

Biology 9th Class English Medium Chapter 7 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Primarily, all enzymes are.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Carbohydrates D. Lipids
2	Which best defines an enzyme.	A. A chemical that breaks down food B. A hormone that regulates metabolism C. A protein that speeds up reactions D. A molecule that stores energy
3	What can happen if an enzyme is exposed to temperature that is higher than its optimal temperature.	A. Enzyme activity rate will increase B. Enzyme's shape will change potentially reducing its activity C. Enzyme will speed up the reaction and remain stable D. Enzyme will become a substrate itself
4	Enzymes are specific in their action because.	A. Their active sites fit specific substrates B. They are always proteins C. They are consumed in reactions D. They work only at high temperatures
5	Prosthetic groups are.	A. Required by all enzymes B. Proteins in nature C. Tightly bound to enzyme D. Loosely attached with enzymes
6	How does increasing temperature affect enzyme activity.	A. Increase activity to a point B. Always decreases activity C. Makes enzymes non functional D. No effect on enzyme
7	How does competitive inhibitor affect enzyme action	A. attaches with the substrate B. Changes enzyme shape C. Attaches and blocks the active site D. Blocks the cofactors
8	An enzyme works best at a pH of 7.4. It is placed in an acidic solution with a pH of 4.0. How will this affect the enzyme.	A. The substrate will become inactive in an acidic environment B. the enzyme will gain additional active sites C. The enzyme will catalyze reactions faster due to increased H ions D. The active site will be modified reducing substrate binding
9	What is TRUE according to the induced fit model of enzyme action.	A. Enzyme's active site changes shape to bind the substrate. B. Substrate must fit the enzyme perfectly before binding C. No shape changes occur during binding D. Enzyme is inactivated during the process.
10	Set of biochemical reactions that occur in living organisms in order to maintain life is called.	A. Catabolism B. anabolism C. Metabolism D. Mutualism
11	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Digestive reactions
12	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions
		A. Metabolism

13	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are broken down are called	B. Catabolism C. anabolism D. Mutualism
14	Which does yield energy.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. None of these
15	Which does consume energy	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Both a and b
16	Which is true about enzyme.	A. All enzymes are not protein B. All enzymes are proteins C. All proteins are enzyme D. All enzymes are vitamins
17	What is true about the optimum pH values of the following enzymes of digestive system.	A. Both work at high pH B. Both work at low pH C. Pepsin works at low pH while trypsin works at high pH D. Pepsin works at high pH while trypsin works at low pH
18	What is true about cofactors.	A. Help facilitate enzymes activity B. Are composed of proteins C. Break hydrogen bond in proteins D. Increase activation energy
19	The catalytic region on enzyme recognizes and binds the substrate and carries the reaction. This region is called as.	A. Cofactor B. Active sites C. Activator D. Inhibitor
20	If you add more substrate to already occurring enzymatic reaction and it has no effect on the rate of reaction. What is the form given to this situation.	A. Denaturation B. Saturation C. Desaturation D. Inhibition
21	The active site of an enzyme	A. Never changes B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate C. Determines by its structure the specificity of the enzyme D. Looks like a lump projecting from the surface of an enzyme.
22	ionization of amino acids at the active site is affected by.	A. Change in pH B. Change in temperature C. Change in substrate concentration D. Change in temperature and substrate concentration
23	In the presence of enzymes, reactions proceed at a.	A. Slower rate B. Faster rate C. Very slow rate D. Medium rate
24	Which of the following are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex
25	Enzymes convert the substrate into different molecules called.	A. Product B. Reactants C. Inhibitors D. Biomolecules
26	Changes in pH can alter the active site by affecting the	A. Shape of substrate B. Ionization of amino acids C. Ionization of cofactor D. Ionization of coenzyme
27	Enzyme pepsin in the stomach has an optimum pH of about	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
28	Lock and key hypothesis of enzyme action supports that	A. Active sites are rigid B. Active sites are flexible C. Active site efficiency increases D. Active site can change its shape
29	Pepsin enzyme works in.	A. Large intestine B. Small intestine C. Stomach D. Heart

30

Increase or decrease in temperture beyond the optimum temperature will

- A. Increase the rate of reaction
- B. Not affect the rate of reaction
- C. Denature the enzyme
- D. Decrease the rate of reactions