gluconeogenesis and glycogen synthesis ¢ÂÂ¢Â Which of the following statements about hormonal levels during different states is true? The concentration of A is increased one-hundred fold C. matrix of mitochondria C. Sample question ¢ÂÂ¢Â Fatty acid synthesis takes place in ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. _____ are long polymers of nucleotides. enzymes 33. Genetic control of the enzyme concentration ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. tRNA ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. Hydrogen bonds occur when there is hydrogen near one of these electronegative elements: oxygen or nitrogen. ¢ÂÂ¢Â An apoenzyme A. tRNA ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. terminator 193. hydrolysis 41. Sample questions ¢ÂÂ¢Â During the process of translation: ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Epinephrine: ¢ÂÂ¢Â A stimulates the synthesis of glycogen in liver cells. Allosteric modulators bind non-covalently at sites other than the active site and induce conformational changes in the enzyme. ¢ÂÂ¢Â DNA strands are antiparallel. the sequence of amino acids in the polypeptide B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Reactants of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction are known as A. the poly A tail is reached 216. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Which of the following enzymes unwind short stretches of DNA helix immediately ahead of a replication fork? ribosome binds to of the start codon and an initiator tRNA enters the ribosome. Polymerase III ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. ATP is synthesized when H+ ions move through a channel in ATP synthase 155. based on the aminoacyl group ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â What is the .1.1 Avob Hat Fo. D. It is usually the mode of regulation for the last step in reaction pathways since this step produces the final product. Translation 199. DNA gyrase ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. Sample questions ¢ÂÂ¢Â For every one molecule of sugar glucose which is oxidized _________ molecule of pyruvic acid are produced. the eukaryotes have more amount of DNA for replication ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. oxidation ..... reduction ..... Ribosomes bind and begin translation. RNA ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. Organelles replication ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. ¢ÂÂ¢Â A regulatory site within the leader sequence of the tryptophan operon that controls this operon by diminishing transcription is called: ¢ÂÂ¢Â A.operator ¢ÂÂ¢Â B.upregulator ¢ÂÂ¢Â C.repressor ¢ÂÂ¢Â D.transcriptor 221. ¢ÂÂ¢Â During which of the following process a new copy of a DNA molecule is precisely synthesized? ¢ÂÂ¢Â This biological macromolecule is responsible for controlling the activity of the cell, and it stores and transports genetic information. Matrix H+ + NADH NAD+ + 2H+ 2H+ + Â½Â O2 H2O 2 e- I Q III IV cyt c uncoupler 4H+ 4H+ 2H+ H+ Intermembrane Space With uncoupler present, there is no DpH or DY. Salting Out (by solubility) ¢ÂÂ¢Â Most proteins are less soluble at high salt concentrations, an effect called salting out. enzyme action. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Enzymes catalyze reactions by A. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Nucleic acids 244. action point B. Fatty acids are activated, enter the mitochondria, and are oxidized by Â²Â-oxidation and the TCA cycle D. more codons than amino acids. ¢ÂÂ¢Â NADH and FADH2 259. ¢ÂÂ¢Â 260, 280 245. Increased Â²Â-oxidation increases glycolysis in resting muscle 161. Polymerase I ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. heat, H2O, NADH, and pyruvate 134. Depurination ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. allosteric stimulation by ADP ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. HN N O N N Ribose-P Aspartate + GTP N N NH N N Ribose-P COO- -OOC HN N O N N Ribose-P O H Adenylosuccinate xanthine monophosphate XMP IMP IMP dehydrogenase NAD+ NADH A.S. synthetase GDP N N NH2 N N Ribose-P HN N O N N H2N Ribose-P A.S. lyase fumarate glutamine + ATP Glutamate + AMP + PPi AMP GMP Synthesis of adenine and guanine nucleotides IMP to AMP and GMP unit unit of proteins? cytosol ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. intestine Â ÂÂ ÂÂ¢ srotibihni elbisrever.A Â Â Â ÂÂ ÂÂ ÂÂ¢ yb rucco nac noitibihni emyzne ehT elbulosni retaw.D Â ÂÂ Â¢ .B Â Â evening +H ot delpuoc refsnart -e rof GD Â·Âitcepser thgil brosba sdica onima citamora dna sesab editoelcuN eseht fo enoN.D Â Â Â¢ emoneg egraL.C Â Â Â Â ÂT¢stnemgarf llamS.B Â ÂÂ Â ÂτÂ ¢ stnemgarf egraL.A Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ nodoc pots a .nietorp gninoitcnuflam a fo noitaerc eht ni tluser lliw dna erofeb naht tip onima tnereffid rof edoc lliw semarf detfihs eseht .412 snodocitna tnadnuba tsael eht htiw. ____ tip onima fo edam ____ was snippetP Â ÂÂ ÂÂ¢ .C tip yttaf .37 niahc editpepylop eno ylno sniatnoc semyzne ehT ?yawhtap a fo pets gninimreted-etar eht hguorht setilobatem fo xulf eht gniretla rof msinahcem a ton si gniwollof eht fo hcihW Â ÂÂÂ¢ snoitseuq elpmaS .setoyrakorp ni ylno nuof .nietorp dedocne eht fo ecneuqes tip onima eht seificeps ecneuqes esab esohw dnarts eht si dnarts _____ dellac dnarts rehto ehT .B Â ÂÂ Â¢ dnarts AND eht fo htgnel ?remylop a si gniwollof eht fo hcihW Â ÂÂ ____ ,elcyc iroC eht gniruD .B elcyC sberK .B bH .D Â Â Â carahc a TON si gniwollof eht fo hcihW Â Â rtsimehcoiB :QAF enilno nraeL ot era snoitseuq weivretni lanoitautis ,QAF eerF .211 wol si nilusni dna hgih era nogaculg dna enirhpenipe ,selim 02 rof gninnur retfA .B snietorp .371 noitcudorp PMA desu PTG Â € â € ¢ € ¢ niitcudorp pmg ni desu pta, dan, enimatulg, enimatulg ,esanikyxobrac etavurypleneohpsohp ,esarefsnart onimA .____ si elcyc sberK fo tnatcaer tsrif eht elihw ____ si sisylocylg fo tcudorp tsal ehT .201 sdica onimA.D Â Â Â Â ÂÂ¢ seditoelcuN.C Â Â Â Â Â Â Â B Â yb deirrac si esaeler siht rof langis eht fo trap tsael tA .C Â Â Â maS ?ot srefer mylop AND Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ .B revil eht ni sisenegoenoculg detibihni nilusnI .C stneitap 2 epyt rof lamron tub stneitap 1 epyt rof lamron naht ssel eb ot elcsum ni esoculg fo egarots ehT .A ________seogrednu negyxo elihw _______ seogrednu esoculg ,noitaripser ralullec ni snoitcaer XODER gniruD Â Â D Â Â Â ¢Ea¢ .A Â Â ¢ etavitca lliw nogaculg ,revil eht nI Â Â Â³T¢snoitseuq elpmaS .egrahc yb enod si snietorp fo noitarapes ehT Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ .A :elcyc ACT ehT Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂΓÂ¢ .972 cinegotek ,cinegoculG Â Â ÂT¢ ?tcerroc si noitcaer dezylatac-c yzne na no egnahc erutarepmet fo tceffe eht gninrecnoc stnemetats gniwollof eht fo hchW snoitseuq elpmaS .D Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂÂ¢ a si rosserper cal ehT Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ .narutaned fo lavomer nopu dlofer nac snietorp emoS Â Â Â Â Â ÂÂT¢ .snodoc nabt ditoelcun erom .elucelom nietorp .A Â Â Â ÂÂT¢ si sisehtnys nietorp fo etis ehT Â Â ÂÂT¢snoitseuq elpmaS .C Â Â Â Ã¯Â ◄¢ tip otek a ot dica onima na morf puorg .A :detacol si ydob eht ni sisehtnys PTA eht fo tsom fo elbisnopser esahtnys PTA ehT Â Â Â Ã¯ÂT¢ .D dezxo eb dluow HDAN ero M .921 .06 dlof derdnuh-eno desaercni era D dna A htob fo noitartnecnoc ehT .A Â Â Â Â Â ¢ ANRt fo nodocitna eh Â Â Â Â Ã¯ÂT¢ .15 senidimiryp htiw senidimiryp dna senirup htiw riap senirup ?nibolgoym ton tub nibolgomeh sebircsed smret gniwollof eht fo hcihW Â Â Ã¯Â fo ¢ I à ¢)b(bottoms)a(htoB.C. ¢ ars à ¢ srotibihni srotibihni negordyh.C Â ÂÂ ÂÂ¢ ragus a ot dednob yllacinoi.B Â ÂÂ ÂÂ¢ ragus a ot dednob yltnelavoc.A Â Â Â Â Â Â Â¢ esab enirup ro enidimiryp a si edisoelcuN noitces dica cielcun eht rof snoitseuq elpmaS .stnenopmoc 3 tsael ta tsiL .041 PMAc hgih yb detibihni sI ?retaw ni d ton seod elucelomorcam hcihW Â ÂÂ W noitces dica cielcun eht rof snoitseuq elpmaS .B Â ÂÂ 400 mK eht dna xamV eht htob esaerceD .D suelcun Â ÂÂ ÂT¢ tinubus egral eht ot .etis-A eht ni ANRt eht ot etis-P eht ni ANRt eht morf ÂTE33333344¢ si editpep eht .A Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â³¢ ni yltnerrucnoc setalpmet sa evres AND fo sdnarts htoB Â Âτ snoitseuq elpmaS .B stcudorp ?leg a hguorht ylkciuq tsom evom lliw stnemgarf tahw ,siserohportcele leg nI noitces dica cielcun eht rof snoitseuq elpmaS .B negocylG .ton si dnarts gnidoc eht tub ,noitpircsnart eht rof desu si dnarts etalpmet eht ylnO Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ enarbmem llec .B HDAN .C noitartnecnoc HDAN eht dna oitar PTA/PDA eht yb dellortnoc sI .84 .B Â Â Â Â Ã¯Â¢ '5-GUA-'3 .D tsalporolhc fo amorts .C Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ noitpircsnarT .C Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ ylesolc xileh elbuod eht tcaretni .C)2O(bH .elucelom AND a fo ypoc tcaxe na ecudorp ot elbissop ti sekam sihT .C teehs sihT .C teeht emyzne netneM-sileahciM na no rotibihni evititepmoc-non a fo tceffe ylekil tsom ehT Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂτÂ ¢ .C nirtseuqeslaC .A Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂTO Pets tsrif ehT Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ noitseuq elpmaS ?semyzne fo ytirojam eht rof egnar erutarepmet lamitpo eht si si and glucose-6-phosphatase 108. Quaternary 17. ¢ÂÂ¢Â At one th¢ D.No of the anterior acar in the RNA is ______, the acar in the DNA is _____ Â¢ A.Deoxyribosa, ribosa Â¢ â ¢ B.Ribosa, deoxyribosa Â¢ â ¢ C.Ribosa, phosphate Â¢ Â¢ â¢¢ D.Ribosa, Uracil 49. Sample question Â¢ â ¢¢¢¢¢ The VLDL are synthesized in Â¢ Â A. 15-20 â AE62. Increase both VMAX and KM D. RNA ligase 191. Sample question Â¢ â ¢¢ The hereditary deficiency of hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (a) De novo synthesis of purine nuclei decreases (b) purine rescue decreases (c) purine rescue increases (d) uric acid synthesis decreases 170. D. Unsaturated C. ____ it joins the most tight oxúgene. TranscriptÃ ³ n 190. Â¢ â ¢ If Michaelis' equation ³ describes an enzyme, a competitive inhibitor: A. decrease the Vmax C. Insertion ³ or deleciÃ ³ of a nucleusÃ ³ into a gene results in a mutation ³ n _____. nucleic acids 8. RetÃosmic endopus 119. A scourge. ³ enzymatic lysis of pÂ¢ â ¢ C. bonds allows for continuous formation ³ mitochondrial ATP, but stops O2 consumption. Sample questions Â¢ â ¢¢ Two curves showing rate versus substrate concentration are shown below ³ for an enzyme-catalyzed ³ reaction. List at least one role. Incoming TRNAs must first join the ³ site. OxUgen B. Hb (O2) 2 D. Structural membrane material. â ¢ a.phosfofructokinase Â¢ â ¢ B.Hexosa kinase Â¢ â ¢ C. Piruvato kinasa Â¢ â ¢ D. All of these 103. â ¢ (b) reduce the activation energy ³ n. A. A viral gene unrelated to the genes of the house ³. AlmidÃ ³ n C. 19. molÃ© RNA. Regulation ³ generally important for the conservation ³ energy and materials in the cells. Air C. Enzyme C. Â¢ â ¢ Nonsense 296. Â¢ â ¢ Â¢ How true of the following are B-spins on proteÃnas? The opposite is a negative ³ regulation. During and immediately after a high meal in mRNA mRNA o orejasnem ed tNRA ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã rNRA o ocim³Äsobir NRA ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .elbisrever sE)a ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ?otcerroc nedro le ne sapate sal ed atsil anu se setneiugis sal ed liÃuC¿Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .47 acitiÃmizne acit©ÄniC .ocig³Äloib ametsis le ne NRA ed saluc©Älom ed sopit 3 sonem la eremune .C ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã animit ed soremÃd ed n³Äicamrof .PDA on o etneserp iÃtse is ,rodalpocased nu ed aicneserp ne edecorp n³Äicaripser aL .LDL rotpecer led sisetnÃs la arap ¿?sanÃetorp ed otneimagelp le ne senorepahc sol ed n³Äicnuf al se liÃuC¿Ã .seralucsum salul©Äc sal ne oneg³Äculg led n³Äicadarged al alumitse D ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .D ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã serailib selas .B otafsof ed sotartsus ed sopurg animilE .01 saluc©ÄloM ;sorem³Änom .A ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã erruco asarefsnart liditpep ed n³Äiccaer aL ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .B oneg³Ärdih ed secalne eneitnoc anÃetorp aL .B zirtam al euq otla siÃm Hp nu eneit losotic lE ? avitadixo n³Äicalirofsof al ecudorp es edn³ÄD¿Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã artseum ed satnugerP .anotec ed sopreuc ed n³Äiccudorp ed osecxe nu rop adasuac se socit©Äbaid sol ne anoteca ed otneila aL ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .ralulec n³Äiccudorper al agapa euq neg nU .86 sasagil .A ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ednod osecorp le se artseum al ed satnugerp ed n³Äicanimasnart aL .C sotardihobraC .A ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã acilpmi acitÃloculg aÃv al ed n³Äicaluger aL ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã artseum ed satnugerP .A otpecxe saredadrev nos sisil³Änegoculg al y oneg³Äculg ed sisetnÃs al erbos senoicamrifa setneiugis sal ed sadoT ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .PTA ed sisetnÃs ed ametsis y senortcele ed etropsnart ed anedac ed ametsiS ¢Ã .571 sotse ed onugniN .D sodiciÃonimA .07 sol ed onugniN)d(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã sotartsus soD)c(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã sotartsus serT)b(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã otartsus nU)a(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .D sasalordiH .anretni lairdnocotim anarbmem al ed odal nu ne senotorp ed acirt©Ämisa n³Äicarebil anu ed a±Ãapmoca es sairdnocotim sal ne senortcele ed aicnerefsnart aL .serodavitca omoc naºÃtca erpmeis serodaludom soL)B ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .292 ogA ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .B XAMV le ayunimsid y MK le ayunimsiD ?airanretauc anÃetorp anu ed orem³Änom ed sedadinu sal sanjun renetnam a aduya osE¿Ã .641 airdnocotiM .842 etnacifidoc on otroc ANR ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ogral etnacifidoc on NRA ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã o±Ãeugep ANRis o NRA ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ANRim o ANRorciM ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ANRt o aicnerefsnart ed NRA At a constant speed and then, a chemical decoupler is added. The eukaryotic replication machinery is 1000 times more than the prokaryots ne sisilonegoculg aL .serodazilatac ne netreivnoc es)B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .ortseid y odruz B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã olelarapitna y olelarap nU ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã :sadasilp-b sanimiÃl ed sopit sod ramall nedeup eS ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã asaniuq lorecilg y asaniuqixobrac otavuriploneofsoF .onegÃxo ed saluc©Älom sal sadot ragracsed a edneit anibolgomeh onegÃxo ed n³Äiserp ajab a ,euq sartneim ,onegÃxo noc esrarutas a edneit anibolgomeh al ,onegÃxo ed n³Äiserp atla A .D sedadinubus .B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã odatelpmoc ah es sisetnÃs al euq ed s©Äupsed ecudorp es .B soremÃlop ;sorem³Änom .72 .49 loirticlaC .atcerroc n³Äicatneiro al ne sovitcaer sol ranoicisop)c ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .asatafsofib-6,1-asotcurf al se sisen©Ägoenocuig al ne etnatropmi siÃm lortnoc ed osap lE ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã artseum ed satnugerP .422 sisen©Ägonicrac y ralulec otneimicerC ._____ rop acimÃuq n³Äiccaer anu etnarud sotcudorp ed n³Äicamrof al revomorp edeup rodazilatac nU ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã artseum ed satnugerP .n³Äicanimret ed senodoc sol y rodaicini le odneyulcni ,ogral ed sodit³Äelcun 633 eneit orejasnem odiciÃ nU ocielcun odiciÃ ed n³Äicces al arap artseum ed satnugerP ?sodipÃl sol ed sorem³Änom sol nos seliÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .etnazilarutansed le rariter la esragelper a Â ¢Ã nedeup siÃmed soL .4 seteirtuN .452 sisiliÃtac al ne apicitrap y enu es)s(otartsus le euq al ne n³Äiger a±Ãeuqep al omoc atneserper amizne anu ed ovitca oitis lE ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã ?ocitiÃmizne rodazilatac nu ed acitsÃretcarac se setneiugis sal ed liÃuC¿Ã seroiretna sal sadot)e(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .etnemacib³Äreana nabanoicnuf solucsºÃm sus otnup ©Äuq ne ranimreted arap satelta sol a raerotinom naÃreuq sovitroped sogol³Äisif soL ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .C aÃgrene atla ed senortcele ed elbatse oirbiliuqe nu renetnaM .19 .atcefa euq neg led aicnatsid anu a sadazilacol .C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã sisil³Änegoculg y sisen©ÄgoenoculG ?ACT ed olcic le etnarud etneserp iÃtse on setneiugis sal ed liÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã sanidimirip noc najeraprne es erpmeis sanirup .C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã losotic .331 avitadixo n³Äicalirofsof al y otavurip led n³Äicadixo al ,ocirtÃc odiciÃ led olcic le ,sisil³Äculg ?odiriÃcasilop nu se ON setneiugis sol ed liÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .732 noirettiwz ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã aÃv aÃv anu ed lanif otcudorp nu odnauc erruco otsE ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .92 ²ÂÂ y ±ÂÂ D Â ¢Ã¢Ã Y dnaF C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .671 satoiracue ne on orep satoiracorp ne erruco .D otartsus le noc otcatnoc agah amizne al euq Ãsa odnative ,otartsus la esodn©Äinu .931 olucsºÃm As the metabine demand of it decreases. Ã ¢ â € ¢ of the following hemoglobin (HB) states, which is less likely to be one to the next oxygen molecule (O2)? Enzymes are proteins whose three -dimensional form is key to its function C. 262. ã ¢ â € ã ¢ Hexokinase or glycoquinase ã ¢ â € ã ¢ phosphoforrucoToquinase 1 or pfk-1 ã ¢ â € ã ¢ Kinase pyruvato 261. large and small subunits are joined between sã, then join the MRNA group . carboxyl is transferred from the aminoose life does not require oxygen ¢. oxidize two moles of NADH to NAD+ for each moles of glucose that enters ¢ D.The life requires two moles of ATP to start catabolizing every moles of glucose ã ¢ ATP is what is the general category of molecules? Ã ¢ â € ã ¢ The constitutional units of proteins are aminoose. Curve D 72. The ionization of a strong? a decrease in the elimination of CO2 of the blood. ¢ â € ¢ What of the following statements regarding the linking union is not correct? ¢ â € ¢ Nad+, Fad and FMN are all cofactors to: A. 89. Fatty and glycerol d. MRNA is translated by a ribosome at the same time. It is inhibited by insulin C. ã ¢ â € ã ¢ plants such as Azãºcar and sugar beet store energy as simple azys. ¢ â € â ¢ Léctico or lactate 263. constantly distribute electrons throughout the d. Ã ¢ â € ¢ phospholépidos at the tissue level? Ã ¢ â € â ¢ the main proper of the chain of electrons is: A. ã ¢ â € â ¢ d) more than a correct answer salt to which a protece protece is precipitated From one protece to another. Less heat would occur B. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ c) Holoenzyme. ã ¢ â â â â â ¢ B. ____ are synthesized as inactive precursors that require protection for activation. Gentical regulation 218. Pyruvate C. Transcriptional control ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ b. and, the replication process is due to the principle of the principle that DNA is synthesized from end 5 to 3. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ d, l 246. ã Ague Does the type of AzãºCar find in the nucletes of the DNA? Increased system free of the system so that the change in free energy is positive B. ligid 7. Blocking During the transcription, one of the DNA threads called Strand ______ is the thread from which the RNA really transcribes. Fad ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. PIRUATE D. The enzymes of glycólysis only work in a direction Ã ¢ â,¬ ã ¢ B. What are some factors that can lead to protein denaturation? Palmético, CH3 (CH2) 14cooh, can produce at maximum ____ acetyl-coa through ____ ____ ____ Beta-oxidation cycles. An increase in glucólisis in the red glide 158. And how are your characteristics? What â ¢ â What polymerase DNA eliminates RNA primers in DNA synthesis? Delgado Intestine C. The primary nitrogen waste products of humans. Sample questions ¢ â,¬ â ¢ Almost all oxygen (O2) that is consumed in breathing becomes: ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ A.Acetyl-Coa. Salt links D. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ This little protein can have dramatic effects on enzyme activities in response to changes the concentration ³ intracellular calcium ions: A. Decrease ³ free energy from activation³ n 66. A D. D. system? only on the basis of its anticodon Â¢ â ¢ C. oxidation ³ pyruvate, pyruvate, .971 n³ÄicalipeR .atcerroc n³Äicatneiro al ne sovitcaer sol anoicisoP)a(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .D lairdnocotim anretni anarbmem .59 samizne satreic ed n³Äicavitca y n³Äinu al etimrep y amrof us aibmac aniludomlac al a ++aC ed n³Äinu aL Â ¢Ã)NIetorp detLUDOM muicLAC(aniludomlaC ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã anÃetorP-anÃetorP senoiccaretnI setnelavoc on senoiccaretnI .722 otneimicerc ed serotcaf acirbaf .791 .B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã n³Äiccerid '5 a '3 .11 asoluleC .¢Ã .A OTPECXE setneiugis saicnatsnucric sal sadot narruco euq esrarepse edeup y sasopida salul©Äc sal ed anarbmem al ed serotpecer sol a nenu es ,atla se n³Ägaculg o anirfenipe ed n³Äicartnecnoc al odnauC ¢Ã .2 .¢Ã lanoicpircsnarttsop lortnoc .042 sopreucitna o sanilubolgonumnI ¢Ã ¢Ã .12 amixiÃm acitÃlortcele dadilivom ed .D ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã '5-UAC-'3 .131 airdnocotim .29 serotcafoc ed dadisecen al)E ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã dadinubus anu ed siÃm noc amizne anu)D ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã arodibihni e arodavitca dadivitca)C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã n³Äicatnemilaorter al ed n³Äicibihni)B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã dadivitarepooc)A ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .C ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã raluna esab alos arto noc ajerapme raluna esab alos anu ?NDA le is arutcurtse al ne oneg³Ärdih ed secalne sol ed lepap le se liÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã ?NDA led n³Äiccerid al ojab NRA ed sisetnÃs al arap azilitu es samizne setneiugis sal ed liÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã artseum ed satnugerP .D HDAN y 2O ,PTA ,asoculG .28 c y a)e(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã b y a)d(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã P)c(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã SE)b(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã E)a(¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã n³ÄicamrofsnarT ?NDA ed aluc©Älom al ne sadanegortin sesab ed otneimajerapme le arap alger al se liÃuC¿Ã ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .B airdnocotim al ne senortcele ed etropsnart ed sanedac .etnemavitcepser ,mn ___ y mn ___ ed adno ed dutignol al ne niÃtse sanÃetorp y socielcun sodicÃ ed amixiÃm VU aicnabrosba aL .A ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã enu es mNRA le ,amosobir le nE ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .922 sadasiver odis nah euq satnugerP .prt ed roserper le rinu la _____ nu omoc aºÃtca onaf³Ätpirt le ,ocin³Ärepo ametsis le nE .892 A ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã .752 .31 etneibma arutarepmet a odiuqÃl .B ocielcun odiciÃ .B ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã aÃv al ed aroslupmi azreuf al omoc naºÃtca euq selbisreverri senoiccaer sert etnemlaicnese yaH .B avitadixo n³Äicalirofsof al y ,ocirtÃc odiciÃ led olcic le otardihobrac otardihobraC .A ¢ÂÂ ¢Ã nos otatcol o otavurip otartsus le ror raznemoc lA 267. Sample question ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ External mitochondria, the membrane of external mitochondria can all cause metabylic acidosis. The genes will be inducible by lactose. Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ What are used in animals as a rigid energy source that can be stored in the hug and the misms ã¯â¼ã¿ A. Hemoglobin is an alesty -rich protest that can exist in Two states: R (relaxed) and T (TAUT). Water D. Sample Question ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ Colestrol is the precursor of ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ A. DNA Ligas in chemosmoretics. An Acetyl-Coa byproduct: D. Arnm translates into the 204 protest. 24. Where the amino group has no loaded D. Keto-AzãºCares ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. ttiimmeess kkeeepp pprrootteeiinn uunnffoolllddeed uunnttiill ssyynntthheessiiss iiss ccommplalette ... Endoplasmic reticulum 120. Sample questions A non -competitive claticary inhibitor is a complex of an injunct complex of a complex of a complex of an injunction complex of an unimportant complex of a complex of a complex Injected to an Injunto Complex of a complex of a complex of an injunction complex of a complex of a complex intentive of an Injunto complex. substrate complex that produces an inactive complex ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ c. It produces an active esi complex 87. When the enzyme is phosphorylated, it changes its activity (it becomes more or less active, depending on the enzyme). What is the propeller of glucagn? Ribosoma ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. A chromosome. ADP 151. Monocatenaries Union Increasing the free energy of the substrate to be greater than Product free energy C. part of an operator. What are the quilomicrones composed? 234. The ã® â ± -amino group is eliminated from the aminoé ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ C. What is the as As as As As As As As As As as As as As As As As As As As As As As As As As As As As Assessed. the enrollment or folding of the polypã © pido C. a decrease in in in the nogaculg dna enirhpenipe fo tceffe eht si tahW .56 etis avoids .A ot 2OC doolb rieht tcepxe dluow uoy ,gab repap a otni sehtaerb nosrep a fI Â ÂÂÂ¢ .861 dica cilyxobrac a ot dica onima na morf puorg .dnob eudiser-retni hguorht tcaretni sdica onima sti rennam eht yb detarts eneg si erutcurts nietorp yradnoces ehT Â ÂÂÂ¢ .B stsalporolhc .521 reirrac nortcele elbulos-dipil a.D Â Â Â Â Â Â¢ rotcafoc emorhcotyc dehcatta yltnelavoc.C Â Â Â Â Â Â C Â Â Â Â itpursid fo noitca ehT Â ÂτÂ¢ ?dellac sragus xelpmoc erom sa ygrene eht erots ,seotatop dna nroc ekil ,stnalp rehtO .691 noteleksotyc lleC.D Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â¢ igloG.C Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ suelcuN.B Â ÂTΓmsalpotyC.A Â Â Â³¢ .C PDA .enegocno-otorp a fo rof detatum a .B Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ esanik etavuryp dna 2-esanikotcurfohpsohp ,1-esanikotcurfohpsohp ,esanikoxeH .A Â Â Â Â Ã¯ÂTot dedarged si hcihw eno si dica onima cinegoculg A noitseuq elpmaS ?hcraeser ro sisongaid ni)RCP(noitcaer niahc esaremylop eht gnisu fo esoprup eht si tahW .C Â Â Â ¢ AoC lytecaoteca ro AoC lyteca rehtie .D tneidarg noitartnecnoc notorp eht dna laitnetop lacirtcele eht htob morf semoc laitnetop lacimehcortcele ehT .311 esanik esalyrohpsohp negocylg fo ytivitca desaercnI .592 .45 nego-ro ni- rehtie ni dne nac)D Â Â Â tie dne nac)C Â Â Â ¢ ni- ni dne syawla)B Â Â Â Â Â δτÂ ¢ esa- ni dne syawla)A Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂτÂ¢ tnemele seman evah semyznE senomroh)D Â ÂÂ Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂT¢ srettimsnartoruen)B Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â Â ÂτÂ ¢ smetsys owt esoht era tahW .emyzeht fo rotavitca na si X)D Â Â âÂ ◄¢ ?sisehtnys nietorp rof deriuqer si hcihW Â Â Âτ¢ .112 eseht fo enon .D sdipil ?noitalyrohpsohp evitadixo si tahW .891 ?erutcurts yranretauq evah snietorp lla oD .941 xirtam lairdnohcotim .C revil eht ni esrohpsohp negocylg detavitg ca nilusnI .B niarb this sisylocylg English EnglishSercni, nrut ni, taht, taht Metabolism? During the moments when insulin is high, fructose-1,6-bisphosphate is inhibited by fructose-2,6-bishphosphate ¢ â,¬ â ¢ C. 189. â,¬ â ¢ transamination ,¬ â ¢ Deamineation 277. A Catholic TICA ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. Rest the double Hã © Lice ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. Each gene has an exact raven so that there is no mutation. 274. The use of a lump bridge in an electrochemical cell. On the internal side of the membrane of exterior mitochondria C. The enzyme remains linked to products 69. Cell cycle ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ 2 greater phases â ¢ â,¬ - interface ¢ â,¬ - mitosis 226. to connect the pairs of bases 47. hemo The oxygen oxygen union in one site increases the possibilities of oxygen union in the other sites; The paid of an oxygen in a site increases the possibilities of losing oxygen in the other sites â â,¬ â ¢ â ¿What are the two states of the quaternary structure of hemoglobin? The enzymes with their attached ligands are called Holoenzimas C. What is the consequence of the frame displacement mutation? Why can acetone be detected in the breath of diabic patients? Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ c. carbon monóxide and then to the carbon dioxide. 233. an enzyme that catalyzes the phosphorylation of one molecule that uses ATP is The enzymatic domain, phosphofofructinase-2 (PFK-2), and broken down by the same enzyme, but in a different domain called fructose 2.6-bishoposphase (Fbpase-2). Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ In this type of structure, the majority of the carbonyl ponder bond groups forms a hydrone © Ptidos: A. concentration of C increases a hundred times B B .. Both (a) and (c) 63. increasing the solubility of a protein in solution by adding ions. Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ c) is irreversible. How could the following be a component of a Translation ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ D. (through chemosis) ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ response2: oxidative phosphorylation is the process of converting this high redox potential into mol © cullas at the end of energy. Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ The lismic Éicid through gluconeogã © nesis. Ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ activity correction activity to maintain the fidelity of the synthesis of DNA ¢ â,¬ â ¢ A. 219. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ â ¿What of the following is not considered A pyrimidine? Gluconeogã © nesis 107. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ (ch2o) n â is the molecular fodmula for what type of macromolã © cullas? A fixation site for RNA polymerase. The best explanation is that the lack of oxygen makes A. the storage of glucose in the maximum and the hug is less than normal D. The ammonism of ammonism of the metabolism of the aminoine as _____ in the majority of the tissues, Especially in the brain and the riã ± on, such as _____ in the hgar, and as _____ in the esquelã igosicos. CO2 D. A concentration gradient is generated when large amounts of H+ ions are transported from the mitochondria matrix to the intermembrane space of the mitochondria D. POLYMERS; Polypses C. include non -protein compounds such as metallic ions B. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ B. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Fructosea-1,6-bishphosphatase converts fructose-2,6-bishophym into fructose-6-phosphate â â,¬ â ¢ B. â ¿molalas of aqueous solvents? ATP 132. by using receptors in red glasses C. What is the shape of the oxygen hemoglobin dissociation curve? As Amazon associate, I win the qualified purchases. Increase the km but do not change the VMAX 79. ATP D. Glucólysis 135. Protenes B. The beginning begins with the union of the ribosmic SSU to the Poly-A tail of the RNM. Some proteins require ligands to perform their function B. ã ¢ â,¬ â ¢ during chemosis, A. protein synthesis Alosté rico, what curve would get curve? Lipistic metabolism 115. 270. Deamination D. D. Is the Amp function in the PFK-1 regulation? None of these 195. Thymine ã ¢ â € â ¢ D. Sample Question What of the following binds to an enzyme in its active place? Use high energy electrons of other cycles to convert ADP into ATP B. How do proteins separate by electrophoresis? 3 'A 3' Directorate 186. ¢ (d) Disulfur bonds 45. The resulting decrease in pH causes an increase in glycólysis in the major Â € ¢ â € ¢ â What are described as the "protest construction blocks"? promoter ã ¢ â € ¢ c. ã ¢ â € â ¢ reduction or decrease of 239. DNTP NTP monocatenary double substrate First YES What is a gene? Therefore, salt can be used to fraction proteins. What are the two types of gradient associated with the protruding motor force? Enzymes accelerate reactions by decreasing activation energy D. inhibiting alostysian by ATP ¢ â € ¢ C. ã ¢ â € â ¢ b) x Increases the energy activation energy for catalytic reaction. phosphoryila to become active ¢ â € ¢ B. ã ¢ â € â ¢ The oxidation of fatty ãicidos and the production of body ketone increases. Nucleic acids C. both a) and b) ã ¢ â € ¢ D. 232. Questions of the sample , once the transcription is completed? The D. protece binds to different cyclines ã ¢ â € ¢ C. 5¢ Â Â¢ Phosphofructokinase, the main enzyme that controls the flow of glycocyteÃ ³ lysis is highly inhibited and activated respectively by Ã¢ Â Â¢ A.ATP and PEP Ã¢ Â Â¢ B.AMP and Pi Ã¢ Â Â¢ C.ATP and ADP Ã¢ Ã¢ Â Â¢ D.Citrate and ATP 104. Ã¢ Â Â¢ CuÃÂ o the effect of a mutaciÃÂ ,Esteordyd Etahpsour-3-Lorecylg ,Esanic Lorecylg .Sdica ONIMA ruoF Fo Nrut ãºãº³ã¯081 that s the .c sdipil .68 sessac erar ni yticcolev notcaer esaerc. htob.c â€â€ã SEE SDNIB.B â€â€â€ã Xamv Sesarced.a â€â€â€ NO enegocno nA Â¢ÂÂ¢ snoitseuq elpmaS .B esalyrohpsohp negocylg etavitca lliw nilusni hgih dna esoculg doolb hgiH .67 ycneiciffe citylatac eht Ãã¯ mK/tack Ã¢ÂÂ¢ rebmun revonrut eht ,ÂÃ , Tack â€â€ã Gnidnib Ethartsbus ;yticipeps etitbus â€ï mk â€â€â€TM Yammus trohs .172 noisserper ? ¢â€â ¢€â €€ ,DNA ,DAF 1 ,pda ,a sa debrcsed Eb Tse nigogoym Dnuof Xileh ahpla eht â€â€â€ Losotyc eht ni ecnadnuba rieht if gnidneped .Rotibihni edicius)d(â€â€ã ¢ â€â€â€'s Pac Enongem-7 Eht .d â€T Us elggnis ._____ ro ____ SA deifsssalc sdica onima eht ,sdica ONima Fo notecks Nobrac Fo Setaf cilatac eht no desab .23 erurts fitm .c tnorop edcaretnon scancaretne scancaretne scancaretnon Citatsortcele dna ,gnidnob negodyh ,snoitcaredni cibohpodyh sediseb ?silatac esoculg fo nocerid eht yunnoc yawhtap Citylocylg eht sea yhw ÂÂ¢ sisehtnys negocylg dna sisylocylG .281 eseht fo enon .441 alludem lanerda eht morf nogaculg .D setardyhobraC .C semyzneoc noitcuder-noitadixo ro semyzneoc refsnart-noitavitca sa deifissalc eb yam hcihw serutcurts cinagro xelpmoc fo stsisnoC .C Â¢ÂÂ ã¢ '5-Aug-'3 .A â€TMs ¢€â€â€TO ERT ERT ERAT ERAT ERAT ERAT ERAT ERAT ERAT ERMETATATS GNOLOLLOF EHT Il lla . Sisehtnys ____ .etis Evitca Emyzne Eht Enifed â€â€ã¢ elcyc Sberk .b Sdica cielcun Rosserper-oc â€â€â€ã .781 Elur Riap Eht â€â€â€â€â€ã A Rosserper's Gnadinab Cal. Under the deck of a colb. molecules that carries electrons from glycolysis and Krebs Cycle to the electron transport system. Synthesase ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. DNA ligase 184. 2. DNA polymerase ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures of proteins are spatial structures. A gene transcribed in the 5¢ÂÂÂ to 3¢ÂÂÂ direction on one strand can be transcribed in the 3¢ÂÂÂ to 5¢ÂÂÂ direction on the other strand. 255. binds to the Shine Dalgarno sequence ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. Sample Questions ¢ÂÂ¢Â FAD is reduced to FADH2 during ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. ATP synthesis is driven by proton motive force. Explain mRNA splicing ¢ÂÂ¢Â During splicing, introns are removed from the strand, and the exons that remain are assembled into a finished strand of mRNA that is ready for translation. Sample question Which of the following is true of urea? more tRNAs than codons. ¢ÂÂ¢Â B) An increase in temperature can increase the reaction rate by increasing the speed at which molecules move. Being hit in the head with a bat will activate glycogen synthesis and inhibit glycogen phosphorylase D. Explain how a DNA molecule contains the information necessary to produce copies of itself. ¢ÂÂ¢Â D) more than one correct response ¢ÂÂ¢Â E) no correct response 57. 228. DNA polymerases ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. 203. tRNA are charged with amino acids ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. Sample question ¢ÂÂ¢Â Chylomicrons are synthesized in ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. ¢ÂÂ¢Â (c) apoenzymes. The hexokinase in the liver is called glucokinase. Sample questions A reversible inhibitor that can bind to either E alone or the ES complex is referred to as a _____. Disulfide bonds C. Deoxyribonucleotides are formed from their corresponding _____. ribose C. on the large subunit ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. Zymogen cleavage 164. chemicals B. ¢ÂÂ¢Â DNA helicase is used to ¢ÂÂ¢Â A. 128. Only one strand actually carries the genetic code for a particular gene. double sugars B. A low insulin to glucagon ratio will activate glycogen phosphorylase and inhibit glycogen synthase C. Sample questions ¢ÂÂ¢Â There are four enzymes of gluconeogenesis that circumvent the irreversible steps in glycolysis. and and glucose-6-phosphatase ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. Name .102 .sisylocylg dna nwodkaerb negocylg setalumits yldekram enirhpenipE Â¢ÂÂ¢ ._____ dellac sdne rieht ta secneuqes editoelcun laiceps evah selucelom AND lamosomorhc citoyrakuE .C sediracchasid .D enitsetni egraL .A sa dellac eb nac sniahc edis sti fo noitamrofnoc eht ot Druger tuohtiw smota enbkcab sâ€â€â€â€TREE you tnegememmemes lacole â€â€â€'t find Â¢ tinubus llams eht ot .D noitalyrohpsohp evitadixo dna ,elcyc dica cirtic eht ,noitadixo etavuryp ,sisylocylg .492 .651 enarbmem lairdnohcotim renni eht ssorca depmup era snotorp sa txen eht ot reirrac eno morf dessap era snortcelE .syaw owt ni dessalc eb nac emyzne na fo lortnoc ciretsolla suhT .761 evoba eht fo enon .022 .99 noitcerid rehtie ni srucco sisylocylG .enarbmem lairdnohcotim renni tcatni na fo ecnesba eht ni neve rucco nac noitalyrohpsohp evitadixo taht stciderp tI .731 airdnohcotim revil otni ecnartne eht dna esopid a morf dica yttaf eerf fo noitazilibom eht detibihni nilusnI .03 .etahpsohp 6 esoculG tcudorp sti yb detibihni yllaciretsolla si esanikoxeH ?rucco sisylocylg seod erehW Â¢ÂÂ¢ ?msilobatem esoculg dna negocylg ni elor sÂÂÂ¢enirhpenipe si tahW .stet reerac rof erps otsna Htiw)qcm(snoitseuq eciohc elpitlum sah snoitseuq deksa yltneuqerf yrtsimehcoib .a t t trMos :erehw ethis eht eht eht eht eht eht etic etc. Etis Evitca yna ot Ethbus Fo Gnidnib eht .c sragus elpmis .dedda srotibihni ro srotavitca irretsal on htish irretsol . â€â€ã¢ Erurts nipriah .32 .a â€TREE to â€TMs sniatnoc Eneg a FO TRIPCSNART anrm â€â€Tr. C semosobor .c ener thgiarts that ni Noitatenecnoc Etrtesbus â€â€â€ã Enarbmem .c seditoelcun Fo sepyt Tnereffid .181 Sesaremosiopot .13 dnnag il Dnuob ylthgit a FO elpmaxe he is 52. 52. The heme group on This test activates the phosphorylase of ³ gene and inhibits the glucÃ ³ gen synthase 114. The adjustment at the alostÃ© site of the enzyme C. Â¢ â ¢¢¢¢¢ that the primary control level in eukaryotic gÃ© activity involves processing early RNA transcripts to mRNA and controlling the rate at which mRNA is to be removed from mRNA at which mRNA is to be removed from mRNA at which mRNA is to be removed. "the core? Complex 64. Â¢ â ¢ C) X could be a competitive inhibitor. polynumbers; MonÃ ³ mera D. Â¢ â ¢ (c) Non-competitive inhibitor. The frame shift mutations result in all subsequent reading frames (codons) being moved by one or two nucleis ³. Glycine Â¢ â ¢ B. pyruvate kinase and glycerol kinase Â¢ â ¢ B. All of the following contributed to your coma, except A. . Mitochondria D. Â¢ â ¢ C) An increase in temperature at the optimum temperature maximizes the reaction speed ³ n. None of these 213. Constant reaction rate and ³ order rate (k) measures the speed at which a reaction occurs K1 K-1 A B + C Speed (V, Speed) = (constant speed) (concentration ³ reagents) V = K1 [A] First order reaction (concentration dependent speed ³ 1 reactor) V = k-1 [b] [c] second order reaction (concentration dependent speed ³ 2 reagent) zero (speed is independent of concentration of reagents) 71. Many amines B. fatty acids and glycerol D. 42. Synthesis of proteÃnas in the D. transferases C. A polysoma. The maximum number of amino acids in the translated portion of this mRNA is: Â¢ â ¢ A 999 Â¢ â ¢ B 630 Â¢ â ¢ C 330 Â¢ â ¢ D 111 Â¢ â ¢ E 110 so that the mRNA codÃ ³ n is the tRNA in the diagram Â Being able to form a ³-anantÃÂ n codon base-pairing interaction? Cellulose 15. 5 '3' 3 '5' 291. Val, Leu, Ile, Met and Phe B. Glucose storage in the muscle is less than normal for type 2 patients but normal for Type 1 B. Feedback, or product, inhibiting atp Alpha-de lix B. Sample questions Â ¢ â,¬ â ¢ free fatty fatings can A. Calmodulin D. 25-30 ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. MCQ: The average pH of Urine is MCQ: Bulk transport across cell membrane is accomplished by Phagocytosis Pinocytosis Extrusion None of these MCQ: Invert sugar is Lactose Mannose Fructose Hydrolytic product of sucrose MCQ: The degradative Processes are categorized under the heading of Anabolism Catabolism Metabolism Degradation MCQ: The DNA of the mitochondria is Circular double stranded Circular single stranded Linear double helix Linear single stranded General Knowledge App (Apple App Store)General Knowledge App (Google Play Store) Lecturer resources Figures from the book Test bank Browse: All subjects Biosciences Chemistry for Biosciences Learn about: Online Resource Centres VLE/CMS Content Test Banks From our catalogue pages: Find a textbook Find your local rep Answer the following questions and then press 'Submit' to get your score. Rho factor ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Hydrolysis of a triglyceride produces A. ¢ÂÂ¢Â C. 235. binds to an mRNA codon 209. ¢ÂÂ¢Â A) irreversible inhibitor ¢ÂÂ¢Â B) reversible competitive inhibitor ¢ÂÂ¢Â C) reversible noncompetitive inhibitor ¢ÂÂ¢Â D) more than one correct response ¢ÂÂ¢Â E) no correct response An uncompetitive inhibitor binds to _____. Chylomicrons are vesicles found in the blood and lymphatic fluid where they serve to transport lipid from the intestine to the liver and to adipose tissue. Glucose 16. Why is DNA replication semi-discontinuous? mismatch repair ¢ÂÂ¢Â D. Sample questions The released energy obtained by oxidation of glucose is stored as A. Chromatin condenses ¢ÂÂ¢Â B. increase and their blood pH to increase D. ¢ÂÂ¢Â Single-stranded nucleic acid binding proteins (SSB) ¢ÂÂ¢Â Exonucleases, RNase, or DNase ¢ÂÂ¢Â RNA polymerases or DNA polymerases ¢ÂÂ¢Â Topoisomerases 253. ¢ÂÂ¢Â For the enzyme reaction A+ B = C + D, Delta Go' = + 1 kcal/mol. ¢ÂÂ¢Â 5¢ÂÂÂ, 3¢ÂÂÂ, phosphodiester 247. The lacZYA genes would be expressed constitutively. Changing the equilibrium constant for the reaction D. Sample questions Allosteric enzymes are ¢ÂÂ¢Â from from adipose tissue to muscle or .C Â¢ÂÂ¢ PMAc dna enirhpenipe desaercnI .88 noitaluger emyznE .B etis evitca s'emyzne eht otni gnittif .142 .79 noitavitca negomyZ)E Â¢ÂÂ¢ noitacifidoM semyzosI)D Â¢ÂÂ¢ Noitacifidom tnelavoc)c Â¢â€¢ Evititeopmoc notion)B Â¢â€¢ Lortnoc ciiretsolla)A Â¢â€¢ :Dellac si ytivitca cut fo msinahm fo msinahm yrotaluger st . 862 .031 .b a e e e e e e e e e e ninotic .laitnetop enarbmem eht Esaercni .751 Esaercni .751 Evoba eht fo enon .A semoceb ennala ,3.7 fo hp a htew noitulos a ot dedda si) Â¢â€¢ .222 LORTNOC LANOITALSNARTTSOP .ETSOPPO SDNARTS TNERARTS TNEROFFIFIFIFID NOITCIRSNART EHT â€â€¢ .291 eseht fo lla .c Â¢â€¢ Semosobir .1 smosobir)A Â¢â€¢)n(A dellac si eetrop fo notrop nietorp esnoitseuq elpmas .672 tneidarg noi ro tneidarg lactcele a Â¢â€Â¢ tneidardar hp ro tneidarp a Â¢â€¢Â¢ 372 Sedirecylgirt Derotts fo noitazilibom eht r EGIRT NOGALG DNA enerhpenpe Â¢â€¢ .A :Eht Si :Eht si msilobatac dica onima fo es eht Â¢â€Â¢ Noitseuq elpmas ,revil ,elcsum slec yb ekatpu tube ,dolb ni tnadnuba si tnadnuba si easoculg Â¢â€¢ .Tuo decilps era TMâ€Â¢ti .D Â¢â€¢ Setademret Elcy Dica Cirtic RopsNart Nortcele.c Â¢â€Â¢ Sisylocylg.b Â¢â€Â¢ Elcy sberk.a Â¢â€ã ¢ fo tcudorp a yramirp si edixoid nobrac ehT Â¢ÂÂ¢ .eurt si woleb tnemetats hcihw llet dna sevruc eht enimaxE .D srotcafoc eht tuohtiw emyzne eht fo noitrop nietorp eht sI .epahs lacirehps a ni dedlof era sniahc editpepyloP B Â¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ Â¢â€¢ STEEHS GNOOL ,Dednehc niahc editpepylop a Â¢â€¢ .321)C(dna)C(htob .092 gnidc ,Etalpmet Â¢â€¢ .841 tneidarg nottorp a fo Tnempaleved nopu tneped Ton si ?No ittaluger Ciretsolla Tuoba Eslaf Si Tenemetats hcihw xelpmoc ton t Ub Emyzne elpmis Naht Rells.D Â¢â€¢Â¢ Emyzne elpmis Naht Xelpmoc Erom DNA to to simple enzyme ¢ÂÂ¢Â B.smaller than simple enzyme ¢ÂÂ¢Â 14. ã ¢ â € ¢ b) Stabilize the transition state. Ã ¢ â € ¢ The Ampa Activa alosta rostically the PFK-1 260. An example of this is phosphofrucerachinase, which is promoted by a high concentration of AMP, and inhibited by a high concentration of ATP. AminoS B. ã ¢ â € â ¢ At the end of a chemical reaction A. decrease and its blood pH to increase B. Free fatty fatings are transported to the majority of the body's tissues by the albãºmina C. requires AMP C. POLIMERASA 180. A double ring base with another double ring base between adjacent nucleids? Ã ¢ â € ¢ (a) Lower the activation energy barrier. isolation. POLISSACONS 3. A decrease in oxidative phosphorylation so that the cells have to depend on anaeric glycólisis C. ã ¢ â € â € Â € ¢ A. The entire curve to the right is moved on the 85 slope. To synthesize protein C. The energy is released as H+ ions move through the mitochondrial membranes B. of animals D. Sontestis of fatty ã Éicidos in adipose tissue B. What are they are The chemical elements that form most of the living biological matter? The change in the affinity of oxygen with the pH is known as Bohr effect. An inhibit of glucose synthesis 117. Purine nucleids are synthesized through two life in the body. What are the metabolic events of carbohydrates and fats that occurred in the hug during fasting? increasing the activation energy of the reaction catalyzed by enzymes 78. to separate the strands D. without changes ... Temperature can stop the reaction denaturing the enzyme. Cytoplasm 105. Sample Question ã ¢ â € â ¢ The converting monkey sadazilarutansed sadazilarutansed nos sanÃetorp sal ed aÃroyam aL .271 animatulg ereiuqer es PMG araP)D(PMG asanic ereiuqer es PMG araP)C( )PMU(anidiru ed otafsof onom ereiuqer es PMA araP)B( )PMG(anisonaug ed otafsof onom rop adibihni se)PMA(anisoneda ed otafsof onom a)A(¬â ¢Ã .A nos onobrac ed soteleuqse sus ne selaudividni setnelavoc secalne olos noc sosarg sodiciÃ neneit euq sasarg saL ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .sanÃetorp sal ed oinimod ed n³Äicinifed al euqilpxE .16 roiretna ol odoT .B ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã otalixobrac ed sopurg ed n³ÄicanimilE .onegÃxo la anibolgomeh al a n³Äinu ed dadinifa al ed oibmac royam nu odatluser omoc ad onegÃxo ed laicrap n³Äiserp al ed oibmac o±Ãeuqep lE ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ladiomgis o aediomgis avruC ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ._______ ne etreivnoc es ,anÃetorp amsim ase ed ip< Hp a ,______ ne etreivnoc es anÃetorp ase ,adad anÃetorp anu ed ip >Hp nu A ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã SSNNOOIITTSSEEUUQQ EELLPLPMMAASS .n³Äicpircsnart y n³Äicacilper ertne saicnerefid 3 sonem la eremunE ?aredadrev se n³Äicnuf us o samizne sal erbos senoicamrifa setneiugis sal ed liÃuC¿Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .831 lamron ol ed royam se odagÃh le y olucsºÃm le ne asoculg ed otneimanecamla lE .132 sacib³Äfordih senoiccaretnI ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã saluc©Älomoib sal ne solucnÃv on solucnÃv on senoiccaretni 3 sonem la ed atsiL .A ocir©Ätsola rodavitca nU ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .C lairdnocotim anretxe anarbmeM .A :avitadixo n³Äicalirofsof ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .632 ?ocirtÃc odiciÃ led olcic led sotcudorp sol nos seliÃuC¿Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .D xamv le eibmac erpmeiS .18 .57 mk/tack)d(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã tack)c(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã xamv)b(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã mk)a(¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã .611 sotse ed onugniN .B C .onima opurg ed n³Äicanimile al nereiuqer sodot oreP ,sreffid sdica onima fo msilobateM .961 msilobatem dica cielcuN .A ¢ÂÂ¢Â TPECXE elcsum lateleks ni esalyrohpsohp negocylg fo noitavitca ni tluser lliw gniwollof eht fo llA ¢ÂÂ¢Â snoitseuq elpmaS .C noitarutaned .D enarbmem airdnohcotim renni eht fo edis retuo eht nO ?anÃetorp anu ed airanretauc arutcurtse al se liÃuC¿Ã .951 sodiriÃcasonoM .NRA led' 5 omertxe la anisonauglitem 7 ed apat anu agerga eS .D senodimla .aluc©Älom al namrof euq sodiciÃonima ed laenil aicneuces al se airamirp anÃetorp ed arutcurtse aL ¢Ã ¬â ¢Ã ._________ ed n³Äicartnecnoc al ed edneped nedro odnuges ed n³Äiccaer anu ed dadicolev aL artseum ed satnugerP .sacisiÃb yum o sadiciÃ yum senoiculos ne iÃtse odnauc o arutarepmet al ed n³Äicavele atreiC DNA polymerase DNA synthesis occurs in the Â¢ â ¢ ¢ A. Hydrophic interactions 34. In the small subunit Â¢ â ¢ C. GlucÃ ³ lysis gluconeogÃ© nesis is not reversiÃ ³ n de la glicÃ ³ lisis !!! ³ lysis: in the cytosol GluconeogÃ© nesis: most of it in cytosol -> 1st step in mitochondria -> shuttle Biotin: protÃ© group -> carrier of CO2 ReacciÃ ³ n inverse of the glicÃ ³ thermodinÃ mically not favorable lysis !! 112 110. Spurine synthesis is _____ by PRPP, _____ by IMP, _____ by AMP, and _____ by GMP. Curve B C. Shows Question Â¢ Â ¢ Â¢ Â What are the following statements about chemochemistry theory³ correct? If they were a useful cycle 111. Â¢ Â In the electron transport chain, the final electron acceptor is A. Explain the basic hydrofÃ ³ Â¢ Â¢¢ HydrofÃ ³ interactions minimize the interactions of non-polar components with aqueous solvent. Â¢ Â Â¢ Since the two strands of the DNA mole are complementary, for any given gene: Â¢ Â Â¢ A. Â¢ Â Â Â¢ Â¢ Â Â Â Â¢ How do the following aminoÃ³cids initiate the synthesis of all the proteÃnas? Â¢ Â Â¢ Â¢ the following additional base enzymes during replication³? A) 5-Methylthimidine (B) Ribose phosphate (C) PRPP (D) 5-Uracil Fluoro 171. 283. D. amino acids.

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