

Enzymes

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Enzyme 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
2	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are broken down are called	A. Metabolism B. Catabolism C. anabolism D. Mutualism
3	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.
4	Enzymes convert the substrate into different molecules called.	A. Product B. Reactants C. Inhibitors D. Biomolecules
5	In the presence of enzymes, reactions proceed at a.	A. Slower rate B. Faster rate C. Very slow rate D. Medium rate
6	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 co enzyme
7	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
8	Primarily, all enzymes are.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Carbohydrates D. Lipids
9	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
10	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
11	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions
12	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
13	Increase or decrease in temperature 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

14	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
15	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
16	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
17	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
18	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
19	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Digestive reactions
20	Which of the following are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex