Enzymes

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Prosthetic groups are.	A. Required by all enzymes B. Protins in nature C. Tightly bound to enzyme D. Loosely attached with enzymes
2	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
3	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions
4	Enzyme are specific in their action becasue.	A. Their active sites fit specific substaratres B. They are alwyas proteins C. They are consumed in reactions D. They work only at high temperatures
5	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
6	Which of the followig are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex
7	Enzyme pepsin in the stomach has an optimum pH of about	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
8	Pepsin enzyme works in.	A. Large intestine B. Small intstine C. Stomach D. Heart
9	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
10	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
11	Whcih does yield energy.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. None of these
12	Set of biochemical reactions that occur in living organisms in order to maintain life is called.	A. Catabolism B. anabolism C. Metabolism D. Mutualism
13	In the presence of enzymes, reactions proceed at a.	A. Slower rate B. Faster rate C. Very slow rate D. Medium rate
14	ionization of amino acids at the activ esite is affected by.	A. Change in pH B. Change in temperature C. Change in substrate conceration D. Change is tempeaure and substrate concentration

15	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Digestive rections
16	Enzymes convert the substrate into different molecules called.	A. Product B. Reactants C. Inhibitors D. Biomolecules
17	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
18	How does increasing temperatue affect enzyme activity.	A. Increase actiity to a point B. Always decreases activity C. Makes enzymes non functional D. No effect on enzyme
19	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
20	The active site of an enzyme	A. Never changes B. Forms no chemical bond with substrate C. Determines by its structur ethe specificity of the enzyme D. Looks like a lump projecting from the surface of an enzyme.