



Biology | second exam

Doctor 2021

1. in cellular respiration, the process that generates almost 90% of the ATP is.
 - A. de-phosphorylation
 - B. re-phosphorylation
 - C. substrate-level phosphorylation
 - D. phosphorylation
 - E. oxidative phosphorylation

2. What is ATP made from?
 - A. adenosine + high energy electrons
 - B. AMP + ALP
 - C. ADP + phosphate
 - D. Deoxy ribose and 3 phosphate groups
 - E. None of choices are correct

3. The process oxidation of pyruvate to Acetyl Co-A, takes place... the citric acid cycle
 - A. While
 - B. After
 - C. All given choices are incorrect
 - D. All given choices are correct
 - E. Before

4. Coenzymes are nonorganic enzyme cofactors
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. In alcohol fermentation, NAD⁺ is regenerated from NADH by
 - A. reduction of pyruvate to form lactate
 - B. reduction of acetaldehyde to form ethanol
 - C. reduction of ethanol to form pyruvate
 - D. oxidation of pyruvate to form acetyl COA
 - E. oxidation of acetaldehyde to form ethanol

6. Which of the following is FALSE about the using of proteins as fuel?
 - A. Firstly, they must be digested to their building blocks amino acids
 - B. Many of the amino acids are used by the organism to build new proteins
 - C. The nitrogenous waste is excreted from the animal in the form of ammonia (NH₃). urea, or other waste products
 - D. After amino acids can feed into glycolysis or the citric acid cycle, their amino groups must be removed, a process called deamination
 - E. All of the options are false

7. Glycolysis has..... steps, while citric acid cycle has steps
- A. Ten, eight
 - B. Eight, ten
 - C. Ten,two
 - D. Two, ten
 - E. Ten,eight
8. In citric acid cycle, the Acetyl Co-A enters the cycle by reacting with
- A. Citrate
 - B. Malonate
 - C. Succinate
 - D. Oxaloacetate
 - E. Alpha Keto-glutarate
9. In lactic acid fermentation, the final electron acceptor is
- A. Oxygen
 - B. CO₂
 - C. Alcohol
 - D. Sugar
 - E. Pyruvate
10. What term is used to describe the transfer of free energy from exergonic reactions to endergonic pathways?
- A. Feedback regulation
 - B. energy coupling
 - C. entropy
 - D. bioenergetics
 - E. cooperativity
11. Allosteric enzyme regulation is usually associated with
- A. The need for cofactors
 - B. an enzyme with more than one subunit
 - C. feedback inhibition
 - D. lack of cooperativity
 - E. activating activity

1	
2	
3	
4	B
5	D
6	A
7	A
8	D
9	E
10	B
11	B