

(d) ATP and/or NAD⁺

15. The glyoxylate cycle, in conjunction with the TCA cycle, accomplishes the:

- (a) net conversion of lipid to carbohydrate
- (b) complete oxidation of acetyl-CoA to CO₂ plus reduced coenzymes
- (c) allows for the complete oxidation of glucose
- (d) produces NADPH and pentoses

16. Which of the following pathways is stimulated by epinephrine?

- (a) pentose shunt
- (b) glycolysis
- (c) gluconeogenesis
- (d) TCA cycle

17. Which of the following pathways is stimulated by glucagon?

- (a) pentose shunt
- (b) glycolysis
- (c) gluconeogenesis
- (d) TCA cycle

18. Lactose intolerance involves:

- (a) the inability to metabolize fructose
- (b) the inability to metabolize galactose
- (c) the lack of the intestinal enzyme sucrase
- (d) the lack of the intestinal enzyme lactase

19. An example of gluconeogenesis is:

- (a) conversion of glycogen to glucose
- (b) conversion of glucose to glycogen
- (c) conversion of lactic acid to glucose
- (d) conversion of glucose to ribose 5-phosphate

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