

1. In cereals phosphorus are present in the form of :
(A) Lysine.
(B) Methionine.
(C) Phytin.
(D) Phosphophytin.
2. Aroma in rice is due to:
(A) 2 – acetyl-1-pyrroline.
(B) Acetyl 1-2 pyrroline.
(C) Acetyl 1-6 pyrroline.
(D) Acetyl 1-1 pyruvate.
3. Pearl millet is called as:
(A) Finger millet.
(B) Jowar.
(C) Bajra.
(D) Maize.
4. Lactoglobulin is present in :
(A) Mineral mix.
(B) Vitamin mix.
(C) Whey protein.
(D) None of these.
5. Red colour of milk is due to :
(A) Albumin.
(B) Myoglobin.
(C) Globulin.
(D) Carotene.
6. Liver is rich in :
(A) Vitamin A.
(B) Vitamin C.
(C) Iron.
(D) Iodine.
7. Jaggery contains high amount of :
(A) Calcium.
(B) Potassium.
(C) Sodium.
(D) Iron.
8. Margarine is obtained from :
(A) Soybean.
(B) Cotton seed.
(C) Lard.
(D) Tallow.

9. Which of the following volatile oil is present in ginger?
(A) Gingerol.
(B) Allin.
(C) Eugenol.
(D) Scoville.
10. Which substance is responsible for the colour of turmeric?
(A) Curcumin.
(B) Vanilin.
(C) Both.
(D) None.
11. Turmeric is sometimes coated by which toxic metal?
(A) Lead chromate.
(B) Methyl mercury.
(C) Mercuric salt.
(D) Dinrthyl mercury.
12. Browning of potatoes are due to the presence of :
(A) Anthoxanthinsb.
(B) Flavones.
(C) Tannins.
(D) None of these.
13. Thiamine content of seed is decreased due to :
(A) De-husking.
(B) Germination.
(C) Sprouting.
(D) Polishing.
14. Mango powder is used as :
(A) Thickening agent.
(B) Souring agent.
(C) Binding agent.
(D) None of these.
15. Which spice is used for tooth ache?
(A) Asafoetida.
(B) Cloves.
(C) Mustard seed.
(D) Turmeric.
16. Which one is used to measure butter content in milk?
(A) pH.
(B) Refractometer.
(C) Poloriscope.
(D) Butyrometer.

17. Which vitamin is usually retained during cooking?
(A) Vitamin A.
(B) Vitamin C.
(C) Vitamin K.
(D) None of these.
18. Cooking meat by browning in high temperature & then simmering it in a covered pan with a little liquid is known as :
(A) Boiling.
(B) Stewing.
(C) Simmering.
(D) Braising.
19. Which of the following is not a PUFA?
(A) Alpha linoleic acid.
(B) Gama linoleic acid.
(C) Capric acid.
(D) Arachidonic acid.
20. Humans easily tolerate a lack of which of the following nutrients?
(A) Protein.
(B) Carbohydrates.
(C) Lipids.
(D) Calcium.
21. Vegan diets generally lacking in :
(A) Amino acid.
(B) Vitamin.
(C) Electrolytes.
(D) Iron.
22. Highly concentrated tube feeding can result in :
(A) Constipation.
(B) Diarrhoea.
(C) Aspirations.
(D) Nausea & vomiting.
23. Regurgitation commonly occurs in which of the following age group?
(A) Elder.
(B) Toddler.
(C) Infant.
(D) Adolescent.
24. Which is known as major allergen in cow's milk?
(A) Lacto globulin.
(B) Lacto albumin.
(C) Beta lacto globulin.
(D) Gama globulin.

25. Which antioxidant is present in soya protein?
(A) Lycopene.
(B) Vitamin E.
(C) Beta carotene.
(D) Genestine.
26. Which compound is responsible for bitter taste of cucumber?
(A) Tetracyclin.
(B) Triterpene.
(C) Cucurbitacin.
(D) Chamomine.
27. Okara is made from :
(A) Oats.
(B) Flax seed.
(C) Fava bean.
(D) Soya bean.
28. Placenta synthesized which vitamin :
(A) Vitamin D.
(B) Vitamin C.
(C) Vitamin B.
(D) Vitamin A.
29. Major protein of Ragi is :
(A) Oryzanine.
(B) Gletenin.
(C) Xanthene.
(D) Eleusinian.
30. The proteins are synthesized at :
(A) Centrosomes.
(B) Ribosomes.
(C) Golgi bodies.
(D) Mitochondria.
31. Example of a digestive enzyme :
(A) Lactase.
(B) Pepsin.
(C) Keratin.
(D) Collagen.
32. Which enzymes break down sugar lactose :
(A) Keratin.
(B) Collagen.
(C) Lactase.
(D) None of these.

33. Which protein is found in egg whites?
(A) Collagens.
(B) Casein.
(C) Ovalbumin.
(D) Oxytocin.
34. The simplest amino acid is :
(A) Proline.
(B) Methionine.
(C) Glycine.
(D) Serine.
35. The result of extreme lack of proteins is :
(A) Malaria.
(B) Typhoid.
(C) Kwashiorkor.
(D) None of these.
36. Which of the following is purine nucleotide?
(A) Adenine.
(B) Uracil.
(C) Thymine.
(D) All of the above.
37. Nucleotides are linked together to form nucleic acid through ;
(A) Glycosidic bond.
(B) Phosphodiester bond.
(C) Both.
(D) None of this.
38. The digestive enzymes of cellular compounds are confined to :
(A) Lysosomes.
(B) Ribosomes.
(C) Peroxisomes.
(D) Polysomes.
39. Enzymes catalyzing electron transport are present mainly in the :
(A) Ribosomes.
(B) Endoplasmic reticulum.
(C) Lysosomes.
(D) Inner mitochondrial membrane.
40. α -D-glucose and β -D-glucose are :
(A) Stereoisomers.
(B) Epimers.
(C) Anomers.
(D) Keto-aldo pairs.

41. Synthesis of prostaglandin is inhibited by :
- (A) Aspirin.
 - (B) Arsenic.
 - (C) Fluoride.
 - (D) Cyanide.
42. HDL is synthesized and secreted from :
- (A) Pancreas.
 - (B) Liver.
 - (C) Kidney.
 - (D) Muscle.
43. A pentose sugar is :
- (A) Dihydroxyacetone.
 - (B) Ribulose.
 - (C) Erythrose.
 - (D) Glucose.
44. Iodine gives a red colour with :
- (A) Starch.
 - (B) Dextrin.
 - (C) Glycogen.
 - (D) Inulin.
45. An amphibolic pathway among the following is :
- (A) HMP shunt.
 - (B) Glycolysis.
 - (C) Citric acid cycle.
 - (D) Gluconeogenesis.
46. An essential for converting Glucose to Glycogen in Liver is :
- (A) Lactic acid.
 - (B) GTP.
 - (C) CTP.
 - (D) UTP.
47. An aromatic amino acid is :
- (A) Lysine.
 - (B) Tyrosine.
 - (C) Taurine.
 - (D) Arginine.
48. An example of polar amino acid is :
- (A) Alanine.
 - (B) Leucine.
 - (C) Arginine.
 - (D) Valine.

49. Each turn of α -helix contains the amino acid residues (number):
(A) 3.6.
(B) 3.0.
(C) 4.2.
(D) 4.5.
50. Renin converts casein to paracasein in presence of :
(A) Ca^{++} .
(B) Mg^{++} .
(C) Na^+ .
(D) K^+ .
51. Protein present in hemoglobin has the structure known as :
(A) Primary.
(B) Secondary.
(C) Tertiary.
(D) Quaternary.
52. The following ions help in enzymatic transfer of phosphate from ATP to pyruvic acid:
(A) Sodium.
(B) Calcium.
(C) Magnesium.
(D) Potassium.
53. International enzyme commission classifies enzymes into :
(A) Three classes.
(B) Six classes.
(C) Four classes.
(D) Ten classes.
54. Michaelis – Menten equation is used to explain the effect of substrate concentration on:
(A) Carbohydrate.
(B) Enzyme.
(C) Lipid.
(D) Protein.
55. The pH at which an enzyme has maximum activity is known as:
(A) Isoelectric pH.
(B) Optimum pH.
(C) Low pH.
(D) High pH.
56. Which bond is present in the primary structure of protein?
(A) Ester.
(B) Hydrogen.
(C) Ionic bond.
(D) Peptide.
57. In humans, a dietary essential fatty acid is :
(A) Palmitic acid.
(B) Stearic acid.
(C) Oleic acid.
(D) Linoleic acid.

58. In mammals, the major fat in adipose tissues is :
- (A) Phospholipid.
 - (B) Cholesterol.
 - (C) Sphingolipids.
 - (D) Triacylglycerol.
59. Unpleasant odours and taste in a fat (rancidity) can be delayed or prevented by the addition of :
- (A) Lead.
 - (B) Copper.
 - (C) Tocopherol.
 - (D) Ergosterol.
60. The enzymes of β -oxidation are found in :
- (A) Mitochondria.
 - (B) Cytosol.
 - (C) Golgi apparatus.
 - (D) Nucleus.
61. An increase in serum unconjugated bilirubin occurs in:
- (A) Hemolytic jaundice.
 - (B) Obstructive jaundice.
 - (C) Nephritis.
 - (D) Glomerulonephritis.
62. The number of carbon atoms in decanoic acid present in butter:
- (A) 6.
 - (B) 8.
 - (C) 10.
 - (D) 12.
63. Saponification:
- (A) Hydrolysis of fats by alkali.
 - (B) Hydrolysis of glycerol by lipases.
 - (C) Esterification.
 - (D) Reduction.
64. Sterilized milk is devoid of :
- (A) Vitamin A.
 - (B) Vitamin B1.
 - (C) Vitamin C.
 - (D) Vitamin D.
65. Which one of the following is an essential amino acid?
- (A) Alanine.
 - (B) Serine.
 - (C) Tryptophan.
 - (D) Glutamic acid.
66. In which organ does the maximum absorption of iron take place :
- (A) Stomach.
 - (B) Small intestine.
 - (C) Colon.
 - (D) Liver.

67. Deficiency of Vit B1 causes:
(A) Beriberi.
(B) Rickets.
(C) Pellagra.
(D) Xerophthalmia.
68. The mineral element which is essential for synthesis of thyroxine:
(A) Sodium.
(B) Iron.
(C) Iodine.
(D) Chloride.
69. BMR is affected by :
(A) Body temperature.
(B) Body size.
(C) Gender.
(D) All of the above.
70. Deficiency of the following Vitamin causes Megaloblastic Anaemia :
(A) Folic acid.
(B) Niacin.
(C) Iron.
(D) VitaminE.
71. Water present outside the cell, blood plasma and interstitial space is :
(A) ECF.
(B) ICF.
(C) Metabolic water.
(D) All of the above.
72. Regulation of water and sodium in the body is by the action of :
(A) Antidiuretic hormone.
(B) Aldosterone.
(C) Thirst mechanism.
(D) All of the above.
73. Pellagra is due to the deficiency of :
(A) Nicotinic acid.
(B) Pantothenic acid.
(C) Pyridoxine.
(D) Biotin.
74. Cobalt is found in :
(A) VitC.
(B) VitB12.
(C) Thiamine.
(D) Folic acid.
75. Respiratory Alkalosis may occur when :
(A) A patient hyperventilates.
(B) There is anaemia.
(C) Chest wall expansion is impaired.
(D) Diarrhoea.

76. Which is the most effective antioxidant?
(A) VitB12.
(B) Vit D.
(C) Vit E.
(D) Vit K.
77. Which one of the following is not a body building food?
(A) Meat.
(B) Pulses & legumes.
(C) Fruits.
(D) Eggs.
78. In Diarrhoea, which of the following supplementation should be done?
(A) Iron.
(B) Iodine.
(C) Zinc.
(D) Calcium.
79. In fatty liver, Lipid which accumulate is :
(A) HDL.
(B) Triglycerides.
(C) Cholesterol.
(D) LDL.
80. Sucrose has glucose & _____ :
(A) Maltose.
(B) Fructose.
(C) Glycogen.
(D) Galactose.
81. A women who intends to get pregnant is generally given the supplement of :
(A) VitC.
(B) Folic acid.
(C) Thiamine.
(D) Niacin.
82. Heart beat is regulated by _____ nerve:
(A) Oculomotor.
(B) Vagus.
(C) Olfactory.
(D) Trigeminal.
83. Calcitonin is a hormone of which of following :
(A) Adrenal cortex.
(B) Thyroid gland.
(C) Pituitary gland.
(D) Thymus gland.
84. The primary target of the releasing and inhibiting hormones of the hypothalamus is the :
(A) Liver and adipose tissue.
(B) Gonads.
(C) Anterior pituitary.
(D) Bone marrow.

85. Tubular secretion means secretion from :
(A) Blood vessels.
(B) Kidney.
(C) Nephron.
(D) Glomerulus.
86. Chemo receptors are :
(A) Granular cells.
(B) Messengial cell.
(C) Macula densa cells
(D) All.
87. The part just after Bowman's capsule is :
(A) Glomerulus.
(B) PCT.
(C) DCT.
(D) Loop of Henle.
88. Which form of vitamin A acts as a hormone?
(A) Alcohol.
(B) Aldehyde.
(C) Acid.
(D) Amine.
89. ATRA is the analogue of :
(A) Vitamin A.
(B) Vitamin D.
(C) Vitamin C.
(D) Vitamin E.
90. Which vitamin is known to be involved in the synthesis of glycoprotein?
(A) Vitamin A.
(B) Vitamin D.
(C) Vitamin E.
(D) Vitamin K.
91. Biotin helps in the biosynthesis of..... from acetyl CoA :
(A) Serotonin.
(B) Amino acid.
(C) Fatty acid.
(D) Niacin.
92. Communication involves a local chemical passes through ECF to a nearby cell is :
(A) Autocrine.
(B) Paracrine.
(C) Endocrine.
(D) All of these.
93. Peristalsis when foods moves slowly at a speed of 2cm/s is known as :
(A) Antiperistalsis.
(B) Fluid endocytosis.
(C) Rush peristalsis.
(D) Mass peristalsis.

94. Which steroids prevent wound healing?
(A) ACTH.
(B) Glucocorticoids.
(C) STH.
(D) GTH.
95. In commercial preparation of yoghurt, which of the following is used :
(A) Streptococcus thermophiles.
(B) Lactobacillus bifidus.
(C) Salmonella typhi.
(D) Curd is added with milk.
96. Milk which has no fat is :
(A) Skimmed milk.
(B) Toned milk.
(C) Double toned milk.
(D) Filled milk.
97. Fresh meat of beef is :
(A) Bright cherry red.
(B) Pinkish red.
(C) Greyish pink.
(D) Bluish red.
98. Membrane of egg yolk is :
(A) Myocardium.
(B) Vitelline.
(C) Vitalin.
(D) Pleural membrane.
99. Peptide bond is a _____ :
(A) Covalent bond.
(B) Ionic bond.
(C) Metallic bond.
(D) Hydrogen bond.
100. Which of the following is a 39-residue hormone of the anterior pituitary gland?
(A) Corticotropin.
(B) Glucagon.
(C) Insulin.
(D) Bradykinin.