Enzymes

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	What is TRUE . according to the induced fit model of enzyme action.	A. Enzyme's active site change shape to bind the substrate. B. Substrate must fit the enzyme perfectly before binding C. No shape changes occur durring binding D. Enzyme is inactivated during the process.
3	Set of biochemical reactions that occur in living organisms in order to maintain life is called.	A. Catabolism B. anabolism C. Metabolism D. Mutualism
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	Enzyme pepsin in the stomach has an optimum pH of about	A. 3 B. 2 C. 4 D. 5
8	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Digestive rections
9	In the presence of enzymes, reactions proceed at a.	A. Slower rate B. Faster rate C. Very slow rate D. Medium rate
10	Whcih does consume energy	A. Catabolism B. Metabolism C. Anabolism D. Both a and b
11	An enzyme works best at a pH of 7.4. It is places 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 wil gain additional active sites C. The enzyme will catalyse reactions faster due to increased H ions D. The activ esite will be modified reducing substrate binding
12	Prosthetic groups are.	A. Required by all enzymes B. Protins in nature C. Tightly bound to enzyme D. Loosely attached with enzymes
13	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
		A. Enzyme activity rate will increase

14	What can happen if an enzyme is exposed to temperature that is highr than its optimal temperature.	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
15	What is true about the optimun pH values of the followign enzyes 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
16	Primarily, all enzymes are.	A. Proteins B. Nucleic acids C. Carbohydrates D. Lipids
17	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are synthesized are called.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. Digestive reactions
18	If you add more substrate to already occurrig enzymatic reaction and it has no effet on the rate of reaction. What is the form given to this situation.	A. Denaturation B. Saturation C. Desaturation D. Inhibition
19	Pepsin enzyme works in.	A. Large intestine B. Small intstine C. Stomach D. Heart
20	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
21	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. Ionizaation of co enzyme
22	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
23	Which of the followig are not changed during the biochemical reactions.	A. Substrate B. Enzymes C. Products D. ES complex
24	The biochemical reactions in which larger molecules are broken down are called	A. Metabolism B. Catabolism C. anabolism D. Mutualism
25	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
26	Whcih does yield energy.	A. Anabolism B. Catabolism C. Metabolism D. None of these
27	Enzymes convert the substrate into different molecules called.	A. Product B. Reactants C. Inhibitors D. Biomolecules
28	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.
29	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
		A. Their active sites fit specific

30	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