MDCAT Biology Chapter 7 Enzymes Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Soyabeans have been made resistant to a common	A. Insecticide B. Herbicide C. Fungicide D. Pesticide
2	About three billion base pairs are present in the genome of a	A. Horse B. Dog C. Man D. Monkey
3	Urine is preferably used as a vehicle for biotechnology product than:	A. Blood B. Milk C. Plasma D. Tissue fluid
4	Both ____ and ____ are detachable cofactors	A. Apoenzyme, holoenzyme B. Activator, coenzyme C. Coenzyme, prosthetic group D. Prosthetic group, activator
5	Inorganic ions can play a role of ¬¬¬¬¬¬¬¬_____ in enzyme catalysis	A. Coenzyme B. Inhibitor C. Apo enzyme D. Cofactor
6	If non protein part is covalently bonded to the protein part of enzyme, it is known as	A. Coenzyme B. Prosthetic group C. Activator D. Cofactor
7	Enzymes cannot work in which of the following	A. Aqueous medium B. Dry medium C. Acidic medium D. Alkaline medium
8	Pick up the correct statement according to induced fit model of enzyme action	A. Enzyme induces changes in substrate structure B. Substrate induces changes in enzyme structure C. Active site of enzyme is a rigid structure D. Active site of enzyme is used as a template +
9	Which of the following is Koshland model	A. Active site is rigid B. Active site may be molded to précised shape C. Position of active site is moveable D. None
10	Enzyme works to its maximum capacity	A. At high temperature B. At low temperature C. At moderate temperature D. At optimum temperature
11	The optimum temperature for most of the enzymes in human body is	A. 37 ^oC B. 35^oC C. 37 ^oF D. 98.6^oC
12	Following substances can act as inhibitors, except	A. Cyanide B. Antimetabolites C. Antibodies D. Poisons
13	The enzyme that works best at intermediate pH is	A. Pepsin B. Chymotrypsin C. Sucrase D. Pancreatic lipase
14	The competitive inhibitor competes with the	A. Enzyme B. Cofactor C. Substrate D. Coenzyme

15	The rate of enzyme action will be minimum at	A. Optimum pH B. Optimum temperature C. Optimum conditions D. Maximum temperature
16	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide is an example of	A. Cofactor B. Coenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Nucleotide
17	Which of the following acts as a bridge between enzyme and substrate?	A. Activator B. Cofactor C. Prosthetic group D. Apo-enzyme
18	_____form the raw material for coenzyme	A. Nucleic acid B. Lipids C. Vitamins D. Proteins
19	Many enzymes are simply dissolved in the	A. Nucleoplasm B. Stroma of chloroplast C. Cytoplasm D. Matrix of mitochondria
20	An activated enzyme consisting of polypeptide and cofactor is called as	A. Activator B. Apoenzyme C. Holoenzyme D. Coenzyme
21	Formation of ES complex activates the_____ site of an enzyme	A. Active B. Binding C. Catalytic D. Allosteric
22	Optimum pH of all human enzymes is	A. Variable B. Same C. Acidic D. Alkaline
23	At high substrate level, all the active sites of enzyme are	A. Destroyed B. Available C. Degenerated D. Occupied
24	If substrate concentration is unlimited, rate of enzyme action becomes	A. Inversely proportional to enzyme concentration B. Directly proportional to enzyme concentration C. Directly proportional to substrate Concentration D. Inversely proportional to substrate Concentration
25	Change in temperature from 30o C to 40o C in human body will cause ____ in rate of reaction	A. Increase B. Decrease C. First increase then decrease D. First increase then constant
26	Optimum pH for digestive enzymes of stomach is	A. Highly acidic B. Highly alkaline C. slightly acidic D. slightly alkaline
27	____can be checked by increasing substrate concentration	A. Reversible inhibition B. Irreversible inhibition C. Noncompetitive inhibition D. Competitive inhibition
28	The inhibitor having structural similarity with substrate is	A. Irreversible inhibitor B. Reversible inhibitor C. Competitive inhibitor D. Noncompetitive inhibitor
29	Which one of the following enzymes have slightly acidic pH as optimum pH?	A. Sucrase B. Enterokinase C. Pepsin D. Catalase
30	By adding _____in neutral pH, we get the optimum pH of pancreatic lipase	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
31	Flavin adenine dinucleotide is a	A. Prosthetic group B. Activator C. Coenzyme

		D. Inhibitor
32	Which of the following is an example of ribozyme	A. Aminopeptidase B. Pancreatic lipase C. Peptidyl transferase D. Cytochrome oxidase
33	Following enzymes are indicating the specificity of their action in their names, except	A. Sucrase B. Amylase C. Pepsin D. Lipase
34	The term enzyme was coined from a Greek word which means	A. In yeast B. In grapes C. In apple D. In bacteria
35	Ribozyme is found in	A. Mitochondria B. Cytoplasm C. Lysosomes D. Ribosomes
36	Which of the following is not affected by enzymes	A. Nature and properties of end products B. Nature and properties of reactants C. Speed of biochemical reaction D. Efficiency of biochemical reaction
37	Catalase and chymotrypsin have similar	A. Substrate B. Product C. Optimum pH D. Metabolic impact
38	Succinic acid dehydrogenase +succinic acid and high concentration of malonic acid?	A. Maleic acid B. Fumaric acid C. No reaction D. Oxalic acid
39	Succinic acid is the ____ of succinic dehydrogenase which undergoes____	A. Active site, reduction B. Prosthetic group, reduction C. Substrate, oxidation D. Substrate, reduction
40	Succinic acid differs from malonic acid by	A. OH B. CH₂ C. CH₃ D. CHO
41	Potentially damaging enzymes are produced in	A. Active form B. Inactive form C. Abundant quantity D. Minor quantity
42	Allosteric enzymes have ___ major sites	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
43	Phosphorylation of glucose molecule in glycolysis is carried out by	A. ATPase B. Kinase C. Isomerase D. Transferase
44	Prosthetic groups are	A. Radicals B. Inorganic molecules C. Organic molecules D. Metal ions
45	Function of succinic dehydrogenase is aided by	A. Metal ion B. Vitamin C. NAD D. FAD
46	The specificity of enzymes is due to their	A. High molecular weight B. pH sensitivity C. Hydrogen bonding D. Surface configuration
47	Which of the following kind of inhibitors don't compete for active site of enzyme	A. Irreversible competitive B. Reversible competitive C. Reversible non competitive D. Both b and c
48	Enzymes present in human body generally have	A. Same optimum temperature and optimum pH B. Same optimum temperature but different optimum pH C. Same optimum pH but different

		optimum temperature D. Different optimum temperature and optimum pH
49	Slight change in pH can cause	A. Denaturation B. Crystallization C. Ionization D. All
50	Which of the following helps in recognition of substrate	A. Active site B. Catalytic site C. Binding site D. All