MDCAT Biology Chapter 7 Enzymes Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	By adding _____in neutral pH, we get the optimum pH of pancreatic lipase	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
2	Which one of the following enzymes have slightly acidic pH as optimum pH?	A. Sucrase B. Enterokinase C. Pepsin D. Catalase
3	The inhibitor having structural similarity with substrate is	A. Irreversible inhibitor B. Reversible inhibitor C. Competitive inhibitor D. Noncompetitive inhibitor
4	____can be checked by increasing substrate concentration	A. Reversible inhibition B. Irreversible inhibition C. Noncompetitive inhibition D. Competitive inhibition
5	Optimum pH for digestive enzymes of stomach is	A. Highly acidic B. Highly alkaline C. slightly acidic D. slightly alkaline
6	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
7	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
8	At high substrate level, all the active sites of enzyme are	A. Destroyed B. Available C. Degenerated D. Occupied
9	Optimum pH of all human enzymes is	A. Variable B. Same C. Acidic D. Alkaline
10	Formation of ES complex activates the_____ site of an enzyme	A. Active B. Binding C. Catalytic D. Allosteric
11	An activated enzyme consisting of polypeptide and cofactor is called as	A. Activator B. Apoenzyme C. Holoenzyme D. Coenzyme
12	Many enzymes are simply dissolved in the	A. Nucleoplasm B. Stroma of chloroplast C. Cytoplasm D. Matrix of mitochondria
13	_____form the raw material for coenzyme	A. Nucleic acid B. Lipids C. Vitamins D. Proteins
14	Which of the following acts as a bridge between enzyme and substrate?	A. Activator B. Cofactor C. Prosthetic group D. Apo-enzyme

15	Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide is an example of	A. Cofactor B. Coenzyme C. Prosthetic group D. Nucleotide
16	The rate of enzyme action will be minimum at	A. Optimum pH B. Optimum temperature C. Optimum conditions D. Maximum temperature
17	The competitive inhibitor competes with the	A. Enzyme B. Cofactor C. Substrate D. Coenzyme
18	The enzyme that works best at intermediate pH is	A. Pepsin B. Chymotrypsin C. Sucrase D. Pancreatic lipase
19	Following substances can act as inhibitors, except	A. Cyanide B. Antimetabolites C. Antibodies D. Poisons
20	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