

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PURE & APPLIED SCIENCES

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY &

BIOTECHNOLOGY

$ABT \ 4205:$ basic metabolism i

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: 2016

TIME:2HOURS

DATE:Pick DateDec2016

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination -Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID This paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Attemptquestion ONE (Compulsory) and any other TWO questions. **Do not write on the question paper.**

Question ONE

a)	Write the net reaction for glycolysis	(2marks)
b)	Illustrate the reactions of TCA that generate NADH	(2110113)
,		(3marks)
c)	State the catalytic role of the following;(i) Glycogen phosphorylase(ii) Citrate synthase	(1mark) (1mark)
d)	 Identify the reaction in which the following biomolecules take part (i) Ribulose 1, 5-bisphosphate (ii) UDP- glucose 	(1mark) (1mark)
e)	Outline fructose metabolism	(4marks)
f)	Differentiate between; (i) C3 and C4 plants (ii) Cyclic and non-cyclic photophosphorylation	(2marks) (2marks)

g) h) i)	State the implication of glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency in man. Illustrate pyruvate decarboxylation reactions. Calculate the standard free-energy change for the following metabolically important reaction at 25 $^{\circ}$ C and pH 7.0. R = 8.315 J/mol . K	(1 mark) (4mark) enzyme-catalyzed (4 marks)	
	K'eq = -0.0475		
	Triose phosphate isomerase		
	Dihydroxyacetone phosphate glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate		
Question TWO			
With the aid of relevant illustrations, discuss the enzymatic process of glycolysis			
Quest	ion THREE	(20marks)	
(a) (b)	Describe the glyoxylate cycle Discuss the breakdown of glycogen in the liver cells	(10marks) (10marks)	
Question FOUR			
(a) (b)	Describe the process of gluconeogenesis Discuss the CO2 assimilation reactions in higher plants	(10marks) (10marks)	
Question FIVE			
(a) (b)	Describe the mitochondrial components of the ETC Explain how oxidative phosphorylation occurs in the inner mitochondrial membrane	(10marks) (10marks)	