

## Biology Fsc Part 1 Online Test

| Sr | Questions   | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | The active site of an enzyme  | A. Never changes<br>B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate<br>C. Determines by its structure the specificity of an enzyme<br>D. Looks like a lump projection from the surface of an enzyme   |
| 2  | The rate of an enzyme catalyzed reaction  | A. Is constant under condition<br>B. Decreases as substrate concentration increases<br>C. Cannot be measured<br>D. Can be reduced by inhibitors  |
| 3  | If we add more substrate to already occurring enzymatic reaction and it has no effect on the rate of reaction, then what will be the situation of the following | A. Saturation<br>B. Denaturation<br>C. Composition<br>D. Inhibition  |
| 4  | If more substrate to an already occurring enzymatic reaction is added more enzyme activity is seen because  | A. There is probably more substrate present than there is enzyme<br>B. There is probably more enzyme available than there is substrate<br>C. There is probably more product present than either substrate or enzyme<br>D. The enzyme substrate complex is probably failing to form during the reaction |
| 5  | Enzymes are   | A. Polysaccharides<br>B. Proteins<br>C. Steroids<br>D. Triglyceride  |
| 6  | The biological function of a protein is determined by its   | A. Primary structure<br>B. Secondary structure<br>C. Tertiary structure<br>D. Quaternary structure   |
| 7  | To produce Lactose  | A. Two amino acids must form a peptide bond<br>B. Pairing of nitrogenous bases must occur between nucleotides<br>C. Glucose and galactose must undergo a dehydration reaction<br>D. Glucose and fructose must undergo a hydrolysis reaction  |
| 8  | When a protein undergoes a hydrolysis reaction the end-products are   | A. Amino acid<br>B. Monosaccharides<br>C. Fatty acids<br>D. Nucleotides  |
| 9  | Glycerol is the back bone molecule for  | A. Disaccharides<br>B. DNA<br>C. Triglycerides<br>D. ATP   |
| 10 | Peptide bonds are found in  | A. Carbohydrate<br>B. Lipid<br>C. Proteins<br>D. Inorganic compounds   |
| 11 | Which class of molecule is the major component of cell membrane   | A. Phospholipid<br>B. Cellulose<br>C. Wax<br>D. Triglyceride   |
| 12 | Which one of the following is an organic molecule   | A. $C_6H_{12}O_6$<br>B. $NO_2$<br>C. $H_2O$<br>D. $H_2SO_4$  |
| 13 | A triglyceride is a   | A. Simple sugar<br>B. Lipid<br>C. Protein<br>D. Nucleic acid   |

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| 14 | Glycogen is an example of a  | A. Polysaccharide only<br>B. Carbohydrate only<br>C. Phospholipid<br>D. Both a polysaccharide and a carbohydrate |
| 15 | Which of the following is a protein  | A. Cellulose<br>B. Cholesterol<br>C. ATP<br>D. Insulin   |
| 16 | The sum of all the chemical reaction that occur in the body is known as  | A. Anabolism<br>B. Metabolism<br>C. Catabolism<br>D. Differentiation   |
| 17 | Amino acids are arranged in proper sequence during protein synthesis according to the instruction transcribed on | A. Transfer RNA<br>B. Ribosomal RNA<br>C. Messenger RNA<br>D. DNA  |